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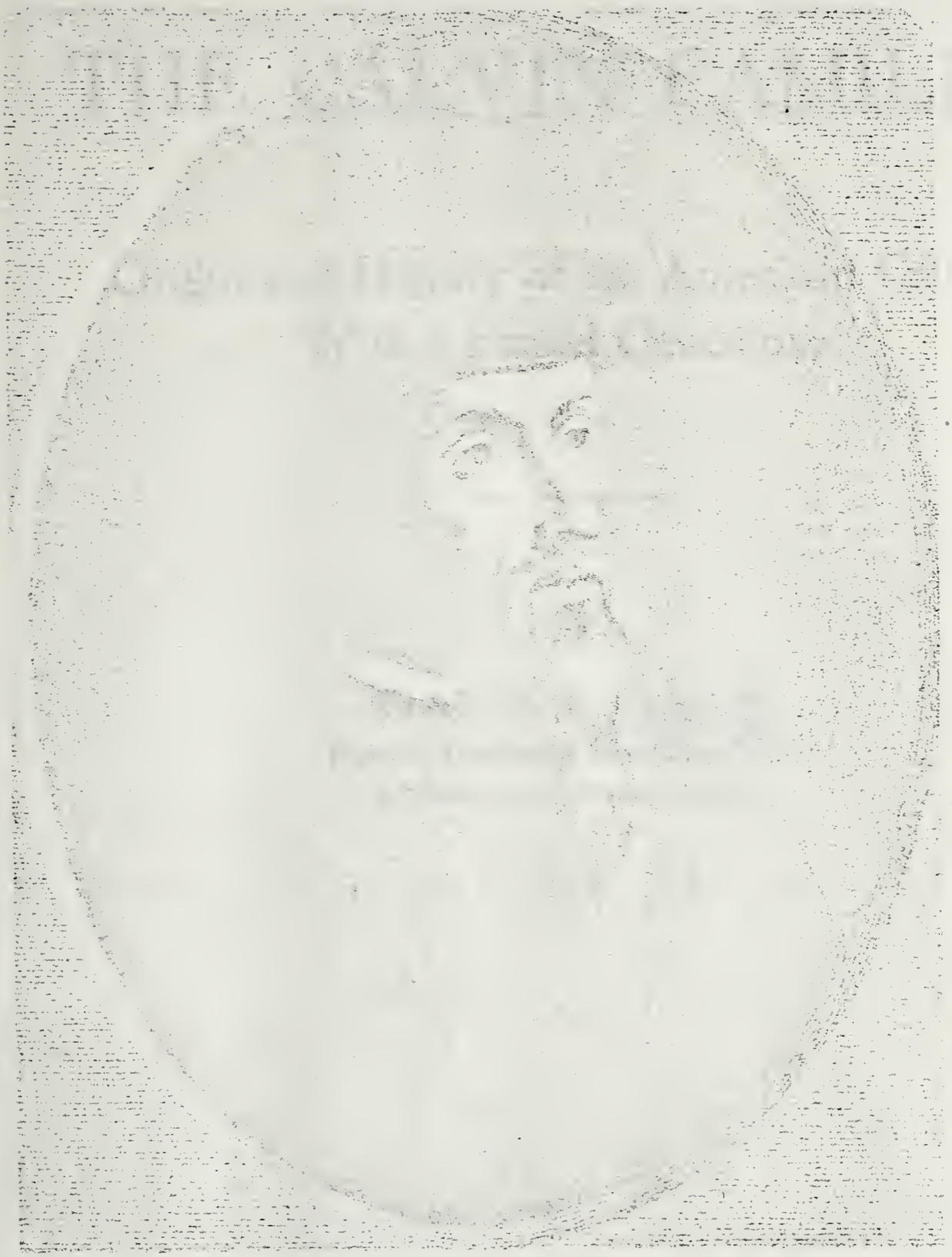

JOHN CALVIN (Jean Calvin)
Great Leader of the Reformation.

Born at Noyon, France, July 10, 1509; died at Geneva, Switzerland, May 27, 1564. The Reformer himself had only one child who died in infancy, but many of the American Calvins are believed to be descended from his relatives and to have come from the same family stock.

THE CALVIN FAMILIES

Origin and History of the American Calvins
With a Partial Genealogy

By

CLAUDE W. CALVIN
(Seventh Generation from John Calvin
of Dartmouth, Massachusetts.)

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
1945

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INTRODUCTION.

What was the origin of the American Calvins? How and when did this historic family name--made famous by John Calvin, the great French religious reformer of the 16th Century--come to be introduced into the New World? It seems strange that nothing should have found its way into print on the subject of this widespread and fairly numerous American family, particularly since there have been Calvins in America since the early days of the American colonies. It would appear that a family name which has now been established on the American continent for 290 years and which had so spread through the English colonies before the outbreak of the American Revolution that 58 members of the family took part in that conflict from nine of the original thirteen colonies, would ere this have found a historian to recount its deeds. Yet, so far as can be learned, not a line has heretofore been written for publication regarding the origin and history of the Calvin name in America. It is in an effort to correct this omission that the following historical narrative and partial genealogy is offered.

The task has been made the more difficult by the long time which has elapsed without any preliminary "spade work," and by the fact that the American Calvins had their origin, on this side of the Atlantic, not in a single early immigrant, but in at least three early sources--one in Virginia, one in Massachusetts, and a third source consisting of a group of three or four Calvin immigrants who settled in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Evidently the first of these early immigrants to arrive was one Frank Calvin who located in Virginia in 1654. He was followed about 16 years later by a John Calvin who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1670, and some time after 1700 by a group which seems to have comprised Luther, Stephen, and Philip Calvin, who settled in New Jersey, and possibly also another John Calvin (or Colvin) who established his home in Chester County,

Pennsylvania, (near Philadelphia), shortly before 1734. Those comprising this group were probably more or less closely related but what connection they had to the other two early immigrants can only be surmised. There have also been later immigrants who bore the Calvin name, but the above named early arrivals seem undoubtedly to have been the ancestors of the great majority of the present-day Calvins in America.

As the descendants of these different early immigrants migrated westward, criss-crossing and intermingling, it can be understood how difficult it is, at this late day, to unravel and identify the different family lines. It has been frequently necessary to resort to conjecture, although effort has been made in all such cases to make it clear by the text that conclusions reached were so based. Partly on account of such unavoidable uncertainties, the present compilation has been divided into two parts, i.e.: Part I, a narrative dealing with the origin, history and spread of the Calvins in America; and Part II, comprising a partial genealogy of the family lines for which connected data has been obtained.

No claim is made that the story of the Calvins as presented is a complete one, nor in all cases brought down to date. Those who bear the Calvin name have become so scattered that to search them all out has not yet been possible. It is hoped, however, that this historical review of the Calvins will serve to outline the different Calvin family lines and that most Calvins of middle age today who know the name and birthplace of their grandfathers may be able to identify the ancestral lines from which they descended.

Due to much early confusion in spelling the Calvin name, particularly during the colonial period, it was often written as Colvin, with the result that in a number of cases the name was changed to that form. In some instances this change was temporary, but in others the form Colvin became fixed, so that many Colvins of today are really of Calvin descent. For this reason it may be suggested that the history and genealogy of the Calvins and Colvins should be combined. Since, however, the two names really represent two entirely distinct

families, one of French and one of British origin, the writer has thought it best to recognize that fact. Furthermore, those of Calvin ancestry whose names by long usage have become fixed as Colvin now generally seem to consider themselves as definitely forming a part of the Colvin family, and to avoid confusion and controversy they have not been followed nor included herein, even though logically they belong to the Calvin genealogy.

As to the numerous and widespread Calvin families who have adhered to the original spelling of the name, it is hoped that the present compilation will result in the preservation of much data concerning them which might otherwise become lost, and that this information may be helpful in the later preparation of a more complete genealogy of the American Calvins.

C. W. C.

1549 Poppy Peak Drive,
Pasadena, California
1945

CONTENTS

Page

Introduction - v

PART I

Origin and History of the American Calvins

1. Origin of the Calvin name- - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3
2. The French Chauvins, Cauvins and Calvins - - - - 4
3. The French Huguenots, their Persecution and Flight- 14
4. French Calvins to the British Isles- - - - - - - - 18
5. The name Colvin and its Confusion with Calvin- - 21
6. Calvins in Great Britain and Ireland - - - - - - - 23
7. Early Calvin Immigrants to America - - - - - - - - 27
8. John Calvin of Dartmouth and the New England Calvins and Colvins - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 28
9. The New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania Calvins of the Delaware River Valley- - - - - - - - - - 47
10. Delaware Indians who Adopted the Calvin Name - - 54
11. Luther Calvin of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and his Descendants - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 57
12. Stephen Calvin of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and his Probable Son, Captain Luther Calvin - 72
13. The Chester County, Pennsylvania, Calvins or Colvins and their Descendants - - - - - - - - - 87
14. Frank Calvin and the Virginia Calvins and Colvins - 91

Page

15. Calvins in Western Pennsylvania- - - - - - - - - - 102
16. Kentucky--a Calvin Crossroads- - - - - - - - - - - 111
17. Calvins in the Carolinas and Georgia - - - - - - - 117
18. Calvins in Alabama - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 119
19. Calvins from Alabama in Peru, South America- - - 120
20. Calvins and Colvins in the American Revolution - 122
21. Calvins and Colvins in the First United States Census of 1790- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 131
22. Later Calvin Immigrants Into America - - - - - - - 139
23. Calvin Coat of Arms; Seal of John Calvin - - - - 142
24. Conclusion - 147

PART II

Calvin Genealogy

Genealogy- 153
Family Lines Included; Method of Arrangement - - - - 153
I. John Calvin of Dartmouth, Mass. - - - - - - - - - 157
(a) Sanford Jenks Calvin, his Ancestry and Descendants- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 161
(b) Peleg Calvin, his Ancestry and Descendants- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 175
II. Luther Calvin of New Jersey and his Descendants Intermarriage of Calvin and Roller Families- 205
III. Stephen Calvin of New Jersey and his Descendants- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 263
IV. John Calvin (Colvin) of Chester Co., Pa., and his Probable Descendants- - - - - - - - - - - - 309
V. Detached Calvin Family Lines- - - - - - - - - - - 319
(a) James Calvin of Crawford Co., Pa., and his Descendants- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 321

Page

(b) John C. Calvin of Jefferson and Crawford Counties, Pa., and his Descendants - - - 337

(c) James Calvin and Robert Calvin of Beaver Co., Pa., and their Descendants- - - - - 341

(d) William Calvin (Colvin) of Lunenburg Co., Va., and his Descendants - - - - - - - - - 353

(e) James Calvin of Christian Co., Ky., and his Descendants- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 361

Authorities Consulted- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 367

ILLUSTRATIONS

Page

1. John Calvin, the Reformer- - - - Frontispiece
2. Calvin Coat of Arms- - - - - - - - - 144
3. Seal of John Calvin, the Reformer- 149

P A R T I

Origin and History of the American Calvins.

THE AMERICAN CALVINS

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1. Origin of the Calvin name.

Although the name Calvin exists today as a family name principally in English-speaking countries and notably in the United States, it appears to be well established that the name did not have its source in England, and no authority on English surnames gives Calvin as of English origin. Nor is there any claim or evidence that the name originated in Scotland or Ireland, despite the impression on the part of some members of the family that they are of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent. On the other hand, all authorities on surnames who have investigated the name agree that the family name Calvin was of French origin, and Paul Chapuy, an authority on French family names, in his Origine des Noms Patronomiques Francais, classifies Calvin, with its principal alternate forms of Cauvin and Chauvin, as French surnames of Gallo-Roman origin, derived from the Roman cognomen Calvinus, which latter word, it might be added, was also used in medieval latin as an adjective meaning "bald." Calvin was very probably, almost obviously, derived from Calvinus, but it seems less certain that it was derived from Calvinus as a Roman cognomen. It is true that Calvinus was in fact a notable Roman cognomen, and to cite only one example we find mention of Cneius Domitius Calvinus, a Roman Consul in 54 B.C. and a partizan of Caesar, but it does not necessarily follow that this cognomen was carried down through many centuries and was the basis of the French family name Calvin. During the dark ages following the fall of the Roman Empire, hereditary surnames were practically unknown and it was not until about 1000 A.D. that the use of fixed or hereditary surnames became the practice in France. It, therefore, seems more plausible that the name was acquired as a

result of personal characteristics and was derived, not from Calvinus as a Roman cognomen, but from calvinus the medieval latin adjective meaning "bald."

That this latin adjective was also the source of Cauvin and Chauvin, however, would seem doubtful. It appears likely that these forms more probably developed independently from the French adjective chauve, likewise meaning "bald," and Chapuy intimates as much elsewhere in his book. In fact, Chauvin was quite possibly the oldest form, later modified into Cauvin, and still later, in at least one notable instance, into Calvin, as we shall see hereafter. In any event, it is clear that Calvin, Cauvin and Chauvin are closely related French surnames, and we have Chapuy as our authority for regarding these different forms as divergent pronunciations or spellings used by members of the same family group.

2. The French Chauvins, Cauvins, and Calvins.

The names Chauvin and Cauvin are to be found at a very early date in France, particularly in Normandy, Picardy, Brittany, and the north. The Norman People and Their Descendants, published at London in 1874, refers to Herbert and Roger Calvin or Cauvin in Normandy in the year 1180 with the remark that the name was frequently written as Cauvin in Normandy in the 12th Century. As a matter of fact it seems quite possible that the form Calvin, in Normandy at least, was developed later and that Cauvin was really the form there used at the time indicated, probably as a modification of Chauvin as previously suggested.

The form Chauvin was also used in Normandy, as it was with distinction in Brittany and elsewhere, the Chauvins of both Normandy and Brittany becoming people of prominence and eventually entering the nobility. Thus, Jean Chauvin of Pont Hus achieved a position which enabled him to marry one Francoise de la Musse, a lady of the nobility and heiress of the Seigneury of La Musse, to which title Jean Chauvin succeeded on his wife's death. His son, Bonaventure Chauvin, obtained authority in 1572 to adopt the name Bonaventure Chauvin de la Musse,

and was the first of the family to become a Protestant, which was the faith of all of his descendants. He was succeeded by his son David who, however, used the name David de la Musse, Seigneur de Ponthus, and the name Chauvin disappeared in this line (about 1591). David's grandson, Olivier de la Muce, achieved favor at the French court and was made Marquis de la Muce, but later in 1685 was imprisoned as a Huguenot and expelled from France. He fled to England from where, with the approval of the English King, he headed an expedition of Huguenot refugees to Virginia where in 1700 the colonists founded Manakin Town on the James River near the present site of Richmond. He returned to England and died in London in 1708. There is no evidence that any of the Manakin Town colonists bore the names Chauvin, Cauvin or Calvin.

In Normandy, Pierre Chauvin, Seigneur of Tontuit, Honfleur, and a Captain in the Royal Navy of France, was commissioned by King Henry IV in the year 1599 to colonize America. A devout Protestant, he sailed with a force of about 500 men, including a number of Huguenot ministers, reached the St. Lawrence River in Canada safely, and established a trading post at Tadoussac at the mouth of the Saguenay. The colony failed, however, as did a second attempt, and Captain Chauvin returned to France where he died. Although unsuccessful, this was one of the first efforts to colonize Canada and the New World, antedating as it did the sailing of the Mayflower to Massachusetts by over twenty years.

There is evidence that the names Chauvin and Cauvin also existed in other parts of France, particularly in the extreme south and on the west coast. Mention is found of Chauvin in the Poitou region east of La Rochelle as early as 1363 and Jean Chauvin was Senechal de Manleon in 1402. Another Chauvin worthy of mention was Etienne Chauvin, a Protestant Minister, author and philosopher, born at Nimes in 1640, who fled from France as a result of the Huguenot persecutions and died at Berlin in 1725. Much later another bearer of the name, Nicholas Chauvin of Rochefort, who was a veteran soldier under Napoleon, showed such blind devotion to the latter even after his fall that the name <u>chauvinist</u> came to be

applied to anyone affected by exaggerated patriotism or excessive military enthusiasm, and is still so used.

Although there is no evidence that any direct descendants of any of these Chauvins now bear the name Calvin, there is some ground for believing that they may be distantly linked collaterally as offshoots of the same original parent stock, and mention of them here seems appropriate, particularly in view of the connection of at least two of them with early efforts to colonize America.

In contrast with the colorful distinction achieved by the Chauvins of Normandy, Brittany, and elsewhere in France, we find in Picardy a much humbler, although quite probably distantly related, family group, pronouncing their name Cauvin, who despite their modest station produced a man destined to attain a worldwide fame and influence far beyond that reached by his probable distant kinsmen. This family group, in the year 1480 and long before, had made their homes not far from the city of Noyon in Picardy in the small village of Pont l'Eveque, where they had engaged in their ancestral occupation of boatmen on the River Oise. One of their number, whose Christian name seems to have been lost and who is stated to have added the cooper's trade to that of riverman, had two sons who were ambitious for a larger place in the world. One of them, Richard Cauvin, accompanied by his own son, Jacques, proceeded to Paris where they engaged in the iron-workers trade, while a second son, Geraud Cauvin, established himself sometime before 1481 in nearby Noyon, where he acquired an education, married Jeanne le Franc, daughter of a well-to-do retired innkeeper and said to have been a woman of unusual beauty, and came to be regarded as a leader in the community, eventually becoming Solicitor in the Ecclesiastical Court, Fiscal Agent of the County, and Secretary of the Catholic Bishopric.

Geraud Cauvin had five sons, three of whom, Charles, Jean, and Antoine Cauvin grew to maturity. The eldest, Charles, died excommunicate for heresy at Noyon in 1537 and nothing is known of his descendants if any. The second son, Jean, who was born at Noyon July 10, 1509, was an alert and precocious youngster who gave

early evidence of an unusual intelligence. His father decided to have him educated for the Catholic priesthood, in which studies young Jean showed himself an apt and industrious student and became a brilliant latin scholar. However, the elder Cauvin later decided that the legal profession would offer greater advantages to the youngster, and he was embarked upon a course of law studies which he finished in due time with equal success, but on the death of his father in 1531 Jean returned to the study of religious subjects and philosophy to which he was more inclined. In 1532 at the age of 23 he became interested in the subject of religious reform and by the following year had become a firm adherent of the Reformed or Protestant faith. His activities in this connection, however, caused him to fear persecution, and in 1535 he fled to Basle, Switzerland, where the succeeding year at the age of only 27 he wrote and published his Institutes of the Christian Religion, a work which "was to determine the course of history and change the face of Europe."

Desiring that his book should have attention in other countries, Cauvin wrote it in latin, then still the international language of culture and learning, and in this connection he translated his name, Jean Cauvin, into latin as Joannes Calvinus, thus apparently recognizing that the name Cauvin was derived from Chauvin and chauve, meaning "bald," and that the latin adjective having this same meaning was the proper translation of the name. The book at once created a sensation throughout Europe and in Great Britain where the author's name was Anglicized as John Calvin, and as John Calvin he became famed in other lands to such an extent that in later writings in French he himself adopted the form Calvin to avoid confusion and make sure of his identity in the public mind as the author of the Institutes. Numerous of his letters have also been preserved in which he signed his name as Jean Calvin. Shortly after publishing his Institutes, Calvin (for we shall now so call him) established himself at Geneva, Switzerland, where with some interruption for nearly thirty years he was a recognized and most influential leader of the Reformation whose decision on disputed questions was accepted in all lands as final. He died in 1564 after having been made a citizen of Geneva by the Council of that city.

Although some biographers of Calvin as well as some authorities on surnames seem to regard Calvin and Cauvin as alternate forms of his family name, no evidence is presented by them that the form Calvin was ever used by him or by his family prior to the publication of the Institutes of the Christian Religion, and there would seem to be ample foundation for the view that the surname Calvin, at least so far as his family group is concerned, had its origin in the latin signature of Jean Cauvin in the year 1536.

Jean Calvin himself had no surviving descendants. He was married in 1537 to Idelette de Stordeur, nee Bure, a widow, and by her had one child, a son named Jacques who died in infancy. However, Calvin's younger and favorite brother, Antoine, and the latter's family, resided with him at Geneva, and doubtless also adopted the name Calvin. It would seem rather absurd to suppose that Antoine and family, living in the same household, should have continued to use the name Cauvin when his famous brother had adopted and was using the name of Calvin. There is in fact indication that Antoine and his family did adopt the Calvin name, as evidenced by the fact that one of his sons, Jean, who became a printer at Geneva, used the name in business transactions in that city of which a record remains.

Antoine Calvin (Cauvin) was twice married, his first wife having been Anne de Fer, daughter of a refugee from Arras in Flanders, by whom he had two sons, Samuel and David Calvin, and two daughters, Anne, who married Fermin Bachilier, a hatter, and Suzanne, who died of the plague in 1571. Antoine's second wife was Antoinette Commelin, widow of the Minister Jean de Saint-Andre, and only daughter of Touissant Commelin of Douai in Flanders. By her he had one son, Jean, who as already noted became a printer in Geneva and died without descendants in 1601, and three daughters, Dorothee, Judith, and Marie, all of whom died of the plague in 1571, while still young. What became of Samuel and David Calvin, Antoine's sons by his first wife, is not known. They were probably still in Geneva in 1564 when their uncle Jean Calvin died, as the latter in his will bequeathed 40 ecus to his nephews Samuel and Jean,

leaving only 25 ecus to his other nephew David as a punishment for his being light-headed and flighty. There appears to be no further record of Samuel and David at Geneva. They must have survived the plague of 1571 as record is found of others of the family who died at that time. Whether they emigrated, possibly to England or Scotland, whither many other religious refugees were going at the time, and were thus among the first to introduce the Calvin name into the English-speaking world, we can only conjecture.

With Antoine and his sons thus shown to have probably adopted the Calvin name, what about the country relatives back in Picardy? Did they continue to use the name Cauvin? What would have been more natural than that they, proud of the fame achieved by their distinguished and learned relative, should have followed his example in changing the form of their name from Cauvin to Calvin? As we shall see later tradition indicates that such a similar change was probably made in some cases, with the result that we have another source of the Calvin name. A similar alteration may have been made by some of the Cauvins in Normandy and elsewhere, although as to this we can only surmise, and any such change if made at all was by no means universal or even extensive, as Cauvin exists as a not uncommon family name in various parts of France today.

But the designation of Calvin as a French name by no means depends entirely upon the changing of Cauvin to Calvin. On the contrary, we have evidence of an apparently rather extensive family group in the south of France already bearing the Calvin name when Jean Calvin was leading the Protestant movement at Geneva. An elaborate Protestant biographical dictionary in several volumes was published at Paris in 1846 by the Haag Freres, under the title La France Protestante, containing as stated by the authors "The lives of French Protestants who have made a name in history." This publication, among a great many other notable Protestant names, contains the following:

Calvin, Jean. From the place of "Mesel" in Provence, was admitted as a resident of Geneva, April 8, 1555. (This was of course a different Jean Calvin from

the Reformist Leader who came to Geneva from Noyon in 1536, nineteen years earlier.)

Calvin, Pierre. Hosierymaker; native of the town of Anduse, admitted as a resident of Geneva, June 1556.

Calvin, Auldebert. From Languedoc; admitted as a resident of Geneva, April, 1558.

Calvin, Jeanne. Burned alive in "Brignolles," Provence, in the year 1562 (Crespin).

Calvin, Audibert. Received 50 livres in the year 1574 from the "Council of the Diocese" of Nimes, for having abandoned his status as a Catholic monk at Sauve and having adopted "that of a true Christian in the pure and sainted religion and considering also his poverty and old age." (Pradel.)

Calvin, Audibert. Sieur (Lord) de Valonas, Member of the Assembly of Lunel, in the year 1613.

Calvin . Veteran Secretary of the Church of Saint Jean de Gardonenque, in 1669.

Presumably the three Calvins admitted to Geneva in 1555, 1556, and 1558 were religious refugees, fleeing from the fate that befell Jeanne Calvin in Brignoles a little later. All of the above listed bearers of the Calvin name were located in the extreme south of France. "Mesel" in Provence cannot be identified with certainty, but was probably in the region immediately northeast of Marseilles, while Brignoles is a town about 35 miles east of that city. Nimes is a city of some importance in old Languedoc west of the River Rhone and about 60 miles northwest of Marseilles. Sauve, where the reformed monk was located, is about 20 miles west of Nimes, while 10 miles north of Sauve we find Anduze, the former home of Pierre Calvin, with St. Jean du Gard, the presumed home of the Veteran Church Secretary, only 5 miles to the west. Lunel, where Sieur Audibert Calvin was a member of the Assembly, is located 10 miles southwest of Nimes.

So that in this smiling region of southern France, on both sides of the River Rhone and only a few miles from the Mediterranean, there were obviously various

branches of the Calvin family, in different walks of life from hosierymaker and monk to Lord of Valonas. Although none of the definite dates we have for these names is prior to the time when Jean Cauvin adopted the name Calvin, the circumstances make it unlikely that there was here any mere copying of the great Reformer's name, but that on the contrary the name Calvin had been long established in this region, and that here we may well have the true source of the Calvin name. What was the origin of the name here? Was it separately evolved from Chauvin or Cauvin in a way similar to that which resulted in the change in the Reformer's name, or was it indeed derived from the Roman cognomen Calvinus, here in the far south where removed from the repeated invasions of the Germanic tribes and so much closer to the source of the Roman influence, the passing down of hereditary names, as Chapuy intimates, may not have ever been entirely abandoned during the dark ages? Such a derivation would truly make the name of ancient origin, dating back to the days of the Roman Empire nearly two thousand years ago. This may not be impossible but proof is of course lacking and however plausible from some aspects a claim of such descent would in the end have to be based on mere conjecture. It is, however, established beyond question that Calvin was an early French family name, in use over a considerable area in the south of France at a time preceding any record of the name in Great Britain and long before the first English settlement was made in America.

Further confirmation of the early existence of Calvin as a French name is to be found in Poitou, in west central France. An Historical and Genealogical Dictionary of the leading families in the Poitou region, compiled by Beauchet-Filleau (Poitou, 1897) shows that Calvin was the name of a prominent family of the lesser nobility residing near Chattellerault in the 17th Century. Mention is made of Guillaume Calvin who in 1585 became Seigneur de Londiers et Charzay. His son Gaspard Calvin was Seigneur de Charzay et de Chastres, and another son Pierre Calvin, was Advocate of the King in Chattellerault. A third son, Ayme, Seigneur de Mailletiere et de Chastres, occupied lands of the Abbey of St.

Croix in 1630, and of his several children one, a daughter Jeanne Calvin, married Louis Baudouin of the prominent La Rochelle family of that name. It was Pierre Baudouin of this Huguenot family who later fled to America, locating at Boston where his son James became Governor of Massachusetts and founder of Bowdoin College.

What became of the male descendants of this prominent Poitou family of Calvins is unknown. They may have perished in the religious wars, but numerous Huguenot families in that region escaped to England and they may have included some of these Calvins. At any rate the name seems to have disappeared from the Poitou region.

It should also be noted that the safe arrival of Jean, Pierre, and Auldebert Calvin in Geneva from the south of France in 1555, 1556, and 1558 provided another source for the early transfer of the Calvin name abroad, and as we find no further mention of these three or of their descendants at Geneva, it may be reasonably surmised that they also left that city and emigrated to other lands. In fact, as will be related later herein, there is indication that at least one of them, Jean Calvin, went to England and settled at Canterbury.

It may be here remarked that although Geneva thus furnished at least temporary sanctuary for various refugees bearing the Calvin name, the name no longer exists in Geneva today. The writer while on a visit to Geneva in 1930 made inquiry on this point, and despite the assistance of a member of the City Council of Geneva and a search of all directories, no person bearing the name Calvin could be found, and the investigation ended with the laughing comment of the Geneva official that apparently the only Calvin left in Geneva, aside from myself the visitor, was the one down in the park there, this being a reference to the impressive statuary group in a Geneva park of the great triumvirate of the Reformation, i.e., John Calvin, Martin Luther and John Knox. Unless, therefore, we assume that there is not a single living descendant of any of these early Calvin refugees, it is clear that they emigrated elsewhere.

Before concluding consideration of the French Calvins there remains only the question of whether the name has been also entirely eliminated from France as a result of the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries or through emigration and early flight of Huguenots bearing the name, or whether on the contrary the name still exists today in France as a family name.

Investigation discloses the fact that the name does still survive today as a French surname or at least was to be found before the outbreak of the war now in progress (1944). A 1939 edition of the Paris telephone directory showed one resident of the French capital bearing the name, in the person of M. Paul Calvin, of #5 Rue Clement-Marot, and a 1938 business directory of Brignoles, the town in the south near Marseilles where Jeanne Calvin was burned alive in 1562, lists two Calvins as then engaged in business at that place, one of them the proprietor of a cutlery establishment, and the other an armorer or gunsmith. Mr. Samuel Calvin of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, reports that while he was in France with the American military forces in 1917-18, he was detailed, by reason of his knowledge of the French language, as an interpreter at one of the American army headquarters for service at conferences held with the French army commanders. While waiting for a conference to begin one day he chatted with one of the French attaches and was surprised to learn that the Frenchman's name was also Calvin--Matieu Calvin. The American Calvin expressed his astonishment at meeting a Frenchman bearing the name, remarking that he thought all the French Calvins had either been killed or had fled the country two or three centuries before. Matieu Calvin replied that they all had except one who was a follower of a Catholic noble influential at the French court for whom he was armor maker and who convinced his chief that he was loyal both to him personally and to the Catholic Church, with the result that he survived those terrible times. "I," continued the Frenchman, "am the descendant of that Calvin." This Matieu Calvin said he came from the south of France, and his home very likely was in the same region near Marseilles where other members of the family have been shown to be still residing. In fact the armorer or gunsmith of Brignoles in 1938, previously mentioned, may very well

have been a descendant of the armormaker Calvin of 300 years earlier, whose profession had thus been continued in the family for three centuries. Although the name Calvin has therefore survived in France as a family name, it is probably considerably less common there today than before the religious wars and may or may not survive the present catastrophe.

With the Calvin family name thus shown to be of French and not of British origin, we must now consider how the name came to be introduced into Great Britain, Ireland and America. This brings us to a brief review of the religious wars of France in the 16th and 17th centuries and the result of the long continued persecutions of the French Protestants.

3. The French Huguenots, Their Persecution and Flight.

The Reformation initiated in Germany by Martin Luther in 1516, had already spread to France when John Calvin's writings, commencing in 1536, gave the movement added impetus. Severe repressive measures had early been taken by church and state, and it was to avoid punishment as we have seen that Calvin fled to Geneva. But despite excommunication, torture, burning alive, and other cruel persecutions, the adherents of the new faith, known in France as Huguenots, continued to increase in number. For nearly two hundred years France was destined to be the scene of religious strife and turmoil, accompanied, with some interruptions, by persecution of followers of the new church which at times became so violent that large numbers of the Huguenots fled the country. We have seen how refugees bearing the Calvin name escaped to Geneva as early as 1555, in addition to John Calvin himself and his brother Antoine and family who reached there nearly twenty years earlier. These early oppressions culminated in the St. Bartholemew Day Massacre of 1572 when thousands of Huguenots were murdered in their homes and in the streets of Paris and other cities. A great many more who escaped left the country at this time.

Temporary relief was afforded by the accession in 1589 of a Protestant King, Henry IV, who in 1598 issued the famous Edict of Nantes granting freedom of worship to the Huguenots. Within a few years, however, King Henry became lukewarm in his faith and the persecutions were renewed with a violence which soon led to open civil warfare--the Huguenot Wars of 1621-1628--and many more of the Huguenots, fleeing for their lives, escaped the country. Peace of a sort was finally restored, followed by a period of some toleration, but oppression was later renewed with gradually increasing severity, despite the fact that the Edict of Nantes was still nominally in force, until King Louis XIV finally put an end to the tragic farce in 1685 by formally revoking the Edict of Nantes and prohibiting the Reformed religion.

The number of Huguenots fleeing the country, which had been steadily increasing, now became a flood, despite efforts of the French government to prevent the loss of so many of its citizens. To Switzerland, Germany, Holland, England, Scotland and Ireland they went in such numbers as to present a serious problem to those countries, many having escaped only with their lives. The total number of the refugees has been estimated at all the way from 300,000 to one million. Few of the refugees remained permanently in Switzerland, and many of those who went to the German states and Holland later passed on to England or Scotland, while a number found their way from Holland to America, notably to New Amsterdam, the settlement established by the Dutch in the New World some years before. Let us now consider this question of Huguenot emigration to America, either directly or after only temporary stay elsewhere.

The first attempt at American colonization direct from France was made as early as 1556 in Brazil, but resulted in failure and abandonment. Another attempt in Florida in 1564 met a like fate after difficulty with the Spanish. A couple of early attempts in Canada by Captain Pierre Chauvin likewise failed as we have seen, but one begun partly under Huguenot auspices in 1604 in what is now Nova Scotia, was more successful, although the colony soon fell under control of the Jesuits in 1633,

and thereafter all settlements in Canada were closed to the Huguenots as colonists. Colonizing efforts by the French government therefore resulted in practically no settlement of Huguenots anywhere in the New World. Canada thus failed to receive any of the flood of refugees incident to the Revocation in 1685, and since all of the French Calvins seem to have adopted the Protestant faith except the ancestor of Matieu Calvin, there are no Calvins to be found today among the French-Canadians. Oddly enough, we do find the name, French in its origin, among the English-speaking residents of British descent in Toronto and Montreal. In the face of such inconsistency, is it small wonder that some confusion may have existed as to the origin of the Calvin name?

The results of efforts by the British Government, however, were quite different. The settlement of Huguenot refugees in the American colonies was consistently encouraged. French Huguenot immigration into Virginia via England began as early as 1629 and continued in increasing scale during the balance of the 17th century. Other refugees coming singly or in isolated groups or families located not only in Virginia but also in others of the colonies, particularly Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. A party of them went to South Carolina from Plymouth, England, in 1664, with the assistance of the British Government, and in 1679 King Charles II sent at his own expense to the same point two vessels containing French refugees who had fled to England. In the decade from 1690 to 1700 at least a thousand French Huguenots came to America from England as a result of aid from the Relief Committee which had been organized in London. Some of these settled in Florida and South Carolina but a much larger number in Virginia. In 1700 four expeditions sailed from England for Virginia bringing all told over 700 of the French refugees, headed by the Marquis de la Muce. These were the settlers who formed the colony on the James River known as Manakintown, to which reference has been made heretofore. What purports to be complete lists of the passengers on three of the vessels bringing the Manakintown settlers has been found, but an examination of the lists discloses no one bearing the names Calvin,

Cauvin, or Chauvin, and a census taken of Manakintown in 1714 before the inhabitants were moved elsewhere and the settlement abandoned on account of its unhealthful location likewise shows none of these three names, the nearest in spelling having been Jean Calver, shown in the census with his wife and five children.

This failure to find any Calvins among the French settlers in Virginia is not exceptional, and we now come to what would at first seem to be a rather extraordinary and somewhat disconcerting circumstance. In none of the disclosed records of the leading Huguenot settlements in any of the American colonies can be found mention of any person bearing the name Calvin. The records are of course far from complete and in places only fragmentary, but Lucian J. Fosdick, in his French Blood in America, makes industrious effort to unearth the names of all possible Huguenot settlers in the American colonies, and his book contains no mention of a Huguenot immigrant at any place bearing the names Calvin or Cauvin. What is the explanation of this seeming mystery? Surely the presence of a member of the Calvin family would not have gone unnoted. These refugees were compelled to flee from their native land on account of their adherence to the teachings of John Calvin, and it is almost inconceivable that any member of such a party, bearing what to them must have been a revered name, should have gone completely unnoticed and unrecorded.

The answer would seem to be obvious; there were apparently no Calvins among the French refugees who fled their country and came to America after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 to form these principal Huguenot settlements, for the simple reason that nearly all of the surviving French Calvins, bearing a name highly respected by the Huguenots but violently detested by the Catholics of France, had undoubtedly fled the country for their lives long before the great exodus around the year 1685, which was the basis of most of the principal Huguenot settlements in America. Thus when the great exodus occurred there were probably almost no Protestant Calvins left in France who could have formed a part of it. There was apparently one exception which we shall consider in detail later, but in general this

would seem to be the logical explanation of failure to find the Calvin surname among the leading Huguenot settlements in the American colonies.

When then did the Calvins escaping from France leave that country and where did they go? In considering this question, it will be recalled that Jean, Pierre, and Auldebert Calvin arrived in Geneva from the south of France in 1555, 1556, and 1558; that Samuel and David Calvin, sons of Antoine Calvin, the Reformer's brother, were in that city presumably until 1564, and that all of these apparently later left Geneva. The most feasible route from that city without reentering France was northward down the Rhine Valley through the German states and to Holland. Many refugees are known to have followed that course, and it is difficult in fact to see what other safe route the refugee Calvins could have taken on leaving Geneva. There is indication that one or more of these fleeing Calvins, or possibly others bearing the name of whom we have no record, located in German territory in the region around Hamburg, where their descendants, spelling their name Kalben, achieved some distinction and acquired a coat of arms. The surname Calven, Kalben, or Von Kalben is still to be found in Germany, but any possible collateral connection with the Calvins of America is of course so remote as to be negligible.

4. French Calvins to the British Isles.

It seems certain that some of the Calvins leaving Geneva went on to England and Scotland. Their attention might have directed for a special reason to Scotland, that reason being that John Knox, the Scotch religious reformer and Calvinist, visited Geneva several times between 1554 and 1558 to confer with Jean Calvin, and in fact for over a year was pastor of the English Church which had been organized there. Antoine Calvin and his family (residing with Jean Calvin), as well as other refugees in Geneva at the time who bore the Calvin name, almost certainly came to know him in a small place like Geneva, and when Knox returned to Scotland in 1559, what would have been more natural than for him to have invited some of his Geneva refugee friends to join him there, an

invitation which would have had increased attraction for them the following year when word came from Scotland that the Protestants under Knox were then in entire control of the country to such an extent that the holding of the Catholic mass was made illegal by law. Here indeed was a sanctuary for the harried French Protestants. We have various indications that this French name Calvin was introduced into Scotland at an early date, and these 16th century refugees from France via Geneva who bore the Calvin name may well have been the first source.

It must be confessed, however, that if this surmise be correct, the number who then went to Scotland was too small to have attracted the attention of the historians, and so, however plausible it may be, the establishment of the Geneva Calvins in Scotland can be regarded only as a reasonable conjecture. However, we do find a record later of a party of refugees from Flanders settling in Edinburgh in 1609, where they were joined long after in 1681 by weavers from Picardy who began the manufacture of linen there, with others reported as settling in Glasgow. We have little or no information as to the names of these later refugees, but it is very probable that some of them bore the Calvin name as there is a family tradition set forth later herein, of the removal of a group of French refugee Calvins to Scotland from Germany sometime around 1690, and we find clear evidence of the early establishment of the Calvin name in the Glasgow region. Thus, although definite names and dates of arrival cannot be given, we do know that Calvin was a French and not a Scotch name, and all circumstances point clearly to the introduction of the name there at an early date by some of these French Huguenot refugees. And it was from Scotland, as we shall see hereafter, that the Calvin name in numerous instances was brought to America.

By far the largest number of the French Huguenots fled to nearby England. In the first place, the English government had long been encouraging the immigration of French weavers and skilled artizans. Early Britain was an agricultural and pastoral country, knowing little of manufacturing, but which exported raw materials to the continent for manufacture and return. This condition the

English government had sought to end, and since the Huguenot refugees included a substantial proportion of the skilled craftsmen of France, they were accordingly welcome for reasons quite independent of the sympathy felt for them. Their immigration did much to start the conversion of England into a great manufacturing country. Thus encouraged the Huguenots began arriving in England as early as 1550, and the number of arrivals greatly increased around 1561 during Queen Elizabeth's reign. Many arrived in 1562 and again in 1568 and 1572.

Perhaps most of the refugees from Normandy, Brittany and the French west coast, crossed the English channel direct to the South of England. Here they were joined by many others who had first escaped to Holland and the German states. Some of the Geneva Calvins may, of course, have been included among these latter. Indeed there is a definite indication that this was quite possibly the case. This is found, oddly enough, in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Volume 61, in connection with a biographical sketch of Jean Lampo, the first Treasurer and Attorney General of the Dutch Colony of New Netherlands (1626-1632). Lampo, although of Netherland Walloon descent, was born in Canterbury, England, where his father Pierre Lampo was a master weaver, and incidental mention is made of the latter serving as witness to the marriage on June 15, 1594, of one of his employees, Jacques Martin, to Pierrone Calvin, described as "daughter of the late Jean Calvin, possibly a relative of the great Reformer of that name." This Jean Calvin may very well have been the refugee of the same name who arrived in Geneva from the south of France in 1555 and who on leaving Geneva had removed with other refugees to the south of England where he had died prior to his daughter's marriage in 1594. If the same man, he was, of course, not a relative of the Reformer as suggested but would represent the settlement in England of one of the Calvins from southern France, as distinguished from the Cauvin-Calvins of Picardy. This is an illustration of the added light which may be thrown on the introduction of the French Calvin name into Great Britain by a careful examination of old English records, but unfortunately the war in progress as this is written (1944) makes such archives inaccessible at this time.

The early Huguenot immigrants into England were absorbed without much difficulty into English life, but later the refugees became so numerous as to present a serious problem. They were distributed throughout the country as rapidly as possible; a considerable number were assisted to the American colonies as we have seen; and under Charles II many were sent by the British government into Ireland, where they were located at several points but found special sanctuary in the Protestant northern counties of Down and Antrim in Ulster, the town of Lisburn near Belfast having been one of their favorite settlements. Here they established the manufacture of linen in Ireland where it continues today to be an important industry.

According to Samuel Smiles, in his Huguenot Settlements and Churches in England and Ireland, the records have been preserved of the names and callings of many of these immigrants, but apparently these records have not been published and here again examination of them is not feasible at this time. There is ample reason to believe that an examination of them would disclose other members of the Calvin family among the immigrants. Before looking further, however, into the Calvins of England, Scotland, and Ireland, we must first consider another complication.

5. The Name Colvin, and Its Confusion with Calvin.

The name Colvin is declared by several authorities to be of ancient British origin, although with some conflict of opinion as to the exact source of the name. Weekley in his Surnames gives Colvin as derived from the Anglo-Saxon Ceolwine, meaning "friend of Ceol," and this is supported by Bowman in his Story of Surnames, while Barber in his British Family Names lists the names of all persons holding lands in England in 1066 just prior to the Norman Conquest, as the same were recorded in the Domesday Book, and in this volume the name Colvin appears as a tenant-in-chief of lands, with the list of undertenants also including Colvin and Coluin. As the use of hereditary surnames is not supposed to have begun

in England until about this time, the name Colvin is thus carried back in England about as far as it well could be. It is true that one writer gives Colvin and Colven as family names derived from Colvend, a town in Scotland, but he gives no authority for the statement and may merely have been led astray by the similarity in spelling. MacKenzie, in his recent work on Scottish Place Names (London 1931), makes no mention of Colven or Colvin, nor does any other authority on surnames give these names as of Scottish origin. However, both in England and Scotland and later in North Ireland, the name Colvin was linked with those of Colville and Colvill. Colville itself was a distinguished Norman name, dating back to Gilbert de Colville, who was a Commander in the army of William the Conqueror (1066), and both the Lords Colville of Scotland and the English Barons Colville descended from the same family. Although there were several variations in the spelling of the name, such as Colvile, Colvyle, and Colvill, it is not clear why the name should have been converted into Colvin, but it is nevertheless well substantiated that such a change was made in some cases, apparently in the 17th Century. Part of this old Norman French line thus adopted the Anglo-Saxon name Colvin and became an addition to the Colvin family.

Besides this addition of Colvilles, the arrival in Britain of French Huguenot refugees bearing the name Calvin resulted in the further enlarging of the Colvin family. An Englishman will invariably pronounce the name Calvin with the broad sound of "a" as though the name were spelled Colvin, and this pronunciation soon resulted in many cases in the French Calvin becoming converted into the English Colvin. This is not mere surmise, as there are various members of the Colvin family today in Britain and North Ireland who state that their ancestors were refugees from France.

The name Colvin, therefore, although of ancient British origin, has been extended to cover persons of Norman descent who once bore the name Colville, and others of French Huguenot descent who were formerly Calvins. Furthermore, after emigration of both Colvins and Calvins to America, in the early days of the American

colonies when educational facilities were limited and illiteracy not at all uncommon, further confusion occurred between the two names. The name of the same individual was sometimes recorded as Calvin and on other occasions as Colvin. A conspicuous example is the Colvins of Vermont, ten of whom served in the Revolutionary War as Colvins but a number of whom were later listed in the 1790 Census under the name Calvin. Many other cases of similar confusion will be noted later herein. When the spelling of the names eventually became settled or fixed it was probably somewhat of a gamble in some cases as to which form was finally adopted. Some of those in America today who bear the Colvin name are therefore very likely Calvins in reality. To cite one instance, a California member of the Colvin family, a native of New York state, reports that his family name was formerly Calvin, but that the name of his grandfather in some way got changed to Colvin, and it has so remained in his family. In general there seems to have been a greater tendency to convert Calvin into Colvin that Colvin into Calvin. This was doubtless due to the matter of pronunciation already referred to, Calvin having been often pronounced as Colvin by the use of the broad "a," while there was much less likelihood of Colvin being pronounced Calvin. As a general rule the Colvins remained Colvins, but the Calvins have not always retained the name Calvin.

Before further consideration is given, however, to the Calvins and Colvins in America, it seems desirable that we return to a study of those bearing these family names in the British Isles who furnished the source of the emigration to America.

6. Calvins in Great Britain and Ireland.

In view of the previously noted tendency of English pronunciation to cause the conversion of Calvin into Colvin, it is not strange that the French form Calvin failed to gain a permanent foothold in England proper. That the name was introduced into England by French Huguenots there can be no doubt whatever. More than one branch of the Calvin family in America is definitely

established as having come from England, and one large Calvin family group, as we shall see later, has a distinct tradition, after flight from France, of a temporary stay in England before moving across the Atlantic. But in the case of those bearing the Calvin name who remained in England, the conversion of the name into Colvin seems to have been almost, if not entirely, complete, as is evidenced by the fact that recently, after a considerable search, no persons bearing the Calvin name could be found in England. An examination of the latest available directories of London, Liverpool, and other leading cities in every part of England, fails to disclose a single person bearing the name Calvin, although Colvins are in evidence in various parts of the country. So far as England proper is concerned, the Calvins appear either to have become Colvins or to have emigrated.

When we come to Scotland, however, a somewhat different picture is presented. It is true that here also Calvin was converted into Colvin in some known cases, such for example, as that of Peter F. N. Colvin of Aberdeen, Scotland, who states that his grandfather William was a native of France and came to Scotland as a boy of 15 during the French Revolution. As the English name Colvin was unknown in France his family were clearly Calvins. Nevertheless, with others who settled in Scotland, the spelling Calvin was retained, and it is these latter we must now consider. A number of circumstances indicate that the Calvins who went to Scotland and retained the name located in the Glasgow region. In fact there is direct evidence to that effect. At least two families of American Calvins are definitely known to have emigrated from Glasgow or vicinity, and there are Calvins now living in North Ireland who have a tradition that their ancestors came there from Scotland, obviously crossing the Irish Channel from Glasgow which is directly opposite North Ireland. There is also a tradition in the writer's own family that John Calvin, the first Calvin immigrant into New England who settled at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, about 1670, came originally from Glasgow, Scotland. Whether these Scotch Calvins had their origin, as has been heretofore suggested, in early Calvin refugees from Geneva, Switzerland, who included Samuel and

David Calvin, nephews of John Calvin, the Reformer, himself, and who it is believed may have removed to Scotland before the year 1600, or whether they descended from a later group of Calvin refugees who are said to have gone there from the Picardy region of France via Germany about 1690, cannot now be known, but if John Calvin of Dartmouth really came from Glasgow before 1670 which was prior to the arrival there of the later group from Picardy, he must have descended from an earlier immigrant, quite possibly the Samuel or David Calvin above mentioned.

That there were Calvins in the Glasgow region, however, is certain. The late Professor Samuel Calvin, of Iowa State University and a noted geologist, came from Wigtonshire, Scotland, (near Glasgow) with his parents as a child in 1851, and Professor Calvin's daughter Alice (Mrs. Alice (Calvin) Lomas), in a letter written about 1925, stated that her ancestors came to the Glasgow region of Scotland from France, and having located on the coast became a seafaring people. Some of them fought with Nelson at the great naval battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and one of the family owned merchant ships plying between Scotland and the East Indies. The latter was himself a master mariner and on one voyage on his own ship is said to have been wrecked off the coast of Africa, losing both ship and cargo.

It is somewhat sad to relate that these Scotch Calvins are no more. As a result of death and emigration to America the name is apparently no longer to be found in Scotland. The writer on two different visits there (in 1923 and 1930) was unable to find a single Calvin in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, or elsewhere in the country. Probably the last Calvin to leave Scotland was a brother of the Professor Samuel Calvin above mentioned, named John Calvin, who came to the United States about 1854 as will be related hereinafter, and who later stated that to the best of his knowledge at the time he left Glasgow he was the last Calvin in Scotland.

At least one of the Calvins who had left Scotland did not go to America or North Ireland. One William Calvin, "of Scotch descent," located at a date not now known

in Manchester, England, where he had a large merchant tailoring establishment at #99 City Road. He died at Manchester in 1884 at an advanced age. However, his son, Thomas Calvin, born in Manchester, emigrated to Chicago, Illinois, as hereafter related, and so far as known the Calvin name no longer exists in Manchester. The name Calvin has thus disappeared, so far as can be learned, in both England and Scotland.

In North Ireland, where Calvins from Scotland had settled, there was also considerable conversion of Calvin into Colvin, as had occurred in Scotland and England, and several families of Colvins in North Ireland state that their ancestors originally emigrated from France and were Huguenots. They were obviously Calvins, the name Colvin being unknown in France. Daniel Colvin of Lisnagault, Cloyfin, Coleraine, North Ireland, reports "we are always known by the name Colvin, although my children from school days have adhered to the name as Calvin." One may surmise that the children had learned Calvin to be the correct name.

Despite these conversions, however, the name Calvin in other families has been preserved in North Ireland and continues to be found there today (1944). There seem to be three separate family groups of Calvins in that region, whose ancestry goes back so far they have lost knowledge of the relationship between them. Members of two of these groups state that their people came to North Ireland from Scotland, and the ancestors of the third group probably came from the same source. As befits descendants of Huguenot ancestors, they are all said to be confirmed Protestants. These different Calvin families all reside in Belfast and vicinity. For example, at a recent data John Calvin and Co. were dealers in hardware, china, etc., in Belfast; Rev. W. J. Calvin was a minister in that city; and John Calvin, Ltd., were millers at Portadown.

The Calvins of North Ireland have furnished a number of immigrants to the United States and Canada, but since so far as can be ascertained they all seem to have come to America since the American Revolution, they will be considered later herein.

7. Early Calvin Immigrants to America.

It is probable that a large majority of the Calvins in the United States today are descended from two early Calvin immigrants and a third source consisting of a group of several Calvin families. All of these came from England to the American colonies comparatively soon after their founding. They were:

1. Frank Calvin, who came to Virginia in the year 1654, and is believed to have been the ancestor of the Virginia Calvins. Although shown in the Virginia records as "Frank" Calvin, he was probably himself a Huguenot refugee and "Frank" may have been a translation of "Francois." There is reference in Virginia records a few years later to a Peter Calvin in the same section, possibly the same man, and the immigrant's name may have been really Francois Pierre or Pierre Francois Calvin.

2. John Calvin, afterwards called Colvin, who settled at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, about 1670. Convincing evidence has been found that his name was really Calvin.

3. A group of French Huguenot refugees who seem to have settled on the banks of the Delaware River in New Jersey and Pennsylvania some time after 1700. This group is believed to have included Luther, Stephen and Philip Calvin, who located in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and possibly John Calvin (also called Colvin), who settled in nearby Chester County, Pennsylvania.

There may have been another early Calvin immigrant into North or South Carolina, as evidenced by Calvins in that section before the American Revolution, but no record can be found of any early arrival of a Calvin in that region from across the Atlantic, and the first settlers there may more likely have been descendants of the Frank Calvin who came to Virginia.

All of these first Calvin immigrants into the New World were almost certainly of French Huguenot descent, but what relationship existed between them may never be known. The Calvin families who came to the Delaware River Valley are believed to have been descendants of the same family group in the Picardy region of France which produced John Calvin, the great leader of the Reformation, and the John Calvin who settled at Dartmouth may possibly have been a descendant either of Antoine Calvin, younger brother of the Reformer himself or of that other Jean Calvin who was a refugee in Geneva from Southern France and who seems to have later probably gone to England. The Frank Calvin who came to Virginia may also have been a descendant of the Calvins of southern France and of the same Jean just mentioned, but these suggestions can be based on nothing more than conjecture.

We shall now consider these early Calvin immigrants in greater detail, taking up first the John Calvin of Dartmouth, who headed what might be termed the New England branch of the family, following with the Calvins of the Delaware River Valley, and concluding with Frank Calvin, believed to have been the ancestor of the Virginia branch of the Calvin family.

8. John Calvin of Dartmouth and the New England Calvins and Colvins.

The date on which this first Calvin to reach New England arrived from across the Atlantic is not definitely known, nor is the name of the ship on which he came. None of the compiled lists of early immigrants to New England contains his name. Explanation for this is found in the family tradition that this first ancestor of the family in New England ran away while a boy in his teens and stowed away on a ship at Bristol, England, which was about to sail for the Plymouth Bay Colony in America. It is related that, having been left an orphan at an early age, he had been placed by a guardian in an apprenticeship where he was badly treated, and that this was his reason for leaving. On being discovered a couple of days after the vessel had set sail, he was put to work as a cabin boy and thus arrived in due course at

Plymouth. Circumstances indicate that the year of his arrival was about 1670 or shortly thereafter. Possibly because the vessel on which he came sailed from Bristol, that city has been sometimes given as his birthplace, but this is evidently conjecture for which there is no other foundation, and according to one version of the tradition he was really a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and had made his way from that city to Bristol in order to get to the new world settlements of which he had undoubtedly heard, Bristol having been the port from which all sailings for the American colonies were then made.

Nothing is known of our John's parents, but as according to the tradition a guardian had been appointed for him they may have been people of some consequence, and as heretofore pointed out if he did in fact come from Glasgow, he may have been a descendant of one of the early Calvin refugees at Geneva, some of whom it is believed may have gone to Scotland prior to 1600. As these Geneva Calvins included Samuel and David Calvin, nephews of John Calvin, the Reformer, our Plymouth bound cabin boy may have been a descendant of one of these sons of Antoine Calvin, younger brother of the great Reformer himself. However, as previously suggested, the Massachusetts arrival may have been a descendant of the Huguenot refugee, Jean Calvin, who arrived in Geneva from Provence in the south of France in 1555 and is believed to have later removed to Canterbury, England, where his daughter Pierrone was married in 1594. In addition to this daughter there may also have been one or more sons from whom our Bristol emigrant could have been descended. This, of course, is conjecture but if true it would make our young John a descendant of the real Calvins of southern France. Examination of early English records when they again become accessible may throw some added light on the subject.

The young immigrant probably stayed for a time at Plymouth, but later went to Dartmouth, one of the Plymouth Bay settlements, where he may have located about 1675. He was doubtless living at Dartmouth when he married Dorothy Allen, daughter of Mathew Allen of Dartmouth, but the earliest definite record of him is the registration in the Dartmouth vital records of the births

of his children, the first of whom was born March 26, 1679.

Although the father's name was shown in these early Dartmouth records as John Colvin, convincing evidence has been found to indicate that the name was really Calvin. In the first place, in recording the births of his children, in two instances their names were spelled Calvin, while in two others the spelling Calven was used, and a daughter of his oldest son, John, Jr., was also later entered in the birth register with the spelling Calvin. This continued use of the spelling Calvin for the children, when the father's name had been entered as Colvin, rather tends to indicate that the error occurred in spelling the father's name. In any event the vital records are clearly contradictory and show carelessness in spelling which make them unreliable as authority on this point. But we have other and more valuable evidence as to the proper spelling. For example, more importance must be given to a deed dated February 15, 1683, by which Mathew Allen conveyed in part as follows:

> "In consideration of love and affection and for divers other good causes and consideration, I hereby convey to Dorothy Calvin and John Calvin, her husband, 25 acres of bottom land, upon which the said John now lives, also 5 acres of meadow or salt marsh."

And in another deed of record, dated December 26, 1691, John Calvin and wife, Dorothy, conveyed land in Dartmouth to Stephen Easton, while in a third deed, dated May 3, 1697, Jos. Ripley acquired lands described partly as nearby to the land of John Calvin. All of these deeds are of record in Bristol County, Massachusetts, and the Registrar of Deeds for that county, by letter of July 3, 1941, confirms that the name was spelled Calvin in all of them. In view of the greater care usually taken in the spelling of names when conveying or accepting conveyance of title to real estate, as compared with the notorious carelessness in spelling employed in the early vital records, the use of the form Calvin in these deeds must be regarded as evidence of the correct name which is not to be ignored.

That the spelling in these deeds was in fact correct is admitted by a number of the present-day descendants of John Calvin in New England, who, although they have now long used the spelling Colvin, have a tradition that the name was originally Calvin. In a statement regarding his ancestry, Josiah N. Colvin of the 6th generation, refers to his first ancestor in America as "John Calvin (afterwards called Colvin)," and Charles T. Colvin, of the long-established Colvin Foundry Co., of Providence, R.I., informed the present writer that he had always understood the family was of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent and that the name was originally Calvin. The name of the immigrant was thus almost beyond doubt Calvin, and he must therefore have been of French Huguenot descent as heretofore set forth. It must be admitted, however, that the spelling of the name eventually became fixed as Colvin, and that this form has since been adhered to with two notable exceptions for over 200 years by many of his descendants in New England and elsewhere. This, as we have seen, is nothing unusual; it is merely a repetition of what had repeatedly occurred in England, Scotland, and North Ireland, namely, the conversion of the French Calvin in an English-speaking country into the English name Colvin.

John Calvin had nine children, five sons, John, Jr., Stephen, Samuel, James, and Josiah, and four daughters, Anna, Abigail, Amey, and Deborah, all born in Dartmouth between 1679 and 1700. In 1705, the head of the family, by this time clearly a substantial citizen, bought 300 acres of land in the Providence Plantations (Rhode Island) and later made other land purchases there. Following the initial purchase he moved to Rhode Island with his family, as did his oldest son, John, Jr., who in the meantime had married at Dartmouth, and Rhode Island became the home of all the family so far as known, with the exception of the oldest daughter Anna and the second son Stephen, who are believed to have moved to New Jersey. John Calvin, Sr., died in Rhode Island in the year 1729.

The Calvins are said to have first located in Rhode Island at a place called Mashantatuck, afterwards included in the town of Cranston, now a part of the City

of Providence. From this point members of the family, by then often known as Colvins, moved to Scituate, Warwick, Coventry, and other points in the colony. Early Rhode Island records contain frequent mention of members of the family, sometimes with the name spelled Calvin but later more often as Colvin until the latter form finally became the fixed name of the family. Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (1885) gives the first three generations of the family, with the name spelled Colvin, which form at the time the dictionary was compiled had of course then been long established. John Calvin or Colvin, Jr., and Samuel and James Calvin or Colvin, all had large families, and their descendants, bearing the name Colvin, have for over 200 years taken an active part in the life of Rhode Island. From here they have taken the Colvin name to other sections of the country, until today there are Colvins throughout the United States who are descended from John Calvin of Dartmouth.

One of the first sections to attract the attention of the early Rhode Island Colvins as they increased in number and looked for more land was Vermont, then largely unsettled territory claimed by both New York and New Hampshire. Luther Colvin, a grandson of John of Dartmouth, moved there from Rhode Island in the year 1765, locating at Danby where he was the fourth settler in the town. He was followed shortly after by other Colvins from Rhode Island who established their homes at Danby, Manchester, Bennington, Clarendon, and elsewhere in the present Green Mountain State. Here the Colvins prospered and multiplied. During the American Revolution ten of them rendered patriotic military service with the Vermont troops, including Ensigns Levi and Isaac Colvin, Sergeant Luther Colvin, the early Danby settler, and Corporals Richard Colvin of Manchester and Reuben Colvin of Bennington.

After the Revolution many of the Vermont Colvins are shown by numerous county histories to have moved into New York State and Pennsylvania and on into the middle west, thus further contributing to the spread of the Colvin name through the country. However, since their name has now by long usage become fixed as Colvin, they will

be regarded as additions to that family who would probably prefer to be included in the genealogy of the Colvins rather than that of the Calvin family. It is therefore unnecessary to follow further these Colvin descendants of John Calvin of Dartmouth.

We now come to the reason for having followed them thus far. Shortly after the Revolution at least two of the Vermont Colvins returned to what was apparently the original spelling of the name as Calvin, and as their descendants have continued the use of the restored name, they become and are properly a part of the present-day Calvin family. There is obviously no reason for considering as Colvins these descendants of John Calvin, the Dartmouth immigrant, merely because some of their intervening ancestors adopted a different spelling for the name, which has been now restored to the original form in the two family lines mentioned.

The two Vermont Colvins who thus returned to the spelling of the family name as Calvin were Sanford Jenks Calvin (born 1770), son of Levi Colvin of Clarendon, the Ensign of Revolutionary days, and Peleg Calvin (born 1778), son of Corporal Richard Colvin of Manchester, another Revolutionary soldier. The genealogy of both of these restorers of the Calvin name and of their descendants is set forth so far as known in Part II hereof but an outline and summary here to illustrate the course of the development of the family and their emigration westward from Vermont will be of interest.

Sanford Jenks Calvin, born in Rhode Island in 1770, was a son of Levi and Lydia (Jencks) Calvin, and great great grandson of the immigrant John Calvin of Dartmouth, (Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John, Jr. 2, John 1). His mother Lydia was the grand-daughter of a Colonial Governor of Rhode Island. Sanford removed with his parents as a child to Clarendon, Vermont, where his father was a leading citizen and an officer in the Vermont militia during the Revolution. Sanford is said to have studied law and to have been admitted to the bar in 1790, practicing his profession at Rutland until 1804 when he removed to Smithfield, Madison Co., New York, where he resided the rest of his life. He is said to have insisted on writing his name as it sounded to him

and always spelled it Calvin. However, as he was an educated man, one may suspect that the change was based on the conviction after investigation that the name was originally Calvin and should be so spelled. The form Calvin was continued by his children and has always since been used by his descendants who are thus properly to be considered as of the Calvin family to which the immigrant John of Dartmouth is believed to have belonged.

Sanford J. Calvin was twice married and had eleven children. His first wife was Abigail Chipman, of a distinguished Vermont family, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, the sons having been Alpheus Reed Calvin (1793-1839) and Dileno Dexter Calvin (1798-1884). The former of these, Alpheus, removed to Jefferson Co., New York, and had a son, Delano Chipman Calvin (b. 1824), who was a prominent lawyer and in 1875 became Surrogate of New York City.

Sanford's second son, Dileno Dexter Calvin, grew up in Vermont but moved as a young man, probably about 1830, to Jefferson County, New York, on the east bank of the St. Lawrence River, near the Thousand Islands. His brother, Alpheus Reed Calvin, had moved to this section from Vermont with his family some years earlier. Here in the vicinity of the town of Clayton, Dileno cleared some heavily timbered land to make himself a farm, but he sold the timber to such good advantage that his attention was called to the possibilities in that direction. Abandoning the idea of farming, he engaged in timbering with notable success, rafting logs down the St. Lawrence River to the Montreal and Quebec markets and gradually acquiring a fortune. In 1836 he moved to the Canadian side of the river where he bought a small eighty-acre island in the St. Lawrence near Kingston, Ontario, known as Garden Island which still belongs to the family. Here he made his home for the rest of his life, and here he established a large timber forwarding and wooden shipbuilding business which was successfully continued until his death in 1884, and by two of his sons thereafter. In this business he was first associated with others but the concern ultimately became a Calvin family enterprise. The operations of the firm expanded until its logging and rafting business extended

to all of the five great lakes and timber shipments were brought to Garden Island by water from as far away as Lake Superior. Rafts of logs were then floated on down the St. Lawrence to Quebec for export to Great Britain. A flourishing community grew up on Garden Island, the population in its busiest period numbering about 800. Possibly one of the highlights of the business was the construction at Garden Island in 1877 of an ocean-going wooden sailing ship of about 1150 tons capacity, which was duly christened "Garden Island" and after being towed to Quebec, made several successful ocean voyages, one extending as far as Colombo, Ceylon, and Rangoon, Burma, before the vessel was sold in 1884 to Norwegian buyers. An interesting account of the romantic history of the Calvin enterprises on Garden Island will be found in "A Corner of Empire" (Cambridge University Press, London, 1937) by T. R. Glover and D. D. Calvin, the latter being a grandson of the Dileno Dexter Calvin who founded the business and headed the Ontario Calvin clan.

Having established his home and business in Canada in 1836, Dileno Dexter Calvin became a Canadian citizen and his ability and sterling character soon made him a leading citizen in his section. He was four times Warden of Frontenac County, Ontario, and in 1868 was elected to represent Frontenac County in the Ontario Parliament. After being reelected by acclamation he retired at the end of his second term, but in 1877 was again reelected and continued to serve until his death in 1884. He always retained his native New England ways of speech and thought, and Charles Clarke in his book of reminiscences, "Sixty Years in Upper Canada" refers to Dileno Dexter Calvin as one of the figures of the Ontario Parliament's early days who preserved many of the ideas of his native New England. Clarke remarked of him that:

> "* * * when he rose to address the house he did not speak to empty benches. He had the old English pronunciation still preserved in his native state and the manner in which he snapped his fingers at the nearest page and said to him in authoritative tones, "Boy! Bring me some watter" invariably insured a round of restrained applause. He was a confirmed "abstainer" and in

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this respect possessed a sphere of influence, the settlers in the immediate neighborhood of his home religiously following suit. Although a warm supporter of Conservative principles, he gave independent votes and so asserted his superiority to mere partyism."

Dileno Dexter Calvin was married three times and had fourteen children. On his death in 1884 two of his sons, Hiram Augustus Calvin and Sanford Chipman Calvin, successfully continued the logging and shipping business at Garden Island until as late as 1914, when depletion of profitably accessible timber and changed conditions made liquidation of the company advisable.

Hiram Augustus Calvin (1852-1932) who became President of the Calvin Company on his father's death, was educated at Woodstock College and Queen's University, Kingston. He took an active part in civic affairs, was a trustee of Queen's University and like his father was elected to the Ontario House of Commons where he served from 1892 to 1896, and again from 1900 to 1904. He and his wife Annie (Marsh) Calvin were the parents of five sons, Delano Dexter, Jonathan David, Hiram Augustus, Jr., Reginald Marsh, and Collamer Chipman Calvin, and two daughters, Marion and Hilda Beatrice. The four sons last named all served with the Canadian forces in the first World War of 1914-1918, Jonathan and Reginald with the rank of Major of Engineers, while Collamer was a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve with which Hiram, Jr. also served. In 1916, with four of their sons thus serving overseas, Hiram A. and his wife removed to England to be near them, returning to Canada in 1919 after the war and establishing their home in Toronto, where the father died in 1932. His widow and daughter Hilda still reside in Toronto, as do also now three of the sons, Delano, Hiram, and Collamer. Delano, the eldest, a graduate of Queen's University, is a prominent architect and civic leader, also joint author of the book "A Corner of Empire" previously mentioned and other works; Hiram is an executive with the Toronto Hydro Electric System; and Collamer (B.A. Queen's University) is a partner in a leading law firm at Toronto and a King's Counsel. Delano's son, Archibald, is on the staff

of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Toronto. Of the other brothers, Reginald is an executive with the large Canadian Vickers Company of Montreal while Jonathan is on the executive staff of "Canada Steamships" and resides at Kingston. Both Reginald and Jonathan are also graduates of Queen's University with degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.

Kingston is also the home, since his retirement, of Sanford Chipman Calvin (b. 1866) youngest son of the first Dileno Dexter Calvin. A rather remarkable circumstance is the fact that as Dileno Dexter Calvin was born in 1798 and his son Sanford, born when his father was 68 years old, is still living (1943) hale and hearty at the age of 77, the two generations cover a notable span of one hundred and forty-five years. From his home at Kingston on the bank of the St. Lawrence immediately opposite Garden Island, Sanford may look across two miles of intervening water to his boyhood home and the scene of his earlier activities when he and his brother Hiram took over their father's business in 1884. The old Garden Island home is in fact now a loved spot for all of Dileno Dexter's descendants, to which they often repair for rest, vacation, and family reunion when opportunity permits.

This interesting and cultured branch of the Calvin family thus take their place with the Calvins of America. Further genealogical data regarding them will be found in Part II hereof.

Peleg Calvin, the second of the Vermonters to resume the Calvin name, was one of the adventurous pioneers who settled the middle west of the United States. Born in Vermont in 1778, he was a son of Richard Colvin of Manchester, grandson of Samuel Colvin of Coventry, Rhode Island, and great grandson of John Calvin, the Dartmouth immigrant, (Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1). Peleg and the above-mentioned Sanford J. Calvin were therefore second cousins once removed.

Peleg's father, Richard Colvin, a native of Coventry, Rhode Island, moved some time before 1777 to Bennington Co., Vermont, where he served during the Revolution with Vermont troops as private and Corporal

for several periods aggregating nearly two years, thereafter establishing his home at Manchester. An interesting tradition has been passed down regarding how Richard Colvin came to be made a Corporal. According to the tale, he was on sentry duty on a dark and stormy night when he detected a muffled figure approaching in the darkness. His challenge: "Who goes there?" went unanswered, the visitor continuing to advance in silence. Richard stood with his bayonet fixed, prepared for action, and as the figure passed between him and a nearby tree, the sentry made a thrust with his bayonet and pinned the intruder to the tree through his cloak but without injuring his person. This effectually stopped his progress, but the consternation of the sentry can be imagined when he found that the person he had thus pinned to the tree was none other than his own Commander in Chief, who, preoccupied with his thoughts, had not heard the challenge. Richard at once began to have fears of the direst punishment, but instead he was heartily commended for his alertness and attention to duty, and was rewarded by promotion to the rank of Corporal, which rank he held during the remainder of his service in the Revolution.

Peleg Colvin grew up in Vermont, and although record of his marriage has not yet been found, there is ample evidence to show that he married Nancy Dunn, daughter of Duncan Dunn of Manchester, who was himself an Orderly Sergeant with the Vermont "Green Mountain Boys" during the American Revolution, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. In an application later for a Revolutionary War pension, Duncan Dunn stated that he first volunteered in April or May, 1775, in Berkshire Co., Massachusetts, after the report of the Battle of Lexington, and arriving at that place enlisted for eight months under Captain Samuel Sloan in Col. Patterson's Regiment and was discharged by the latter at Cambridge. Early in January, 1777, he enlisted "for three years as 2nd Sergeant under Captain Gideon Brownson of Bennington Co., Vermont, in what was called the Independent Regiment of the 'Green Mountain Boys' under Col. Seth Warner." He "served as 2nd Sergeant and Orderly Sergeant and was regularly discharged in January, 1780, at Fort George, New York." Both Peleg Colvin's father and his wife's

father were, therefore, Revolutionary soldiers with the patriot army, while Peleg himself was born during the progress of the war. Duncan Dunn and family moved from Manchester, about 1795 or shortly thereafter, to Willsboro, Essex Co., New York, on the western shore of Lake Champlain. Peleg Colvin either accompanied or followed them soon after, and the 1800 Census shows Peleg with wife and young son residing near the Dunns at Willsboro, his marriage to Nancy Dunn having probably taken place there about 1798. However, the long cold winters of this region evidently made Peleg think of less rigorous climes, and it was not long before he set out with his family for the Susquehanna Valley of Pennsylvania, thus starting a series of moves which were to land him eventually on the banks of the Mississippi River in Lincoln Co., Missouri, north of St. Louis. It has been impossible to follow his exact movements in Pennsylvania but in the Spring of 1808 he was in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, where his son Dennis was born on May 19th of that year as shown by family records.

It was probably not much later that Peleg started his trek westward. Where he was at the Census of 1810 has not yet been learned and he may have been then on the move and was not enumerated, but a son John was born in Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania, on March 13, 1813 (family records), and shortly thereafter Peleg and family are said to have gone down the Ohio River with some traders to Kentucky, where he eventually located in Fayette Co. near Lexington. Here he acquired a farm or plantation and resided for about twelve years, and here he was joined by Duncan Dunn and wife who came out to live with him and their daughter in their old age.

The Census of 1820 shows Peleg Calvin (not Colvin) as then resident in Fayette Co., Kentucky, with a household of 16 persons, comprising his family, the Dunns, and two slaves, and it is to be noted that in this and all subsequent Census returns Peleg's name was recorded as Calvin instead of Colvin, and that the spelling thus shown has always since been used by his descendants. Exactly how and when the change occurred is not clear, but whether it was by accident or design the change resulted, as already pointed out, merely in

restoring what seems to have been the original name of the immigrant ancestor of the family line.

In 1822, having received word of the disappearance and presumed death of his father, Richard Colvin, while on a trip alone in his old age to his boyhood home in Rhode Island, and of the appointment of an Administrator for his estate, Peleg made a visit back to Vermont. As transportation was a problem, he set out on foot and walked all the way from Fayette Co., Kentucky, to Manchester, Vermont, and after completing his visit and settling his share in the estate walked back to his home and family in Kentucky. Not content with this stroll, the probate records at Manchester show that Peleg while there made a side trip from that point to Rhode Island and return "to procure testimony of his father's death," this trip having undoubtedly also been made on foot. It is regrettable to record, however, that his claim for reimbursement of expenses incurred on this latter trip, "14 days at $1.00 per day," was disallowed by the Administrator, presumably on the ground that his father had already been declared legally dead and that any further investigation by Peleg as a matter of sentiment or curiosity would have to be at his own expense and was not a proper charge against the estate. Peleg returned safely to Kentucky and is said to have talked about incidents of his walking expedition to New England for the rest of his life. After his return, his wife Nancy having died some time earlier, he was again married on July 2, 1823, in Bourbon Co., Kentucky, to Elizabeth Shepherd, by whom he had a number of additional children.

Although Peleg Calvin seems to have prospered in Kentucky, he was evidently a restless and energetic soul, and about 1826 decided to move further westward. He is said to have become very friendly in Kentucky with "the Boone boys" (sons and grandsons of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer), and as some of the Boones, including Daniel himself, had moved to Missouri, Peleg apparently determined to follow their example, despite arguments against the move by some of his neighbors. Setting out with his family in a large wagon and a four-horse team, he arrived in due time in Pike Co., Missouri, where, on

the west bank of the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, he acquired several hundred acres of land. Here he made his home for a number of years but some time before 1840 he moved to the adjoining county to the south, Lincoln Co., Missouri, where he resided until his death in 1852 at the age of 74.

Peleg Calvin was the father of 19 children by his two wives. Of this large family, 16 grew to maturity, comprising 12 sons and 4 daughters named: David P., Elijah, Hiram, Dennis, Andrew, John, James, Jane, Sarah, Thomas M., Mary A., Louisa T., Benjamin F., Marshall A., George O., and William H. Calvin, as shown by the probate records of Lincoln Co., Missouri. Nine of these children, including seven boys and two girls, were said to have been by Peleg's first wife Nancy, and seven of them, five boys and two girls, by his second wife Elizabeth. The first nine above named are presumed to have been the children of Nancy (Dunn) Calvin. The youngest of these, John, was born in 1813.

All of the older sons did not accompany the family from Kentucky to Missouri. Andrew H. Calvin (b. 1810) remained in Kentucky where he lived all his life and where in 1837 he married Elizabeth L. Breckenridge, daughter of Rev. Wm. Breckenridge and niece of Hon. John C. Breckenridge, Vice President of the United States from 1857 to 1861. Andrew Calvin acquired a valuable plantation near Lexington on the Paris-Maysville Pike, and was a slave-holder and leading citizen in Fayette Co. His oldest son, John, was an officer in the Confederate Army and was killed during the Civil War.

Another older son of Peleg and Nancy (Dunn) Calvin, Rev. Dennis Calvin (1808-1879), also remained for a time in Kentucky where he was married in 1829 to Melinda Sheppard "of pure Scotch descent and very proud of her clan tartan." Melinda Calvin used to tell her grandchildren long afterwards how her family, the Sheppards, were neighbors of Peleg Calvin and family back in Kentucky, and how in those days the cloth for all clothing was spun and woven at home. With their large family of boys this was a big task at the Calvin home and the Sheppard girls used to go over and help out in the weaving at the Calvins. Whether this neighborly spirit of

helpfulness may not have been somewhat stimulated by the number of marriageable Calvin boys was not stated but at any rate Melinda became engaged to Dennis Calvin, although he was three years her junior, and she often told her favorite grand-daughter how she helped weave the cloth to make Dennis' wedding suit.

In 1833 Dennis Calvin removed with his family to Illinois, where he was a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, making his home principally at Centralia, where he died in 1879. His good wife, Melinda, survived him and died in 1897 at the age of 92. Rev. Dennis strongly disapproved of slavery and exchanged many heated letters on the subject with his brother Andrew back in Kentucky shortly before the Civil War. One of his sons, William Henry Calvin, fought in the Union Army, and the two brothers thus had sons on opposing sides in the conflict.

The story has been passed down as to how the correspondence between Dennis and Andrew Calvin finally terminated shortly before the war when Andrew wrote his brother that "if he didn't quit associating with those damned Abolitionists" he didn't want to hear from him again. On receipt of this letter Rev. Dennis is said to have walked the floor in agitation for hours, as Andrew was his favorite brother, but he remained true to his principles and never answered the letter. The two brothers never wrote or saw each other again during their lifetime, nor was there any contact between any of their descendants until 1898, 40 years later, when the present writer, a grandson of the Rev. Dennis, visited Lexington, Kentucky, and was entertained by the then Miss Louise Foley, granddaughter of Andrew, (now Mrs. J. N. Crolley), with a delightful party at which the hatchet was formally buried in the presence of a reporter for the Lexington Herald, which newspaper on the following day contained a column write-up of the party and of the long-standing disagreement which it ended.

It was on the occasion of this same visit also that the writer made a visit of sentiment to the neighborhood of the old Andrew Calvin plantation on the Maysville Pike a few miles out of Lexington which Andrew had

disposed of before his death. After enjoying the lovely countryside and blue-grass meadows, the question presented itself as to where lunch was to be obtained, this having been before the advent of the motor car and the roadside refreshment stand. On inquiry, however, it was learned that some darkies on Major Johnson's place nearby served an excellent chicken dinner for 25 cents, and steps were directed there forthwith. The cabin proved to be clean and neatly kept, and the quality of the fried chicken, gravy, hot biscuits, and honey had not been exaggerated. While the meal was being served by a buxom and smiling negress named Mandy, an old negro "mammy" who must have been nearly 90 years old sat in one corner of the room smoking a corn-cob pipe. When, before finishing the repast, the writer happened to mention the purpose of his visit to the neighborhood, the old mammy spoke up with:

"Honey, is y'all name Calvin?"

"Why, yes, mammy," was the reply, "why do you ask?"

"Why, bless yo' haht, chile, dats ma name," she responded.

On being asked where she got the name Calvin she answered:

"Fum ol' Massa Andrew Calvin of co'se; he wuz ma ol' mastuh befo' de wah an' ah mighty fine man too, an' when dey done tole me Ah wuz free an' had to make ma own livin' Ah said 'Git away, Ah aint gwine t' leave ma white folks,' but they 'splained an' 'splained that Massa Andrew couldn't keep me no mo' an' had sold his plantation, so Ah finally had to go."

When she was told that her old Master Andrew was the visitor's great uncle, she became quite excited and cried:

"Cum heah, honey, le' me look at y'all," and then, "Yes, Ah believes yo'; y'all sho' 'nuff looks like Massa Andrew. Mandy, git Massa Calvin sumpin t' eat; poh man stahvin' t' death."

And more chicken and "fixins" were pressed on "Massa Calvin" despite the fact that he was already filled to repletion.

By pure chance the writer had thus stumbled upon old Sally, former slave and house servant of Andrew Calvin. When Andrew's daughter, Mrs. Dixie Foley, was told of the incident next day at her home in Lexington, she was much interested, stating that they had lost track of old Sally and thought she was dead, promising to visit her at once.

Rev. Dennis Calvin of Illinois was the father of five sons, James, Leander, Thomas Fielding, William Henry, and Louis Oscar Calvin. The eldest son, James, (b. 1829 in Kentucky) grew up and married in Illinois, later removing with his family to Jewell Co., Kansas, where he was a prominent farmer. His sons John and James emigrated to western Canada where they engaged in ranching in Alberta near Calgary. A daughter, Jennie, married Joseph Jackson and now resides in Salina, Kansas.

The third son of Rev. Dennis Calvin was Thomas Fielding Calvin (1832-1909), who was also born in Kentucky but grew up and married in Illinois, where he operated a flour mill at Edwardsville in Madison Co. near St. Louis during the Civil War. On the discovery of lead and zinc in southwest Missouri shortly after 1870, he removed with his family to that section, locating at the then newly-established town of Joplin. Here he took an active part in the development of the growing community, subdividing and selling lots which comprise a good part of the present city of that name. He died at Joplin in 1909. One of his sons, Claude W. Calvin, the present writer (b. 1877), spent 20 years in government service and banking in the Philippine Islands and South America, and after his retirement in 1929, established his home in Pasadena, California, where he now resides. Before going to the Philippines in 1901 he served in the Spanish-American War with the 2nd Missouri Volunteer Infantry. During his stay in the Philippines he served for several years as Recorder (Secretary) of the U.S. Philippine Commission, then the legislative body of the Islands, which was headed by William H. Taft, later

President of the United States. In 1906 Claude W. Calvin was appointed an Assistant Executive Secretary to the Governor General of the Philippines, which post he resigned in 1908 to return to the United States for reasons of health. Going to Washington he was a member of the organization committee of the then recently authorized Postal Savings System and in 1910 was appointed Chief of the Administration Section of the Postal Savings Division. After studying law and being admitted to the bar, he resigned to go to South America in 1917, first as Assistant and later as Port Agent of the Chile Copper Co. at Antofagasta, Chile. He left this position in 1919 to organize the Lima (Peru) Branch of the National City Bank of New York, where he continued as Manager with success until his retirement. His wife is the former Gertrude Beatrice Binner of Aberdeen, Scotland, whom he met in Pennsylvania while she was on a visit to relatives there.

Another son of Thomas F. Calvin is LeRoy Fielding Calvin (b. 1880), Auditor and Certified Public Accountant, who resides with his family at Long Beach, California. His wife, Martha A. (Ranne) Calvin, is of French-English descent. Their son Edgar is now (1944) on the engineering staff of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, California, while another son, Joseph, is at present in military service with the U.S. Army Air Forces in British India. A daughter, Sarah (Calvin) Tyhurst, with her husband and family make their home at Garden Grove, California. Another and older son of Thomas F. Calvin, John W. Calvin, now deceased, left sons Clark Calvin and John Courtney Calvin who reside with their families in Joplin and Kansas City, Missouri, respectively. The latter's son, Richard Calvin, also lives with his family in Kansas City.

William Henry Calvin, fourth son of Rev. Dennis Calvin (1841-1927), who served in the Union Army during the Civil War, married and migrated from Illinois to Oregon and from there to Idaho, where he engaged in ranching until his death at Greer in 1927. His daughter Adda did not accompany her parents from Illinois to Oregon, having married George Allen and settled at Lenexa, Kansas, near Kansas City, where she resided with her

husband until her death in May, 1943. A number of other descendants of William H. Calvin, including his son Oliver and family, are residents of Idaho, while others are located in Washington State and California. A granddaughter, Mrs. Adda (Calvin) Steiner, makes her home at Seattle, Washington, with her husband and family.

The youngest son of Rev. Dennis Calvin, Louis Oscar Calvin (1849-1931), was a railroad shops foreman in Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma, moving in his old age to San Diego, California, where he died in 1931. A son, Walter, now lives with his family at Chula Vista, California, near Dan Diego, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married Jesse Blackburn and resides in San Diego.

Another of the older sons of Peleg Calvin, Hiram (b. 1805), located in Madison Co., Illinois, but the remainder of Peleg's family seem to have accompanied him to Missouri when he moved there from Kentucky in 1826, and Missouri was the birthplace of his later children. Peleg's oldest son, David P. Calvin (1801-1851), did not stop in Pike Co. with his father, however, but settled in Callaway Co., Missouri, where he resided until his death in 1851. Some of his descendants are still to be found in north central Missouri, while others have now long been residents of Texas, where they are prominent in business and professional life at Houston and Galveston. John Calvin (1813-1894), Peleg's last son by his first wife, was a prominent and respected farmer in Pike Co., Missouri, and the adjacent Pike Co., Illinois, across the Mississippi River. Some of his descendants, including a grandson, Thomas J. Calvin, who died in July, 1944, have resided near Pearl in Pike Co. Illinois, while others are still to be found in Pike and Lincoln Counties, Missouri, and in nearby St. Louis. George W. Calvin, grandson of Peleg's son James, is on the staff of the extensive Stark Nurseries at Louisiana in Pike Co., Missouri, and resides there with his family.

The descendants of Peleg Calvin are thus now scattered all through the west from Kentucky and Illinois to California, and from Texas to Alberta, Canada. They fought on both sides of the Civil War as we have seen, some of them took part in the gold rush to California in

1849, a good many of them are still farmers and ranchers, others are now residents of the cities in all walks of life--the ministry, business, and the legal and medical professions. The contribution of Peleg Calvin to the spread of the Calvin name in the country was a notable one.

9. The New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania Calvins of the Delaware River Valley.

The group of French Huguenot Calvin immigrants already mentioned who settled in the Delaware River Valley constitute a most interesting and important branch of the American Calvins. Said to have come from England some time after 1700, they located on the banks of the Delaware in western New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. Early information regarding them is meager, and even their names and number are uncertain. The first definite record found of one believed to have been a member of the group is in 1729, although they probably arrived somewhat earlier. Luther Calvin, who settled in Bethlehem Township of Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, at a date not known but possibly around 1725-30, heads the principle known line of connected descendants, and especial interest lies in the fact that these represent one branch of the Calvin family which has preserved some definite knowledge of the source on the other side of the Atlantic from which they came.

According to an exceptionally firm and well-established tradition among descendants of Luther Calvin now residing in eastern Ohio, they had their origin in a group of French Huguenot refugees who found their way to the New World via Germany and England. According to the tradition, this party of refugees fled from France about the time of the great exodus following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. They are thought to have come from Picardy, ancestral home of John Calvin, the Reformer, whose family group as we have seen formerly spelled the name Cauvin but had probably in large part followed the lead of the Reformer in changing it to Calvin. Although the refugee group may have included others

than Calvins, there are indications that several different families of the Calvins of Picardy may have formed the bulk of the party. They are said to have first gone to Germany, the land of Martin Luther, locating quite possibly somewhere in the Rhine Valley, their most accessible haven from the Picardy Region of France. However, it is related that they did not find conditions there to be favorable, and after a time decided to move elsewhere. Being unable to agree as to the best next destination, the party is said to have divided, one group going to the south of England and the other to Scotland where John Knox had long before established the reformed religion. There is evidence that there were Calvins in each group, since later descendants of Calvins from Scotland are known to have referred to the Calvins of New Jersey as relatives. Those who went to Scotland probably located in the Glasgow region, as we have already seen, and established themselves there for a considerable time. However, the party which went to the south of England again found conditions unsatisfactory, with the country crowded with other refugees, and although they seem to have remained there several years, they eventually decided to make another move and after full discussion reached the conclusion that the best thing for them to do was to go to the New World and make a home for themselves in the new land. This decision was carried out in due course, and on arrival in America in "the forepart of the century beginning with 1700" they are said to have settled in or near Hunterdon County, Province of New Jersey, in the valley of the Delaware River.

Thus goes the tradition as to the origin of the early Calvins of New Jersey and the Delaware River Valley. The length of the refugees' stay in Germany and England is not now known, nor is the date of their arrival in America or the name of the ship which brought them, but this tradition is so well established and circumstantial as to details that it may well be regarded as reasonably convincing. Descendants of Luther Calvin who have preserved this tradition do not know whether their first ancestor in America was one of the original refugees from France or was the son of a member of the original party. They are, however, inclined to the

latter view, and in this according to indications they are quite probably correct. Although the date of Luther Calvin's birth and the time of his arrival in America are unknown, one of his sons, Joshua, who may have been one of his earlier children, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1742. As Luther was then presumably a fairly young man, it seems unlikely that the date of his birth was much before about 1705 to 1710, which is clearly too late for him to have been one of the original refugee group, since the latter is supposed to have left France about 1685-1690. He may have been born during the stay of the party in England or Germany, and his naming for Martin Luther may conceivably have been partly inspired by the party's stay in Luther's native land. One or both of his parents may have died before the trip to America, young Luther accompanying the rest of the party as a boy or young man. On the whole, however, it seems likely that the arrival in New Jersey was not much earlier than about 1725. This date would agree with the tradition of his descendants regarding the time of the move from England.

Let us now examine the early records of New Jersey and adjoining Pennsylvania to see what confirmation can be found of this Calvin tradition. The earliest record to be found of the names Calvin or Colvin in New Jersey is in Monmouth County, in the archives of the New Jersey State Library at Trenton, as follows:

> August 29, 1710, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Stephen Calluin, witness to will of Nathaniel Cammack at Shrewsbury.
>
> January 27, 1714-15. Monmouth Co., New Jersey. Inventory of the personal estate of Abiah Edwards, taken by Jno. and Geo. Williams and Stephen Coluen.
>
> August 17, 1717. Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., New Jersey. Jacob Lippincott and Mary White married at Friend's Meeting House in Shrewsbury. Witnesses: * * and Ann Calvin (?).
>
> 1719-20. Monmouth Co., New Jersey. Philip Edwards and Stephen Colven made inventory of the estate of John Williams, Sr.

1751. Monmouth Co., New Jersey. Ste. "Colvine" is mentioned as one of the creditors of George Williams of Shrewsbury, deceased.

Consideration of these entries leads to the conclusion that they have no connection with our refugee group. In the first place, Monmouth County is in eastern New Jersey on the Atlantic coast south of Sandy Hook and across the present state from Hunterdon County. Second, Shrewsbury was largely a Quaker settlement and as no one except a member of that sect could have been a witness at a Quaker Church marriage, Ann Calvin was clearly of that faith. Again, Edwards and Williams were both names of early Quaker families and Stephen Colven's association with them indicates he was probably also of the same faith. And lastly there is no record or knowledge of any of the Hunterdon County Calvins having belonged to that church. After careful investigation it seems likely that Stephen and Ann Colven or Calvin were two of the children of John Calvin or Colvin of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, whose first child, Anna Calvin, was born in Dartmouth March 26, 1679, whereas his second son, Stephen, was born September 24, 1683. Anna and Stephen Calvin disappeared when John Calvin and family moved from Dartmouth to Rhode Island in 1705 and were supposed to have died young. It is now suggested that instead of this being the case, they adopted the Quaker religion, left the rest of the family, and moved to the Quaker settlement at Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Stephen would have been 27 years old in 1710, while in 1717 Anna would have been an old maid of 38. Nothing further is known of the possible descendants of these Shrewsbury Calvins, but the names of Caleb and James Colvin appear in the lists of New Jersey militia during the Revolution, James apparently from Monmouth County and Caleb from Burlington County. Both of them were possibly of this family.

Returning to consideration of our refugee group who are believed to have located in the Delaware River Valley about 1725, the fragmentary early records of the region show the following:

Luther Calvin, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey. From the Genealogy of the Opdyke Family, which intermarried with the Calvins in New Jersey, it

appears that Luther Calvin "came from England and bought land in Frenchtown and a hotel on the Everittstown Road," both places being in Hunterdon Co. Date of arrival not given but probably about 1725. The only record found of him in the incomplete New Jersey archives is mention of Luther Colvin in connection with the estate of Mary Park, nee Heath in 1757, in Hunterdon Co., Bethlehem Township. The Pennsylvania Archives for Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, immediately across the Delaware River from Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, show Luther Calvin was 1st Lieutenant of the Associated Companies in 1756 during the French and Indian War. There is no further record of him in Pennsylvania and it seems likely that this was the Luther Calvin from Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, who may have crossed the river with a New Jersey contingent to join the forces and afterwards returned to New Jersey.

Stephen Calvin, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey. Papers of the New Jersey Historical Society show his name in a list of persons who in 1735 agreed to sign leases with the West Jersey Society for lands in Hunterdon Co., Stephen Calvin being listed for 200 acres. There are various indications of probable close relationship between Stephen and Luther Calvin and they were very likely brothers. Hunterdon Co. records show that Stephen Calvin assisted in taking inventory of an estate there in 1784, possibly the same man in his old age.

Philip Calvin, Chester Co., Pennsylvania (near Philadelphia). Tax Records for the year 1729 show Philip Colvin, a single freeman. His name appears only this once in Chester Co., but ten years later the records and history of Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, show the marriage on December 1, 1739, of Philip Colvin and Grace Holman or Holcombe. Later records of Hunterdon Co. for the years 1780 to 1789 show Philip Calvin as the owner of land in Amwell Township, and the New Jersey State Library has his last will, dated

December 10, 1794, in which the name is clearly spelled Calvin and bequests are made to his daughter Grace and his grandsons John and Philip, sons of his deceased son Philip. Nothing further is known of his descendants, although the grandson Philip may have been the Lieut. Philip Calvin whose name appears in the list of militia at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1775 at the start of the American Revolution.

John Calvin or Colvin, Chester Co., Pennsylvania (near Philadelphia), Tax Records. John Colvin shown as a married man in 1734. He appears repeatedly thereafter as a resident of Chester Co. with the name sometimes spelled Colvin and at others as Calvin. However, in the Pennsylvania Archives, record is found of a warrant for 20 acres of land granted to him in 1749 by the Penn heirs in which the name was spelled Calvin, which as involving title to land is significant, and although his widow, as shown by her will, used Colvin, later descendants have always spelled the name as Calvin.

Despite the not unusual early confusion in the spelling of two of the above names as between Calvin and Colvin, the only one really doubtful was John of Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and as his descendants have decided the name is Calvin, we have here at least three and possibly four Calvins, Luther, Stephen, Philip, and John, all living in the valley of the Delaware River during the same period and at the time to be expected if they are assumed to have been young members of a group of refugee immigrants arriving sometime about 1725 who had looked about somewhat for home locations to their liking. Here is found at least partial confirmation of the tradition recited except that of these only Luther, Stephen, and Philip settled in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, the latter after first taking a look at Chester Co., Pennsylvania. What relationship existed between these four Calvins can only be surmised. Luther, Stephen, and Philip may have been brothers or at least cousins, particularly the two first named, but no record has been found to clarify the question, although there was a vague

tradition among some of the descendants of Luther in Ohio that there were seven brothers who came from England and settled in the Delaware River Valley and "that was where the Calvins came from." This may be merely another of the seven brother traditions frequently encountered, but another New Jersey Calvin descendant in Illinois states that according to the tradition in his family there were three brothers who arrived in America together, which seems rather more plausible, and Luther, Stephen, and Philip may have been the brothers. Incidentally, the Illinois descendant, A. F. Calvin, of Newton, Illinois, reports that by his family's tradition "the Calvins came from France where they lived right near the German border." They were said to have been of some importance in France but "got mixed up in some kind of political trouble and had to get out of the country, fleeing first to Germany and from there to England and America." This conforms very well with the tradition passed down by descendants of Luther Calvin in Ohio. John Calvin (or Colvin) of Chester Co., Pennsylvania, may have belonged to the Huguenot immigrant group but have been more distantly related than the three who settled in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey.

Nothing further than previously indicated is known in regard to the descendants of Philip Calvin. Those of Luther and Stephen Calvin of Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, and John Calvin (or Colvin) of Chester Co., Pennsylvania, will be considered later herein and in Part II hereof. Another early Calvin in New Jersey who lived there at a suitable time to have been a member of the Huguenot immigrant group was one Daniel Calvin who died in Gloucester Co., New Jersey, in 1763. At least New Jersey Archives show that administrator's bond for his estate was filed September 13, 1763. However, the will of Jonathan Belton in Waterford Township of Gloucester County, dated in the year 1735, mentions "Daniel Calvin (a mulatto)" who may have been the same man. In this will Belton provides that two daughters are "to have the proceeds from the labor of my prentice shoemaker, Daniel Calvin (a mulatto) until he be 31" and his said daughters are themselves apprenticed "to some religious and discreet master and mistress to learn to read the Bible and housewifery." The mulatto Daniel evidently got free

from his apprenticeship before 1745 as he was probably identical with one "Daniel Calving" whose name appears as a debtor in the inventory of the personal estate of Gilbert Alberson, Mariner, of Gloucester County, May 9, 1745. There is no indication that this Daniel Calvin had any connection with the Calvins of Hunterdon County, and he may have been a freed slave from Virginia who had assumed his former master's name.

10. Delaware Indians Who Adopted the Calvin Name.

Before leaving the New Jersey and Delaware Valley Calvins, however, and taking up the emigration of their descendants westward, it will be of interest to make brief mention of the adoption of the Calvin name by a number of Delaware Indians in New Jersey. Apparently the first of these was one known as Stephen Calvin, who was probably educated by Scotch missionaries and who in 1758 was interpreter for a small church and schoolmaster in an Indian school. The exact location of this church and school is not clear but it was probably at or near Cranbury, New Jersey, about 10 miles east of Princeton, as there was an Indian settlement at Cranbury and Stephen Calvin is referred to in Smith's History of New Jersey as an Indian from Cranbury. He is also frequently mentioned by other New Jersey historians and was evidently a "full blood" Delaware Indian who had taken the Calvin name, following the practice of numerous converted members of the Delaware tribe of adopting the names of white men whom they respected or admired. In referring to this practice, one historian cites as an example Stephen, the schoolmaster, as "having taken the name of Stephen Calvin." The Stephen Calvin thus honored may have been either the early Hunterdon Co. resident of that name or the Stephen Calvin (Colvin) of Shrewsbury, but more likely the former as nothing has been found to connect the Indian Stephen with the Quaker settlement at Shrewsbury to which the Stephen there evidently belonged. On the contrary, the Pennsylvania Archives contain a copy of a letter from Rev. Wm. Tennent, noted early Scotch Presbyterian minister of Freehold, New Jersey, dated September 1, 1758, introducing Stephen Calvin(s),

the schoolmaster, to the Provincial Secretary of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, for possible employment as interpreter at a forthcoming conference with the Indians. The application was evidently successful, as the proceedings of the great conclave held with the Indians in October, 1758, at the forks of the Delaware River near Easton, Pennsylvania, as reported by Smith, show the name of Stephen Calvin as one of the interpreters of the Delaware and Minisink Indian languages. In this work he seems to have been assisted to some extent by Indians known as James and Peter Calvin, who may have been his brothers.

One of the purposes of the conference with the Indians was to treat with them for the purchase of their remaining lands in New Jersey. At a preliminary meeting at Crosswicks, New Jersey, the preceding February, Stephen Calvin and four other Indians were given power of attorney to represent all the Indians in future negotiations regarding their lands. It also appears that Stephen himself was concerned in a tract described as located "on Egg Harbour between Mt. Holly and Crosswicks." In addition to his service as interpreter, therefore, Stephen seems to have been an authorized representative of the Indians at the Easton meeting. The conference was a success and treaty was made with the New Jersey Indians for the purchase of all their remaining lands. However, a small remnant of them (in which Stephen Calvin was evidently included) obtained permission to continue residing in New Jersey, which they did until 1802 when they joined an Indian settlement at Oneida Lake, New York, remaining there until 1824 when they removed to the Green Bay region of Wisconsin, to which others from New Jersey had previously gone. Whether the Indian Stephen Calvin died in New Jersey or accompanied his people to New York and later Wisconsin does not appear.

However, according to Stockton in his Early Tales of New Jersey, Stephen Calvin was the father of the even more noted Bartholomew S. Calvin. This historic individual, like his father Stephen, was a full blood Delaware Indian. His native name was Shawuskukhkung, meaning "Wilted Grass." He was born in 1756 and educated at

Princeton College by the Scotch missionaries, but on the outbreak of the Revolution, Bartholomew left his studies at Princeton to join the patriot army under General Washington and served with credit throughout the war. Later he followed his father's example and taught school for some time in New Jersey, it being said that his school included as many white scholars as Indians. The relations of his people, the Delawares, with the whites had always been friendly and all questions had been settled by peaceful treaty and without bloodshed. After all of the lands of the Delawares in New Jersey were purchased by the whites as heretofore related and the Indians had moved eventually to lands purchased by them near Green Bay, Wisconsin, they presented a claim some years later in 1832 to the State government of New Jersey for the sum of $2,000 in payment for the proposed relinquishing by them of certain hunting and fishing rights in New Jersey which they had never surrendered. Bartholomew S. Calvin, who had accompanied or joined his people in Wisconsin, was then 76 years of age, and one of their most respected leaders, was selected by the Delawares to present the claim. This he did, supporting it with a memorial in his own hand which contained the following appealing introduction, as quoted in Snell's History of Hunterdon County, New Jersey:

> "My Brethren: I am old and weak and poor, and therefore a fit representative of my people; you are young and strong and rich, and therefore fit representatives of your people. But let me beg you for a moment to lay aside the recollections of your strength and of our weakness that your minds may be prepared to examine with candor the subject of our claim."

Bartholomew then proceeded to explain the basis of the claim and with simple eloquence asked for his people the modest sum of $2,000 for relinquishment of the rights in question. It is pleasing to record that after reference to a committee in the New Jersey State Legislature and proper investigation, the petition was granted for the full amount of the claim, and that Bartholomew S. Calvin, under date of March 12, 1832, addressed a letter of thanks and grateful appreciation to the Legislature.

Such is the story of Stephen Calvin, Indian schoolmaster, and his son Bartholomew S. (Wilted Grass) Calvin. Whether the latter had any descendants, some of them perhaps still living today, who continue to bear the Calvin name, has not been learned. There is a possibility that a descendant of Bartholomew may have been involved in the naming of the town of Calvin, Oklahoma. This rather attractive little city on the south bank of the Canadian River about 100 miles southeast of Oklahoma City is said to have had its origin in the establishment there of a general store by an educated Indian who bore the name Calvin. The town which in time grew up around the store was named Calvin after the Indian merchant and several years ago the then mayor of the town is reported to have been either Calvin himself or his son. The writer has endeavored to learn if the Indian storekeeper was by any chance a descendant of Bartholomew S. Calvin, but thus far without success. The suggestion that such might be the case is therefore mere conjecture.

11. Luther Calvin of Hunterdon Co., N. J., and His Descendants.

Returning to Bartholomew's white brethren of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, it seems likely that Luther Calvin, the Huguenot immigrant, arrived from England about 1725. Definite information regarding him is meager, so much so that even his name had become lost to many of his descendants. The names of his parents are not known, but as previously stated it seems likely that he was born in either England or Germany about 1705 to 1710 and that he came to America with kinsmen about 1725 while quite a young man. The published Genealogy of the Opdyke Family, early New Jersey settlers who intermarried with the Calvins as heretofore noted, contains a brief statement as to the origin of the latter family, based on information furnished by Mrs. Grace (Calvin) Taylor, a great granddaughter of the immigrant Luther. According to Mrs. Taylor, Luther Calvin "came from England and bought land in Frenchtown and a hotel on the Everittstown Road," both places being in Hunterdon County. Mrs. Taylor evidently did not know the date of

arrival but as Frenchtown was not founded until 1794, over 60 years after the estimated time of Luther's coming to New Jersey, Mrs. Taylor undoubtedly meant that his land purchase was at the location which afterwards became Frenchtown. This ties in with the statement of Snell in his Hunterdon County History to the effect that the Frenchtown locality was known in 1759 as "Calvin's Ferry," and that a road lead from there to Everittstown. The inference is plain that this name came from Luther Calvin and that he had probably established a ferry across the Delaware River at that point. It is interesting to recall that the location is only 24 miles up the river from the point where George Washington made his famous crossing of the Delaware during the Revolution.

Luther Calvin was thus apparently a man of enterprise and initiative--landowner, hotel proprietor, ferry operator, and, as previously suggested, probably the Luther Calvin who was a 1st Lieutenant in the Associated Companies in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, across the river, in 1756 during the French and Indian War. One of Luther's presentday kinsmen, on hearing of his ownership of the hotel on the Everittstown Road, at once jocularly dubbed him "Luther, the Innkeeper," and has since always so described him. It seems evident, however, that he was a man of varied interests and a leader in the community. No record has been found to indicate the date of Luther's death, but this was apparently prior to 1778, as New Jersey tax records of property holders beginning at that time do not show his name.

Nothing is known of Luther's wife but New Jersey records mention Luther Colvin in connection with the administration of the estate of Mary Park, nee Heath, in Bethlehem Township of Hunterdon Co. in the year 1757 and Luther may have been Mary Park's son-in-law, in which case his wife's maiden name was evidently Heath. At any rate Luther Calvin appears to have been the father of six children, comprising five sons named John, Luther, Joshua, Stephen, and Robert, and a daughter, Elizabeth. The dates of the children's birth are not known except in the case of Joshua who was born September 14, 1742. There is some indication that John may have been the eldest, born perhaps about 1735 or even earlier. All of

the children are believed to have been born in Bethlehem Township of Hunterdon County and to have grown up and married in that neighborhood, but towards the close of the Revolution or shortly thereafter four of the sons, Robert, John, Stephen, and Joshua, emigrated from New Jersey with their families, only Luther II and Elizabeth remaining in the state. Robert was apparently the first to leave, about 1780, but was followed soon after by John and Stephen, while Joshua and family were the last to depart, making the move late in the year 1786 or during the following year 1787. All five of the brothers evidently resided in New Jersey during most of the period covered by the American Revolution, but no record has been found of the rendering of military service by any of them during the contest with England. On the contrary, New Jersey records of the "Loyalists" of the period show that "Luther Colvin, Jr." of Hunterdon Co. "refused oaths, fined and baled" in 1777, and that "Stephen Colvin" of Hunterdon Co. also "refused oaths, fined" the same year.

Before following the sons of Luther Calvin I who emigrated westward, it should be noted that Luther II who remained in New Jersey seems to have prospered there. The date of Luther's birth is not known, but it was possibly some time around the year 1745. He married Catherine Britton, according to his granddaughter Mrs. Taylor, and had eight children, comprising four sons named Joshua B., Nathaniel, Luther, and Robert, and four daughters, Thisbe, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Mary. New Jersey records show that Luther owned 166 acres of land in Bethlehem Township in 1780 and for a number of years thereafter, and Snell's History of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, relates how Luther Calvin (obviously Luther II) built a grist and saw mill in what is now Union Township but was formerly part of Bethlehem Township, a decade or two before the year 1800, and that the place of course became known as Calvin's Mills. Luther's home was also apparently located nearby. About 1812, continues Snell, the property was acquired by others who began the manufacture of rye whiskey there, and as the name Calvin's Mills no longer applied, the place became known as Pattenburg, which name, with a slight variation

in spelling, is said to have been derived from the "patent" under which the whiskey was made. This was the origin of the present town of Pattenburg, New Jersey.

Luther Calvin II was a member of the township committee of Bethlehem Township from 1798 to 1802, and, like his father, was clearly a leading citizen in his section. He died in Hunterdon County in 1834 as shown by New Jersey records. His son Joshua B. Calvin married Nancy Opdyke and moved across the Delaware River to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he became a prominent farmer and one of the best known men in the county. During the War of 1812 he held the rank of Captain at Marcus Hook below Philadelphia, and later served as a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, as did also his son Luther III after him some years later. Joshua B. had a large family of six sons and seven daughters. It was his daughter, Grace (Calvin) Taylor, who furnished data regarding the Calvins for the Opdyke Genealogy. Joshua's son Richard, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, moved west as a young man and eventually settled in Hamilton Co., Ohio, a few miles from Cincinnati. He had three daughters, one of whom married Thomas Taylor, son of a former Mayor of Cincinnati.

Luther Calvin II's second son, Nathaniel B. Calvin, is said to have removed from New Jersey to central New York but later returned to engage in the milling business in Sussex County, New Jersey, where he died in 1839. Some of his descendants are still to be found in that section, but his son R. T. Calvin (born 1823) removed to southern Illinois near Cairo, and the latter's son, Hiram, married the daughter of a Mississippi River pilot named Boren and located in Clay County, northeastern Arkansas, where he was a prominent merchant.

There is some reason to believe that Luther Calvin II's son, Robert, may have located for a time in central New York like his brother Nathaniel, but later moved from there to South Bend, Indiana. In such case he was quite possibly the father of a Robert Gilliland Calvin, born in New York in 1829, who in 1849 as a young man of 20 joined the gold rush to California. Young

Robert made the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and on arrival in California located at Michigan Bar, where he made a fortune. He and a partner opened a general store and are said to have "staked" every man who was "broke" and wanted to work. As a result the firm itself went broke and Robert had to start prospecting again. Later he and his wife ran a hotel in Drytown and another in Jackson, California, both in the gold fields region. He had married Elizabeth Talloch, a native of Oswego County, New York, who as a young girl came to California with her family across the plains in a covered wagon. An interesting incident of the trip was that on the way young Elizabeth was stolen by a young Indian chieftan who had been following the wagon train for days and had first offered to trade ponies and furs for her. The offers having naturally been rejected, one evening while Elizabeth was going for water to a spring near their camp, the Indian sprang from ambush, threw her across his saddle and made away. The alarm was sounded and the Indian was chased several miles until his pony was shot from under him, Elizabeth recovered unharmed, and the Indian taken prisoner. He was bound and taken along with the wagon train until it was well out of his tribe's territory and in what to them was enemy country, when he was released and told to go. Elizabeth arrived safely in California, where she later married Robert G. Calvin. She died in Sacramento in 1872. There were seven children, including sons named Harvey D., Charles B., and George D., according to a History of Amador County, California. The eldest, Harvey D., born in 1855, resided in Oakland, California, until his death a few years ago. Other descendants of Robert G. Calvin are doubtless still to be found in central California.

After this digression, we now return to consideration of the other sons of the New Jersey immigrant, Luther Calvin I. Robert Calvin, first of the five sons to leave New Jersey, moved to the Romney region of Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia), evidently in 1780 or shortly before as he acquired 276 acres of land there by deed dated March 25, 1780, and descendants of Joshua Calvin are sure that this was Robert of the

five New Jersey brothers. The Virginia tax census of 1782 lists Robert Calvin as then a resident of Hampshire County, with a family of four, and the tax census of 1784 also shows him as a resident there, with a family of five. There are other records of Robert Calvin in Hampshire County as late as 1815, when he transferred his land to one Stephen Calvin. The name of Robert's wife was given in the deed as Nancy. The identity of this Stephen Calvin to whom he transferred his land is not certain. There is record of a Stephen Calvin in Hampshire County as early as 1771 who was probably identical with the man of that name who appeared in the Virginia tax census of 1782 with a family of eight persons. He could not very well have been a son of Robert and at any rate there is reason to believe he left that section in 1795 or 1796. However, Hampshire County records indicate that there was another Stephen Calvin in the region who figured in various land transfers between 1815 and 1823 and seems to have lived near Robert. Deeds show his wife's maiden name was Rachael Carlin. It was probably to him that Robert deeded his land in 1815 and it seems quite likely that he was Robert's son. No record of Robert has been found after this transfer and he may have died shortly thereafter. Hampshire County records indicate that this Stephen himself died between 1827 and 1832, leaving minor children under fourteen named Maria and Stephen for whom Simion Hall was appointed guardian. What later became of the children has not been learned.

Hampshire County records also show numerous land transfers between 1813 and 1822 involving one "Luther Calvin, Jr." and his wife Mary, whose maiden name was evidently Murphy, and it appears probable that this Luther was another son of Robert Calvin. He may have been called Luther, Jr. merely to distinguish him from an older Luther Calvin who as we shall see later resided there from about 1787 to 1816 and was a son of Robert Calvin's brother, Joshua, and therefore a cousin of Luther, Jr. All the children of this older Luther have been traced, and Luther, Jr. was not his son. The younger Luther seems to have sold his land there in 1821 and 1822, after which no further record can be found of

him. Some years earlier he had acquired 500 acres of land in Knox County, Indiana, and although he seems to have sold this in 1813, he may nevertheless have gone to Indiana after 1822 as there is no record of any administration of his estate in Hampshire County.

In addition to Robert Calvin and family, the Romney region was the home for a considerable period of various other early Calvins, including, as we shall see later, Robert's brother Joshua and family and other kinsmen from New Jersey. Besides this New Jersey contingent, however, there were still other early settlers in Hampshire County who bore the Calvin name and who were evidently of Virginia origin. They will be considered later herein under the chapter dealing with the Virginia Calvins.

Returning to the other New Jersey brothers, John and Stephen Calvin were the next sons of Luther Calvin, the immigrant, to leave New Jersey. There are a few scattered records of John Calvin in the New Jersey Archives. There were proceedings against him and one other for debt at Trenton on February 8, 1766, and his name appears later in 1775 in the list of tenants of lands of Sir Robert Barker in Alexandria Township of Hunterdon County. In 1780 a John Calvin is listed as a single man in Kingwood Township of Hunterdon County, but this may have been a son of the immigrant Stephen Calvin, or possibly the grandson of Philip Calvin named John who was mentioned in Philip's will. No record of Luther's son Stephen appears except that of his being fined as a Loyalist in 1777. He was probably considerably younger than his brother John, there being indications that the latter may have been the oldest of the five brothers.

John and Stephen Calvin (Luther I's sons) seem to have left Hunterdon County with their families shortly after the departure of Robert for Virginia, and apparently not long after 1780, but instead of joining Robert in Hampshire County, Virginia, they moved only to the comparatively near Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in the Susquehanna Valley northwest of Harrisburg. Here the name of Stephen Calvin is first found in the list of able-bodied militia from 16 to 45 dated February 4, 1783.

His brother John was probably then also resident in the neighborhood and presumably did not appear in the militia list because aged over 45. At any rate both John and Stephen Calvin are shown in the tax lists of Cumberland County, Tyrone Township, for the year 1785, in which same year John acquired land in Tyrone Township from one James Sharon. This township was in the northern part of Cumberland County on the west bank of the Susquehanna River and forms a part of the present Perry County, Pennsylvania. Both John and Stephen Calvin appear in the 1790 Census for Cumberland County, John with one son over 16 and four under that age, and Stephen with three sons under 16 and four daughters. John is believed to have had several daughters who were grown and married at the 1790 Census and were not shown with his family.

There is no further record of the two brothers in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and both of them evidently left with their families for western Pennsylvania shortly after 1790. John Calvin seems to have located in Salem Township of the then newly established Mercer County, Pennsylvania, north of Pittsburgh, where he appears in the 1800 Census with his family. He is believed to have been the John Calvin who died in Mercer County in June, 1804, leaving a will which was the first will probated in the county and which is to be found in Will Book No. 1 and Page 1, thus making Calvin an historic name in Mercer County. This will unfortunately did not mention his age but names probably all of his children. To his son William he gave 100 acres of land, and to his son Stephen the rest of his land and an equal share with the testator's wife Agnes in all his furniture and movable effects "except my mulatto slave which is to remain with my wife and serve her until she arrives at the age in the laws of the State proclaiming her to be free, but if my wife should depart this life sooner the said mulatto girl is not to remain in slavery any longer but to be at full liberty." To his sons Gabriel, John, and Luther and his daughters Nancy, Polly, Sally, and Catherine, he gave the sum of five shillings apiece.

The disposition of a slave by this will in Pennsylvania may seem surprising, but it is to be borne in

mind that many residents of western Pennsylvania at this time were from Virginia, which had formerly claimed the region, and from these Virginians, some of them slaveholders, our good John from New Jersey probably got the idea of acquiring a negro slave girl to help his wife in her old age. Nevertheless, from the wording of the will one may surmise that his conscience was hurting him a little in connection with the matter, so that provision was made for her liberty as soon as possible.

Information thus far gathered regarding the later history of John Calvin's sons is rather meager. Stephen may have been the Stephen Calvin who was a resident of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1810. Gabriel and John, Jr. both took part in the War of 1812, and Gabriel evidently continued to live in Mercer County until his death some time before 1850. John, Jr. also remained in Mercer County for many years, but removed in his old age to near Washingtonville, Ohio, to live with his son Aaron, and died there in 1865 at the age of 88. Descendants still reside in that neighborhood, but the pioneer's sons William and Luther are believed to have located in southern Ohio where there is record of numerous early Calvins in Ross, Highland, and Washington Counties. In fact service was rendered in the War of 1812 from Ross and Highland Counties by John, James, Luther, Thomas, and Stephen Calvin (the last named a drummer boy), and several of these names tend to indicate New Jersey origin.

Although Stephen Calvin of the five New Jersey brothers probably accompanied his brother John from Cumberland County to western Pennsylvania, he evidently did not follow his example in settling in that section, as no trace of him can be found there. However, two of his sons are believed to have been James and Robert Calvin who were pioneer settlers in Beaver Co., Pa., near Pittsburgh. See Part II, Chapter V(c). Where Stephen himself located has not been established but it seems probable that he went down the Ohio River with the rest of the family. He may have joined his presumed cousin, Captain Luther Calvin, in Mason Co., Kentucky, and have been the Stephen Calvin who married Lucinda Carr there in 1797 (a second marriage of course), and

who afterwards located across the Ohio River in Brown Co., Ohio, where according to probate records he evidently died in 1821, leaving a son Stephen, whose birthplace was later shown by the 1850 Census as New Jersey.

The last of the five brothers of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, to emigrate westward was Joshua Calvin. Born on September 14, 1742, he was the only one of the sons of the immigrant Luther Calvin whose birth date is definitely known, and concerning whose descendants we have fairly comprehensive knowledge. It is these descendants who have preserved the tradition already related of the origin of the family in France and the particulars regarding their flight and eventual settlement in New Jersey. Joshua Calvin grew up in Bethlehem Township of Hunterdon County and was married to Sarah Opdyke, daughter of Benjamin Opdyke of that county. The Opdykes had settled in Western New Jersey in 1697, only 12 years after the founding of nearby Philadelphia by William Penn. They were of Holland Dutch origin, the first of the line to come to America having been one Louris Jansen Opdyck (or Op den dyck as it had originally been spelled in Holland), who came from his native land to New Netherlands (now New York) some time before the year 1653 when it was still a Dutch colony. It was his son Johannes Opdyke who moved with his family to Western New Jersey in 1697 after the New Netherlands Colony was acquired by the British and the name changed to New York. Sarah Opdyke's father, Benjamin Opdyke, was a grandson of Johannes.

Early New Jersey records show that Joshua Calvin was the owner of 186 acres of land in Bethlehem Township of Hunterdon County from 1778 to 1786. He was the father of eight sons, Samuel, Benjamin, Luther, David, Mahlon, Robert, Joshua, and John, all born in Hunterdon County between 1767 and 1784, and John, the youngest son, was buried there. In 1786 Joshua decided to follow the example of his brothers Robert, John, and Stephen and emigrate to newer country. The region he selected was that where his brother Robert was then already living, Hampshire County, Virginia, (now West Virginia). The move was evidently made either in the late fall of 1786 or during the following year 1787, as Joshua's name

appears in the tax records of Hunterdon County for the year 1786. One of Joshua's sons, Mahlon Calvin (b. 1777) used to tell his grandchildren long afterwards of how as a boy of ten on the trip from New Jersey to Virginia he drove the cattle behind the wagons. The route followed was doubtless down the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania and across the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry or vicinity into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, then a short distance westward into Hampshire County.

Joshua Calvin and family reached their destination at a time when Hampshire County was about to benefit from a momentous change. The enormous land holdings of Lord Fairfax, based upon a grant by King Charles II of England and amounting to over six million acres, comprised all the territory between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers to their sources and included all of what is now Hampshire County. It had not been Lord Fairfax's policy to give settlers in this region full titles to their lands, but after a small down payment to require them to pay him an annual fee or rental. Now, with the close of the Revolution, the Virginia Legislature nullified the old English grant, gave fee simple titles to those occupants who had previously made contracts with Lord Fairfax, and declared the remainder of the lands to be public domain open to settlement. It may have been news of this reaching New Jersey which had impelled Joshua to move there with his family at this time. At any rate in Maxwell and Swisher's History of Hampshire County the name of Joshua Calvin appears in a list of the first 200 settlers to file on the newly-opened lands. His entry was made in the year 1788 and covered "400 acres on the waters of the Little Capon," a small tributary of the Potomac River. Here in a lovely valley between the first ridges of the Alleghenys not far from the town of Romney, Joshua was to make his home for 28 years; here his sons grew to manhood; and here or in the vicinity all of them except Mahlon and Robert were married. But the tillable land in this mountainous region was limited, and as the sons were married and wanted homes of their own the need for more good farming land was felt. David Calvin, after his marriage, is said to have gone to Loudoun County, Virginia, and to have lived

there for a few years, but in 1804 David and his family, together with two of his brothers, Mahlon and probably Robert, made a trip westward over the Alleghenys to what is now Portage County, Ohio. Finding the country attractive, with plenty of fertile land, David settled near Palmyra with his family, while Mahlon and Robert, both then unmarried, after locating desirable land, returned to Virginia. In 1808, Mahlon and Robert returned to Ohio, and were accompanied by their brother Benjamin and family, all of them locating in Palmyra Township of the present Portage County, Ohio.

A description of one of these trips from Virginia, evidently this second one, was given the writer some years ago by one of the old timers as it was told to him by a member of the pioneer party who made the journey as a boy of nine in one of the wagons. As the tale went, it took them a long time to get ready in Virginia for the great move. Wagons were prepared, good oxen teams obtained, meats cured, fruits dried or "put up," and other supplies made ready. Finally, their movable effects were loaded, and, driving their cattle with them, they set out on the difficult journey over the Alleghenys and the country west of them. They traveled for weeks, sometimes stopping for rests. They would come to rivers which they crossed by cutting logs and constructing rafts large enough to ferry over the loaded wagons, after which they would let the rafts float off and would proceed on their way, only to come soon to another river when the same procedure had to be repeated. At last they came to an enormous river (evidently the Ohio), which they had much difficulty in crossing, one of the wagons and some of the oxen and cattle having been lost, with several members of the party having a narrow escape from drowning. But at last safe on the other side, damages were repaired and the party continued onward for many more days, until one day the leader stopped, examined marks on some trees at one side of the road, and exclaimed: "This is the place; unyoke the oxen." They had arrived at the located lands in what is now Portage County, Ohio. Such were the journeys of the early Calvin pioneers.

Favorable reports were evidently sent back to Virginia regarding the Ohio country, but Joshua Calvin and his wife Sarah were both now getting old and probably hesitated about leaving the Virginia farm which had been their home for so long. The two older sons, Samuel and Luther, who were also still in Virginia, may have felt the same way about it. However, finally in 1816, when old Joshua was 74 years old, all of them decided to make the move. After selling their lands in Virginia, the trip to Ohio was made in safety that year, this last party having consisted of Joshua and wife, their daughter-in-law Sarah (Tate) Calvin and young son, John Tate Calvin, (the latter two being the widow and son of Joshua Calvin, Jr., who had died in Virginia), and the two remaining sons in Virginia, Samuel and Luther, with their families. On arrival in Ohio all of this last party located in Green Township of Mahoning County, adjoining Portage County where the other sons had settled. The date of arrival of this last group of the family was April 27, 1816. Here Joshua and his sons Samuel and Luther all purchased land around a locality which became known later as Locust Grove, which is situated a mile and a quarter east of the small town of Greenford and about six miles northeast of the city of Salem, Ohio.

It is interesting to note that Joshua Calvin here bought 428 acres of land or just 28 acres more than he had made entry on in Hampshire County, Virginia, 28 years before. Having come so far he was apparently determined to get at least a little more land as a reward. It was probably an accidental coincidence that he obtained exactly one additional acre for each of the 28 years he lived in Virginia. Here he built a large log house near the center of the tract, and settled down to spend the rest of his days. Part of the land thus acquired, 132 acres, is now owned by John Elmer Calvin, a great great grandson of Joshua, and has therefore been in the family 127 years (1816-1943).

The story has come down that when Joshua and party left Virginia early in 1816, the spring there was well advanced, but that when they arrived at their destination in Ohio on April 27th they found the weather still cold and snowy. Joshua's good wife Sarah is said

to have wanted to turn right around and go back to Virginia without unloading, but Joshua, a man of few words, proceeded to unload the wagons and make camp without more ado. In fact, the family had unfortunately chosen an extremely bad year to make a start in the new country, as the year 1816 was long noted in Ohio as the year without a summer, ice forming every month in the year and measuring 1/8 inch thick on July 5th. Happily, however, the following summer of 1817 was an unusually nice one, so that the good Sarah became quite contented with the new country and never again wanted to return to Virginia.

Thus Joshua Calvin and his clan finally settled down in Mahoning and Portage Counties, Ohio, where many of their descendants still reside today. Here the Calvins prospered and multiplied. Particularly the Locust Grove neighborhood of Green Township in Mahoning County became a Calvin center. Samuel Calvin donated two acres of land for the Locust Grove School in 1834. David Calvin, son of Luther, gave two acres for church and cemetery purposes, and the Locust Grove Cemetery became the Calvin burial ground. Joshua Calvin died in 1832 at the age of 90, and the good Sarah passed to her reward about 1835 when she was about 92, both of them having been buried at Locust Grove. Their descendants continued to increase until at one time it was said that through a considerable area in this section nearly every farmer was either a Calvin or was married to one of the Calvin girls, and that a candidate for Congress who could get the Calvin vote was assured of election. Members of the family fought in the War with Mexico and the Civil War as well as in later conflicts. Many of the Calvins were "musically inclined" and the Locust Grove Cornet Band was organized in 1880, with Calvins forming a good part of the membership, the band playing at political meetings, picnics, etc., and traveling in a gorgeously painted bandwagon drawn by four horses. There have usually been one or more Calvin Orchestras.

With so many of Joshua Calvin's descendants living in the same section of Ohio generation after generation, it was natural that old traditions should have been preserved, and to this fortunate circumstance is doubtless due the passing down of the tradition regarding

the origin of the family and their flight from France, via England. On September 22, 1886, the first of the now famous and historic annual Calvin Family Reunions was held at Locust Grove, and these annual reunions have now been continued for 58 years, having been usually held in recent years at the Centennial Park in Salem, Ohio, during the month of August. The attendance is said to have reached 400 or 500 at some of the gatherings and there were always more good things to eat than the assembled Calvins could possibly consume. At the first reunion in 1886 descendants of all of the four brothers who left New Jersey were said to have been present, and a genealogical committee was appointed, but if any written history or genealogy was prepared by the committee the present writer has been unable to discover it. The 1942 and 1943 reunions were again held at the original meeting place, Locust Grove, and the last announcement card may be of interest. It read as follows:

ANNUAL REUNION
The fifty-seventh annual reunion
of the CALVIN FAMILY and KIN
will be held at
L O C U S T G R O V E
1-1/4 mile east of Greenford,
on Route 165,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1943
Yourself and family and all friends of
the family are cordially invited to attend.
Music by Calvin Orchestra.

Mrs. Robt. Shepherd, Sec'y. H. H. Calvin, President.
R. D. 5, Salem, O. R. D. 5, Salem, O.

Of recent years, due to emigration to the west, smaller families, and the moving of members of the younger generations to the cities, the number of Calvins in the section has been considerably decreased, but the annual reunion is still quite an event and bids fair to continue so for a long time to come. However, the descendants of Joshua Calvin have now spread throughout the west, where in repeated cases bearers of the Calvin name on inquiry disclose the fact that their fathers or grandfathers came from Mahoning or Portage Counties, Ohio. To cite here only one illustration, Walter W.

Calvin, a prominent attorney at law of Kansas City, Missouri, is the grandson of Joshua Calvin of Williams and Portage Counties, Ohio, but who was born in Loudoun Co., Virginia. On investigation, it is clearly established that Joshua's father was David Calvin, one of the sons of the patriarch Joshua Calvin who headed the Calvins of Portage and Mahoning Counties, Ohio. David Calvin was born in New Jersey in 1775 and accompanied his parents as a boy to Virginia in 1787. He grew up and married in Virginia, where his first son, Joshua, was born in 1802, and the family moved to Portage County, Ohio, in 1804 as previously related, David having been the first of the sons of the elder Joshua to make the move from Virginia to Ohio. Walter W. Calvin, the Kansas City attorney, is thus a great great grandson of Joshua Calvin of the five New Jersey brothers, and a great great great grandson of the immigrant Luther Calvin of Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

The genealogy of the numerous descendants of Joshua Calvin, so far as determined, is to be found in Part II hereof and to avoid duplication they will not be considered in detail here. For much of the data regarding them, including a good part of the above historical account of Joshua and his family, the writer is indebted to the late R. L. Calvin of Youngstown, Ohio, a great great grandson, who compiled a great deal of information regarding the family, and to Alvin M. Day of Deerfield, Ohio, a great grandson of Joshua and grandson of Mahlon Calvin, and who, now nearly 80 years old, recalls interesting tales and reminiscences which as a boy he heard related by the early pioneers from Virginia.

12. Stephen Calvin of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and His Probable Son, Captain Luther Calvin, and Descendants.

Reference has already been made to the Stephen Calvin who was an applicant for land in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1735 and to the probability that he was a brother of Luther Calvin and one of the Huguenot immigrant party. Nothing further of a definite character is known of him, although the Stephen Calvin who helped take

inventory of an estate in Hunterdon County in 1784 may have been the same man in his old age. However, in partial confirmation of the belief that this early Stephen Calvin of Hunterdon County was probably one of the Huguenot immigrant group who settled in the Delaware River Valley, one of his supposed descendants (the late George B. Calvin of McDonough County, Ill.) stated that his "great great grandfather came from France some time in 1700 to New Jersey," and as tending to indicate that Stephen was a brother or at least a close relative of the immigrant Luther Calvin of Hunterdon County, it is significant that Luther named one of his sons Stephen, while in turn one of the early Stephen's supposed sons was named Luther. Furthermore the names Luther and Stephen appear repeatedly among the descendants of both lines. As heretofore set forth, it was probably this supposed immigrant Stephen Calvin whose name was taken by the Delaware Indian of that name. In fact it has been suggested that the white Stephen may have been "Rev." Stephen Calvin, part farmer and part missionary to the Indians, and that the adoption of the Calvin name by the Indians had its origin in his missionary activities among them. This is quite plausible, but of course can only be noted as conjecture.

No official record has been found of the marriage or children of the presumed immigrant Stephen Calvin, but circumstances make it a reasonable conjecture that he was the father of the noted frontiersman, Captain Luther Calvin of Romney, Virginia, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and Mason County, Kentucky.

Considerable information regarding Stephen's supposed son, Captain Luther Calvin, is to be found in the Draper Manuscript Collection held by the Wisconsin State Library at Madison, Wisconsin. This collection of unpublished manuscripts contains much data regarding the early pioneers who settled the middle west, and Captain Luther Calvin, who finally made his home in Mason Co., Kentucky, received a good deal of attention, there being also included interviews with several of his descendants. From data in this Draper Collection it appears certain that this Luther was a native of New Jersey, born in 1747, and careful consideration leads to the conclusion

that Stephen Calvin, the presumed Huguenot immigrant, was his probable father, it being particularly significant in this connection that Captain Luther named his own first son Stephen, thus supposedly following the practice of the time by which the first boy of the family was generally given the name of his paternal grandfather.

Captain Luther Calvin was first married, apparently about 1768 in New Jersey, to Priscilla La Forge (La Farge?), very likely one of the French Huguenot La Farge family who are known to have settled in the Delaware River Valley some time after 1700, (Fosdick, "French Blood in America"). Evidently soon after his marriage Luther moved from New Jersey to near Romney in Hampshire County, Virginia, (now West Virginia), on the south branch of the Potomac River, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah (Conrey) Riley, is quoted in the Draper Manuscripts as saying that her mother, Luther's first child also named Sarah, was born in 1769 in "the Potomac country," another descendant identifying this as the Romney section.

Luther apparently remained in the Romney neighborhood only a few years, however, although his first son, Stephen, born April 23, 1772, was probably also born there. Evidently some time before or during the early days of the Revolution, Luther removed with his family to western Pennsylvania (then claimed by Virginia), and Virginia records show that one "Lowther Colvan" rendered military service "in the western region" under Captain George Rogers Clark and was paid off at Ft. Pitt (now Pittsburgh) on October 4, 1775, after a service of 200 days. Virginia having surrendered her claim to the western Pennsylvania region in 1780, we next find record of Luther Calvin in the Pennsylvania Archives, his name correctly spelled, appearing in the list of "Rangers who served on the Frontier between 1778 and 1783." The Pennsylvania tax lists for Washington County also show "Luther Calvin" a resident of Fallowfield Township in that county in 1781, and in October, 1781, he was listed as a private in the Washington County militia. After this date no further record can be found of him in Pennsylvania, but significantly enough in 1785 we next find

Luther Calvin and family down the Ohio River in Mason County, Kentucky, where he was a leading settler, experienced Indian campaigner, and associate of Simon Kenton and Daniel Boone. The clear inference that this was the Luther Calvin from Washington County, Pennsylvania, Romney, Virginia, and New Jersey, is confirmed by his granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah (Conrey) Riley, and his grandson, Perry Calvin, who state that their grandfather, before coming to Mason County, Kentucky, lived on the Redstone or Monongahela River of Pennsylvania, on the west bank of which Fallowfield Township of that county is located. It seems undoubted, therefore, that Captain Luther Calvin was a Revolutionary soldier.

In Mason County, Kentucky, where Luther Calvin seemingly arrived in February, 1785, he was one of the leading men of the new community, and as a friend and associate of both Simon Kenton, the founder of the Mason County settlements, and Daniel Boone, the Kentucky "Pathfinder," he took a prominent part in various expeditions against the Indians across the Ohio into what was then still "Indian country." On one such occasion in 1787, as recounted in Edna Kenton's Life of Simon Kenton, an exchange of prisoners was arranged with the Shawnee Indians of the Ohio Country, the meeting place with the Indian chieftans for this purpose having been at Limestone (now Maysville, present county seat of Mason County, Kentucky). After describing the agreement for the exchange, Miss Kenton continues:

> "The Indians also brought back horses which they offered to surrender, but Kenton and Boone (for some reason) declined to receive them. Trouble began, however, when Mrs. McGuinness' mare was recognized, for Luther Calvin swore 'he would have the mare if he had to scalp every Indian there to effect it.' Kenton and Boone acted quickly; they bought the mare from the Indians at the price of a keg of whiskey and in full view of both shores swam it over the river and delivered it up to the widow."

In April, 1792, a punitive expedition into the Indian country north of the Ohio River was organized by

the Kentucky settlers, under command of Simon Kenton, which was known as the Little Miami Expedition. Having located the Indian camp which proved to be a large one, it was nevertheless decided to attack. Miss Kenton's story of the ensuing fight proceeds:

> "From the beginning of the trip, Luther Calvin had been mourning the loss of two horses, and Whiteman and Washburn proposed to ease his soreness by creeping up on the Indian pound they had discovered and taking two out of it. Kenton assented if they could recognize the horses and get them off without noise. This they did and Calvin's son James and one other were stationed with all the horses while the others divided into three parties, Kenton commanding one, McIntire another, and Calvin the third. Again strict orders were given that no man was to fire before the signal, and 'Boone' was given as the watchword. Then the three detachments moved along the low ridge to make their attack simultaneously from right, left, and center.
>
> Unfortunately, Kenton's center division had not reached its place and completed the semicircle before the bark of a dog aroused an Indian, who sprang up and advanced a little toward the fire. The temptation was too much; Calvin heard the tick of his men's rifles in rapid succession as they cocked them, and, desirous of saving their fire, himself fired and shot the Indian dead. It was signal enough, and firing began all along the broken line. The Indians yelled and began to return the shots.
> * * *
>
> Kenton told Judge James that the fight lasted about three and a half hours, but that it was only sporadic fighting for it began long before daylight, thanks to Calvin's premature fire. Although they inflicted severe damage on the Indians, the Americans thought they heard reinforcements coming to their foes and retreated back across the river with the loss of two men.

Almost the only thing at which Washington (one of the Mason County settlements) laughed without malice during the next few days was Luther Calvin's involuntary lapse from warrior to land locator when, creeping up in the night on his hands and knees to his appointed place, he grabbed up a handful of light rich bottom soil and whispered to those near him: 'This is mighty good land.'"

A more detailed description of this expedition, in a somewhat humorous vein, is to be found in Collins' History of Kentucky, which adds that the Indians in this fight were under the command of the celebrated Tecumseh, then a young chieftan.

According to data in the Draper Manuscripts, both Stephen and James Calvin, sons of Captain Luther Calvin, took part in this expedition, Stephen with his father's detachment and James with the boys assigned to take charge of the recaptured horses. The Draper papers also tell of another adventure with the Indians in which young Stephen figured, as follows:

"When out assisting in surveying, Stephen Calvin with others were spies. While eating dinner heard turkies calling on a ridge. Were suspicious lest it was Indians. Calvin and one Murray went out together and were passing over a bottom when several Indians concealed shot. Murray fell dead. Others of the surveying party had also started off and coming upon some turkies had fired at them at about the same time that the Indians fired on Calvin and Murray, and so the other whites supposed the two latter were also shooting turkies, hence did not go to their relief. Calvin fled to the creek near by and jumped down the bank, and in place of going down the creek in the general direction he was going, he turned about and ran up under the bank a short distance and concealed himself in some driftwood from which he could see the Indians scalping Murray and could have shot them but desisted. Some of the Indians pursued and took down the creek. Calvin ran

off, took a great circle, and at night came to camp. The surveyors there--some of them had been fired at too and had found Murray's body--and as Calvin approached they challenged him as to who he was. He said Calvin. They said they didn't believe it as they knew from the number of guns fired that Calvin must have been killed, if not, at least taken, but after considerable parleying, he was suffered to come to camp."

Luther Calvin was apparently justly entitled to the title of Captain by which he was generally later known, as the Draper papers indicate that he held a commission appointing him to that rank, the original of which was said in 1863 to have been in possession of a young lawyer in Maysville, Kentucky, named Stanton. By whom the commission was issued does not appear.

In personal appearance, Captain Luther Calvin was said to have been a man of medium height, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches, erect, and weighing about 170-75 pounds. His wife Priscilla having died, he was remarried on December 1, 1802, to Ruth Corwine, a widow, by whom, however, he had no further children. He was the owner of a valuable plantation near the town of Washington in Mason County, to which he added from time to time and is said during his lifetime never to have sold any land acquired there. He was a member of the Baptist Church and was described by an early Mason County resident (A. Beatty) as a "highly worthy citizen and among my most esteemed friends." Although his name was sometimes mistakenly entered in Mason County records as Colvin, this was assuredly an error and Luther always signed his name clearly as Luther Calvin in a good hand. The Mason County Archives contain an interesting Indenture of Apprenticeship made by Luther Calvin on October 12, 1818, and duly recorded, from which it appears that one Juliana Green had been apprenticed to him for 12 years "to learn the trade and mystery of housewife." It is to be hoped that the period stated was adequate for the purpose.

Captain Luther Calvin died on his plantation in Mason Co., Kentucky, in October, 1831, at the age of 84.

By his will dated October 6, 1831, and to be found in Mason County records, he gave his plantation to his son-in-law, John Crosby and Nancy Crosby (Luther's daughter), who he stated had toiled for his support in his old age. He also made bequests to his sons Stephen and James, to his daughter Sarah Connery, to "Jane Calvin, the widow of Joseph Calvin" (relationship not stated), and to several grandchildren, namely Henry and Anne Calvin, Andrew Jackson Crosby and Mary Ann Priscilla and Sally Crosby. The last two received most of his household furniture and books. To his son Stephen he gave "one bay mare rising four years old, known to be a volunteer strain, to him and his heirs forever." It is to be feared, however, that this horse is now no longer available to Stephen's heirs. Stephen evidently resided at the time across the Ohio River in Brown Co., Ohio. To his son James, Captain Luther gave one dollar stating that this, "with what I have heretofore given him I consider to be his part of the estate."

Luther does not seem to have mentioned all his children in his will. According to his grandson, Dr. J. N. Russell of Maysville, Luther Calvin had 12 children: Sarah, Stephen, James, Mary, Nancy, Joseph, Amos, Vincent, Luther, Priscilla, Mason, and Elizabeth. However, Luther's oldest son, Stephen, left a memorandum which contained seven names, as follows:

"Stephen Calvin, born April 23, 1772,
James Calvin, born December 20, 1773,
Joseph Calvin, born April 13, 1777,
Abraham Calvin, born April 5, 1779,
Vincent Calvin, born April 10, 1781,
Priscilla Calvin, born May 10, 1783,
Luther Calvin, born July 26, 1785."

This memo was in possession of Stephen's son Perry when the latter was interviewed by Dr. Draper in 1863, Stephen being then deceased. There was no heading to the data and as a list of Captain Luther's children it was obviously incomplete, since for example, it omitted Sarah (born 1769) who was Stephen's older sister and Captain Luther's first child, and likewise failed to include Stephen's sister Nancy Calvin who married John

Crosby. Possibly Stephen's memo was made merely to set down the birth dates of those of the family which were known to him. Two of those who were included in the memo, Joseph and Vincent Calvin, may have been sons of a brother of Captain Luther. These two are definitely known to have been brothers and one of Vincent's sons, John A. Calvin of Cass Co., Indiana, is quoted in the Draper manuscripts as stating that his grandfather (name not given) and Captain Luther were brothers and had both lived in the Romney region on the south branch of the Potomac River. However, all other evidence available is in conflict with this statement and tends to confirm the view that Dr. Russell was correct in listing Joseph and Vincent as sons of Captain Luther. Dr. Russell's list of 12 children, however, was apparently incorrect in one respect, since it omitted the name of Abraham and included that of Amos Calvin, who was a grandson, not a son, of Captain Luther. Although the names of Captain Luther's children therefore cannot be given with certainty, the writer is disposed to accept Dr. Russell's list, with substitution of Abraham for Amos. See also Part II, Capt. Luther Calvin (614).

Stephen Calvin, Luther's oldest son, was married in Mason County, Kentucky, on October 4, 1795, to "Susannah Ralston" according to Mason County records. In the Draper papers his wife's name is spelled "Rollinson" with lines afterwards drawn through the letter "n" to make it "Rollison." Some time after his marriage, Stephen moved across the Ohio River to Brown County, Ohio, where he lived with his family for a good many years, and where his children grew to maturity. However, in 1833, his sons Perry and David and a grandson, Raleigh Bell Calvin, having removed to Edgar County, Illinois, Stephen and his wife also transferred their home there. Stephen died in Edgar County, Illinois, June 20, 1846, at the age of 74. His wife, Mrs. Susannah Calvin, died at the home of her son Perry in Edgar County, November 25, 1861, at the age of 86. According to the Draper papers, Stephen Calvin was trained to the use of a gun from early youth, and was fond of woods and gun all his life. It was said the older he got the better he liked wild game and would go deer hunting nearly

up to the time of his death. A History of Brown County, Ohio, states that "Stephen Calvin was voluable in Speech and was put to work selling town lots in Ripley in 1819." The Draper papers indicate that Stephen was a big man, nearly six feet tall, weighing about 200 pounds, with "head as white as wool in his old age."

Stephen and Susannah (Rollison) Calvin had eleven children, including seven sons named David, Amos, John, Vincent, William, Perry, and Timothy D. Of these Amos (b. 1803), remained in Ohio where he died in Brown Co. in 1875, while Timothy D., the youngest, located in the present Brown Co., Indiana, where descendants are still to be found. As already noted, David and Perry Calvin settled in Edgar Co., Illinois, as did also later their father and mother and Stephen's grandson, Raleigh Bell 2nd, the latter's father having died in Brown Co., Ohio, shortly after his marriage to Stephen's daughter Elizabeth. This first Raleigh Bell Calvin evidently belonged to an entirely different Calvin family which may have come from North Carolina. See also Part II, Elizabeth Calvin (632). Stephen's son John apparently also went to Edgar Co., Illinois, in 1829, but later seems to have moved elsewhere with his family, location not learned. Finally, Stephen's son William likewise removed from Ohio to Edgar Co., Illinois, locating in the eastern part of the county near the Indiana line.

Thus was established in Edgar Co., Illinois, what became a numerous Calvin family group, a considerable number of whose descendants continue to reside there today. David Calvin's son, S. Wilson Calvin (b. 1834), became a merchant in nearby Paris, Illinois, and David's daughter Susan (b. 1843) married Robert K. Collins and died at Johnson City, Tennessee, in 1940 at the advanced age of 97. Perry Calvin had a daughter, Oka Calvin (b. 1861), who for many years was a teacher in the Chicago Public Schools and died unmarried a few years ago. She furnished the writer with much of his data regarding the descendants of Stephen Calvin. The fact that Raleigh Bell Calvin, 2nd, had fifteen children contributed materially to the growth of the Edgar County group. Most of the Edgar County Calvins were farmers as was their ancestor Stephen, but as already noted some of them have

engaged in business or professional life in nearby Paris and elsewhere. One of the junior Raleigh Bell Calvin's grandsons, Rev. Ross Calvin (born 1889), after graduating from Harvard University with degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., entered the Episcopal ministry and became Curate of Trinity Church in New York City, but for reasons of health removed to New Mexico, where he now resides with his family at Clovis and is Rector of the St. James Chapel in that city. After locating in New Mexico, Dr. Calvin became much interested in the region and is the author of the interesting book Sky Determines, which is an exceptionally well written interpretation of New Mexico and its romantic early history. His wife, Mrs. Grace (Van Deurs) Calvin, has shown much talent in coloring with oil paint numerous artistic photographs of New Mexican desert and mountain scenes. A collection of these has been issued under the name of "The Rector Pictures."

Captain Luther Calvin's second son, James (1773-1839), was probably the James Calvin or Colvin shown by the records of Mason County, Kentucky, to have married Nancy Cartmill on September 1, 1793. He later served in the War of 1812 and after living for many years in Brown County, Ohio, removed about 1825 to Johnson County, Indiana, where he died in 1839. He had twelve children, comprising seven sons named Luther, John, James, Samuel, Thomas, Joseph, and Hiram, and five daughters, Nancy, Mary, and three others. His eldest son, Luther, established his home in the northern part of Brown County, Indiana, where descendants may still reside. A son of Luther was one John Calvin who lived near him in Brown County, and who was born in Brown County, Ohio, February 19, 1823, Luther's former home. According to a local county history John Calvin served through the Mexican War and later also during the Civil War, in which latter he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 82nd Indiana Volunteer Regiment, taking part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and Stone River. He died in Brown County, Indiana, in 1870. His son, John W. Calvin (born 1852), was a farmer in adjacent Johnson County, Indiana, and had sons, Omer Thomas (b. 1882) and George H., and a daughter Ida Blanche (b. 1883).

Another son of Luther Calvin was Jackson Calvin (b. 1834) who also served with the Union Army during the Civil War, later marrying and migrating with his family to Linn County, Kansas, where he died in 1887 and where many descendants now reside. A grandson, Forrest O. Calvin, is head of the Calvin Company of Kansas City, Missouri, a well-known advertising firm. The latter's brother, Clarke L. Calvin, is at present (1944) on the technical staff of the Douglas Aircraft Co. at Santa Monica, California. See also Part II.

James Calvin's second son, John, moved to Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa, and two of James' daughters, Mrs. Nancy (Calvin) Titus and Mrs. Mary (Calvin) Phillips, resided in Edgar County, Illinois, near their cousins David and Perry, sons of their uncle Stephen Calvin. James' son Samuel (1800-1866), moved in 1836 to McDonough County, Illinois. He had six children, all of whom died without issue except his son George B. Calvin (b. 1836) who had two sons, Samuel (b. 1859) who engaged in business in Chicago, and William Everett (b. 1872); and four daughters, Mary, Phoebe, Ida, and Edith Calvin, the first two of whom were teachers.

Hiram Calvin, James' youngest son, was married in Ohio and seems to have lived for a time in Cincinnati, but in 1856 moved to Wayne County, Illinois. His son, Dr. J. J. Calvin, born in Cincinnati in 1826, was married in 1856 to Catherine Wise, a niece of Governor Wise of Virginia. Dr. Calvin, after living for some time in Wayne County, Illinois, where his father had established his home, moved to Jasper County, Illinois, where he practiced medicine and engaged in farming. He had three sons, William C., James, and Charles H., and a daughter, Annie M. Calvin.

Supposedly Captain Luther Calvin's third son was Joseph Calvin, who according to Stephen Calvin's memorandum was born April 13, 1777. A History of Brown Co., Ohio, states that Joseph Calvin came to that county from Kentucky some time before 1805 and settled on White Oak Creek in what was then a part of Clermont Co., Ohio. The records of Clermont County show that Joseph Calvin was married on January 1, 1805, to Janet Wardlaw, a native

of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and daughter of Robert Wardlaw who owned 1,500 acres of land on White Oak Creek and was the first white settler in that section, having moved there with his family in 1800 from Harrison County, Kentucky, where he had gone from Virginia six years earlier. Joseph Calvin seems to have become a leading citizen and after his section became a part of Brown Co., in 1817, he was elected County Trustee of the latter county in 1823 and again in 1826. He died in Brown County, Ohio, on Sept. 26, 1831. It was undoubtedly his widow "Jane" Calvin, as Janet was often called, who was mentioned in the will of Capt. Luther Calvin the following month--October, 1831, as recounted heretofore. Joseph and Janet (Wardlaw) Calvin had ten children: Sarah, Saphronia, James, Hugh, Mary, Albert and Nancy (twins), Robert, Luther, and Jane.

This latter James Calvin, eldest son of Joseph, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1811. Leaving there in 1856 or 1857, he located first near Ottumwa(?), Iowa, but after about a year moved to Cherokee County, Kansas, where he engaged in farming for many years, but eventually sold his property there and bought a farm near West Plains, Missouri, where he died in 1881. His wife, Mathilda (Lakin) Calvin was a descendant of Joseph Lakin of Frederick County, Maryland, who settled there in 1683 on land said to have been received by grant from the King of England. This ancient document is reported to be still in possession of Lakin descendants as is also the land covered by the grant so that the property has been owned by the Lakin family for 260 years. James and Mathilda (Lakin) Calvin had nine children, four sons and five daughters. Their sons David T. (1838-1879) and Franklin Pierce Calvin (1853-1917) both settled in Lawrence County, Missouri, where they died. The latter's son Archibald G. Calvin is now engaged in business in Los Angeles, California, while his sister, Mrs. Aris (Calvin) McGowan, makes her home at Burbank, California. Another daughter of Franklin P. Calvin is Mrs. Lucille (Calvin) Higgins who is a resident of McAllen, Texas, and who has done much research into the Calvin family history which she has kindly made available to the writer.

Abraham Calvin, presumed to have been the fourth son of Captain Luther Calvin, was married in Mason Co., Kentucky, on Dec. 11, 1797, to Susannah Sidwell, and later removed to Brown Co., Ohio, where he died in 1819. Nothing definite has been learned regarding his descendants.

Vincent Calvin, supposedly the fifth son of Captain Luther Calvin, is listed in Stephen Calvin's memorandum as having been born on April 10, 1781. According to a Brown County History, Vincent Calvin came from Kenton's Station, Kentucky, on Christmas Day, 1807, and located on White Oak Creek near his brother Joseph, Vincent was twice married and had sons named Lewis and John A. and daughters Anna and Elizabeth, all born in Kentucky. Of the two sons, John A. Calvin settled in Cass County, Indiana. His brother Lewis, born in 1801, married Zena Graham, and was a prosperous farmer, owning a 500-acre farm in Washington Township of Brown County, O. He served as County Trustee in 1827, but later removed to adjoining Clermont County, Ohio, where he died in 1878. His son Newton (1831-1898) married Asenath Pangburn, a second cousin, who was a granddaughter of Sarah (Calvin) Conrey and great granddaughter of Captain Luther Calvin. Newton Calvin settled with his family near Edinburg, Indiana, a short distance south of Indianapolis. He was the father of Edgar Eugene Calvin (1858-1938) who became a nationally prominent railroad executive. Starting as a railway telegraph operator in Indiana in 1875, Edgar E. Calvin later transferred to the Union Pacific Railway, with which company he became a train dispatcher and thereafter steadily advanced to one important executive position after another. From 1905 to 1913 he was Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific Company; from 1913 to 1916 Vice President and General Manager of the Oregon Short Line; and on July 1, 1916 he was elected President of the Union Pacific Railroad. During the Federal Government control of the railways at the time of the first World War, he was Federal Manager of the Union Pacific and several other western lines. He retired in 1928 at the age of 70 and established his home in Los Angeles, where he died in 1938. His sons Francis and Herbert H. Calvin now reside in Los Angeles. His widow, Mrs. Alida Frances Calvin, and daughters Nellie Grace and Mrs. James B.

Austin, are residents of Los Angeles, while the home of another daughter, Mrs. George N. Lawrence, is in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Information gathered regarding Captain Luther Calvin's other children and their descendants is rather limited, although some of the descendants still live in Mason Co., Kentucky, and vicinity. Luther's son and namesake, Luther, Jr., died unmarried in Mason County in 1809, leaving no descendants. Captain Luther's first child, his daughter Sarah, married John Conrey in Mason County on February 15, 1789, and their daughter, Mrs. Sarah (Conrey) Riley, was living in her old age in 1863 with her son, Rev. A. J. Riley at Terre Haute, Indiana. Conrey was a Revolutionary soldier who came to Mason County after the war from New York state. Captain Luther's daughter Nancy married John Crosby, as already noted. Descendants still make their homes in Mason County, Kentucky.

Early records of Mason County, Kentucky, also show the names of various other Calvins or Colvins who were not members of Captain Luther Calvin's family. One of these, Stephen Calvin, who married Lucinda Carr in February, 1797, with Luther Calvin signing the marriage bond, may have been a cousin of the latter, as previously suggested in Chapter 11. Margaret Colvin who married Thomas Stout November 7, 1789, and Fielding Colvin who married Elizabeth Whipps February 10, 1813, were evidently children of William and Marah Colvin, early residents of Mason County who are believed to have come to Mason County from Virginia via western Pennsylvania. They will be considered hereafter in connection with the Calvins of Virginia and western Pennsylvania. There was also a George Calvin who married Christina Justice on December 17, 1794, and James Calvin who married Catron (Catherine?) Giddings on April 12, 1803. The first named cannot be identified but the latter is probably the James Calvin shown by the 1850 Census as then a resident of adjoining Adams County, Ohio, aged 73, wife Catherine, born in North Carolina.

It thus appears that New Jersey, Virginia and North Carolina all contributed Calvins to the early Mason

County, Kentucky, settlements. The entrance of North Carolina into the picture also possibly explains the origin of one "Rawleigh" (Raleigh?) Calvin, who is shown by Mason County records to have been assigned to road work in 1809 and was later witness to a marriage there in 1814. "Rawleigh" Calvin's name is, of course, suggestive of North Carolina, and he may have been a brother of the above mentioned James from that state. The Raleigh Bell Calvin who married Stephen Calvin's daughter Elizabeth may have been a son of one of these two. When and how they happened to come to Mason County has not been learned. There were several families of Calvins in North Carolina who will be considered later herein. The name Raleigh, thus introduced into early Mason County, seems to have appealed to other families there, and the name, variously spelled Raleigh, Rolly, and Rolla, appears in another early Calvin family in that section.

13. The Chester County, Pennsylvania, Calvins or Colvins and Their Descendants.

As heretofore related, the early tax records of Chester Co., Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, for the year 1734, show the name of one John Colvin, and reference has already been made to the probability that this name was really Calvin and that John may have been one of the Huguenot refugee group from France by way of England, of which Luther, Stephen, and Philip Calvin of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, are believed to have been members. The Chester County records for 1734 indicate that John was then a married resident of New London Township, and he appears again in the lists for the following year 1735 but with the name spelled Calvin. In 1737 his name is listed as Colven; in 1739 as Calven, and in 1740 again as Calvin, at which latter time he had evidently moved to East Nottingham Township of the same county. The lists are missing for the next six years, but John Calvin is shown again in East Nottingham in 1747 and 1749, while in the latter year there is also record of the issue to John Calvin of a warrant for 20 acres of land in Chester County. Although the spelling of names in these early

tax lists is not to be relied upon, it will be noted that in these earlier records the spelling Calvin was employed more frequently than that of Colvin, and was rather significantly the form used in taking title under the land warrant. It is true that the spelling Colvin was frequently used later, and that the probate records of 1766 show that John Colvin of East Nottingham died intestate and that letters of administration were granted on June 17, 1766, to Elizabeth and Robert Colvin, presumably his widow and son. It is also true that in Elizabeth's later will, dated July 4, 1806, which the present writer has examined at the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, the name was clearly signed by her as Elizabeth Colvin. However, the name of Robert, the presumed son, appears in the Chester County tax lists with varied spellings. From 1756 to 1780 he is listed as a land owner with the name shown successively as Calvian, Colvin, Colven, Calven, Calvin, and then again as Colvin, but during the Revolution Robert Calvin was a Corporal in the Chester County militia in 1777. The following year 1778 it was again Colvin, the militia rolls containing the names of Robt. Colvin, Sr., and Robt. Colvin, Jr., in the same company. One is inclined to suspect that the members of this family were themselves careless or indifferent as to the spelling of the name, or that it was written Calvin or Colvin according to the personal whim of the individual or the varying notions of public officials as to the way it should be spelled. However, the name seems with some relapses to have gradually become settled as Calvin, and the probate records show the death intestate of Robert Calvin in 1782, and the granting of letters of administration to Ester Calvin and John Henry Calvin, again very likely his widow and son. The latter was probably the John Calvin who served as a Fifer in the militia of adjoining Lancaster County in 1780 during the Revolution, and James Calvin, who served as a private in the same company, may have been either a brother of Robert or another of his sons.

From other names appearing in the early Chester County records between 1763 and 1780, it can be surmised that the first John Calvin or Colvin of that county

probably had sons named Robert, Samuel, James, and William. Of these Robert died in Chester County in 1782 as above noted, while William seems to have moved to adjoining York County, Pennsylvania, where he owned 273 acres of land between 1779 and 1783 and was a private in the York County militia in 1779. What became of Samuel does not appear, but James Calvin or Colvin, who was described as a blacksmith and was first shown in the Chester County records in 1763 as James Colvin (also the spelling used when he was enrolled in the Chester County militia in 1778), last appeared in the records there in 1779 and may be the James Calvin who served with the Lancaster County militia in 1780 and again in 1781 with the name written Colvin. There is no record of him in Lancaster County after the latter year, but in 1782 James Calvin is listed as a resident of Rye Township of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, only to disappear from the latter county before the Federal Census of 1790. The Census of the latter year, however, lists a James Colvin with a family of 9 in Washington County in western Pennsylvania, and other records of Washington County indicate that this may have been the James of Chester County. The Abstracts of Wills of Washington County include the will of James Calvin (clearly the same man), dated March 6, 1796, and probated April 13, 1796, in which mention is made of his wife Christiana, and nine children, named Robert, Mathew, Samuel, Christiana, Martha, Elizabeth, James, Jane, and Deborah. In this will the name was clearly spelled Calvin, and the occupation of the testator was given as that of blacksmith, which it will be recalled was the occupation of the James Calvin of Chester County. Furthermore, the names of the children are in five cases those of the Chester County Calvins or Colvins, Elizabeth having been the name of the wife of the immigrant John, and the supposed mother of James. What became of the blacksmith's children, however, has not been learned. See Part II, Chapter 4, James Calvin (944).

Returning to Robert Calvin of Chester County, Pennsylvania, who seems probably to have been the eldest son of the immigrant John of that county, little is known of Robert's family. In addition to the supposed son, John Henry Calvin, who was joint administrator of

Robert Calvin's estate, it is assumed that Robert, Jr., was another son, and Hugh Colvin who served with the Lancaster County Militia in 1776 may have been another. According to the late Mathew Calvin of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, who said he was a great grandson of Robert Calvin of Chester County, the latter married a Hester (Ester?) or Henrietta Ewing, and had yet another son, named Mathew, who was born in 1773. This earlier Mathew Calvin, despite the former confusion in the spelling of his family name, apparently had no doubt it was really Calvin, and with him ended any uncertainty as to the spelling. Mathew moved, probably while a young man, to Columbia County, Pennsylvania, where he is said to have been long a prominent citizen. He married Mary Hutchinson, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Hutchinson of the Revolutionary Continental Army and granddaughter of Captain John Rutherford of Paxtang, near Harrisburg, who was a company commander in the Continental Army of the Revolution.

Mathew Calvin and Mary (Hutchinson) Calvin had a large family which the 1820 Census shows then comprised six boys and seven girls, but of these the name of only one boy, Samuel, has been learned with certainty. However, another of the sons may have been one John C. Calvin, who later resided in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, and whose son, Joseph A. Calvin (born 1806), settled in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming near Hartstown. One of the latter's sons, Dr. Abner C. Calvin (born 1854) was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and was long a successful practising physician in Crawford County, residing near Meadville. Other descendants of Joseph A. Calvin are to be found today in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and in nearby Youngstown, Ohio.

The one son of Mathew Calvin of Chester and Columbia Counties whose name has been definitely ascertained by the writer was the Hon. Samuel Calvin, later a leading citizen of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. Born in Columbia County in 1811 and educated at Milton Academy, Samuel on leaving school took charge of Huntingdon Academy and was its principal nearly two years. He then devoted himself to the study of law and after being

admitted to the bar in 1836 located in Hollidaysburg, where he practiced his profession for many years. In 1848 he was elected to the House of Representatives at Washington on the Whig ticket, his Congressional District consisting of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Centre Counties. He was re-elected in 1850 and represented his district in the lower house of the National Legislature with distinction during an illustrious period when Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and Thomas E. Benton were noted figures in the Senate. On completing his second term he returned to the practice of law at Hollidaysburg with noted success. In 1873 he was a Republican delegate at large to the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention, and was for many years President of the Hollidaysburg School Board. He had a son named Mathew (heretofore mentioned), who was also a lawyer in Hollidaysburg, and the latter's sons Samuel and Mathew still live at that point.

14. Frank Calvin and the Virginia Calvins and Colvins.

The earliest known record of an immigrant to America who bore the Calvin name is to be found in Virginia, and dates back to the year 1654. During the early days of the Virginia colony it was the practice to encourage settlement of the country by making land grants to those who would bring colonists from England, 50 acres being usually given for each individual thus brought over. The persons thus provided with transportation across the Atlantic were required to sign an indenture or contract agreeing in effect to reimburse the landholder for their passage and expenses by working for him for a period of years, usually 3 to 5 years, after completing which they often took up lands for themselves, with the opportunity of eventually becoming prosperous plantation owners on their own account and later possibly bringing over workers in their turn. Tobacco raising was the principal occupation and most of the workers were so engaged. The Abstracts of early Virginia land grants (Nugent's Cavaliers and Pioneers) show that on June 10, 1654, John Walton and John Bognall received a grant of 3,900 acres of land in Westmoreland County,

Virginia, in return for transporting from England 78 persons whose names are set forth in the grant. Included in the list of persons thus brought over appears the name Fra. Calvin. This name is also to be found in Greer's List of Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666. The abbreviation "Fra." was often then used for the name Frank and was undoubtedly so intended, but as this Calvin immigrant was almost certainly a young French Huguenot refugee his name very probably was really Francois which had been converted into the English Frank. The records of Rappahannock County, Virginia, adjacent to Westmoreland County, show that one Peter Calvin was witness to the will of Thomas Maddison, dated November 4, 1674. As there is no record of another early Calvin immigrant to that section, this may well be the Frank Calvin who arrived 20 years earlier. His name might in fact have been Francois Pierre, translated into English as Frank Peter, and that in Virginia he was thus called both Frank and Peter Calvin. However, as the immigrant records list him as Frank, he will be so referred to herein. Frank Calvin was evidently a young unmarried man at the time of his arrival in Virginia, as no wife was listed, and one may surmise that his parents may have fled from France to England during or following the Huguenot Wars of 1621-1628, although as previously intimated he may have descended from an even earlier refugee. As heretofore suggested, his ancestors may have come from southern or western France--the home of the real Calvins--but this can be no more than conjecture.

As the lands received by Walton and Bognall were in Westmoreland County, it is assumed that Frank Calvin and the others of the party of 78 were settled upon the property there. This was located on the south bank of the Potomac River near its mouth, and only a short distance from Wakefield, where George Washington was to be born 78 years later.

Although there is no record of Frank Calvin by that name except that of his arrival in Virginia in 1654 under indenture with the Westmoreland County grantees and apparently then unmarried, there are indications that he later found himself a wife and raised a family. Due to destruction of many early Virginia records, nothing is

known regarding his marriage, the names of his children, or the date of his death, but it may be surmised that he had sons named John and Charles. The records of St. Mary's County, Maryland, (immediately across the Potomac River from Westmoreland County, Virginia) show that on March 11, 1689, one John "Callvin" was witness to a will, and in adjoining Charles County, Maryland, there is record of the administration of the estate of John Calvin in 1727, probably the same man. With no record of any immigrant into Maryland at this early date bearing the Calvin name, it would seem a reasonable conjecture, considering the proximity to Westmoreland County, Virginia, that we have here a son of the immigrant Frank Calvin. Maryland records for Charles County also show that one Nicholas "Calven," possibly a son of the above John, was witness to two wills there in 1713. Nothing further is known of him or his possible descendants.

Returning to the Virginia side of the Potomac, the probate records of Westmoreland County, as collected in Torrence's Virginia Wills and Administrations, show that one Chas. Colvin died intestate in Westmoreland County in 1725. This was 71 years after the arrival of Frank Calvin, and as no record can be found of any other immigrant into Virginia before the Revolution who bore the name of either Calvin or Colvin, it is again a reasonable conjecture that the above Charles, with his name entered as Colvin, was the son of our immigrant Frank.

Again nothing is known of the marriage or children of Charles Colvin or Calvin, but we learn from Torrence that one John Colvin died in 1757 in King George County, which adjoins Westmoreland County on the west, and the inference is strong that this John was a son of Charles or of some other son of the immigrant Frank Calvin--possibly the John shown by the Maryland records. Then, from the D. A. R. Lineage books, we find that one Daniel Colvin, who later served during the American Revolution from Culpepper County, Virginia, was born in 1737 in Essex County, Virginia, which is located immediately across the Rappahannock River from Westmoreland County, and it seems probable that Daniel was a son either of the above John or of some other grandson of the immigrant Frank Calvin.

Considerable fragmentary evidence is thus found in Westmoreland and adjacent counties to indicate that the immigrant Frank did indeed find himself a wife and raise a family. However, his supposed descendants did not remain in Westmoreland and vicinity, with that region's malaria and rather thin soil, nor in the lower Maryland counties, but began spreading west and south in search of more attractive locations. Some of them seem to have adhered to the name Calvin, but others, notably Daniel Colvin of Essex County and later of Culpepper County, evidently settled upon the spelling of their name as Colvin. Daniel Colvin raised a considerable family in Culpepper County, all of whom seem to have generally continued the spelling Colvin although their names were sometimes entered in the public records and military rolls as Calvins, which, if Daniel was a grandson of Frank Calvin of Westmoreland County as surmised, was of course the correct name. During the Revolution Daniel Colvin enlisted on November 14, 1779 for three years or the duration of the war in General George Rogers Clark's Expedition to the Illinois country. He was then 42 years old. His son Mason Colvin, aged 19, enlisted with him in the same company and for the same period. Both Daniel and his son Mason served through the campaign in Illinois and were discharged on their return in the latter part of 1781, their services being no longer required. On some of the rolls their names were entered as Calvin, although Colvin seems to have been the usual spelling. From an application made in 1834 by the heirs of Mason Colvin for land bounty based on his Revolutionary service, it appears that Mason died without issue but apparently had brothers named James, Nelson, William, and Gabriel. Of these William and James may possibly have moved to western Pennsylvania, as will be seen later, but there are indications that some of the Culpepper family group moved to Kentucky, and either William or James or both may have gone there, as will be noted hereafter in connection with the Kentucky Calvins.

In 1749 the Lord Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia granted 369 acres of land in Hampshire County (now West Virginia) to one John Calvin, "of Frederick County," which is in the Shenandoah Valley near the juncture of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. In

this grant the name of the grantee was entered as "John Colvill" but in later official records of Hampshire County the name was clearly spelled Calvin, and it seems likely that here again we have a descendant (possibly a grandson) of Frank, the Westmoreland County immigrant. This John might have been a brother of Daniel Colvin of Culpepper County or perhaps a son or grandson of the John Calvin who died in Charles County, Maryland, in 1727 and who it is thought was probably a son of the immigrant Frank. Two sons of our John Calvin of Frederick County, Virginia, named Vincent and Stephen Calvin, resided in Hampshire County in 1771 when they were witnesses there to a will. Vincent, who was apparently the eldest son, is shown by Hampshire County records to have inherited the above mentioned 369 acres of land "as son and heir of John Calvin, deceased," being "the same land which was granted to John Calvin in the name of John Colvill of Frederick County by the Proprietor of the Northern Neck in 1749." The conclusion that Stephen Calvin was also a son of John is based on a statement by George Washington Calvin of Boyd County, Kentucky, (a great grandson of Stephen), to the effect that the latter had a brother Vincent in Hampshire County and there being record of only one Vincent Calvin there at the time. Furthermore, the county records tend to confirm this conclusion as they show that Vincent and Stephen were closely associated and that in 1775 Vincent transferred the land he had inherited to Stephen, his presumed younger brother. After this transfer there is no further record of Vincent in Hampshire Co., and he is believed to have been the Vincent Calvin, as hereafter related, who in 1778 was a resident of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he continued to live the rest of his life.

Stephen Calvin remained in Hampshire County for 20 years after acquiring the land from Vincent, and his name appears in the Virginia tax census of 1782 with a family of eight persons and one negro. In 1795 Stephen was one of the trustees of Hampshire County, but county records show that in October of that same year he sold the 369 acres he had acquired from Vincent two decades earlier, and his descendant, George W. Calvin, is quoted

as stating that Stephen left Hampshire County in 1795 or 1796 and went west with his family, to locate in southern Ohio east of the present city of Portsmouth. He apparently had six children in 1782 but George W. Calvin evidently knew the names of only four, William, David, Abby, and John. The last named, John, will be considered further herein in connection with the Kentucky Calvins.

The records of Hampshire County show that there was a James Calvin resident in the Romney region in February, 1773, who figured in a romantic episode which is noted in the county records and is described at some length in the published genealogy of the Kuykendall Family. Apparently some time after 1760 there arrived in the Romney section from New York one Jacob Kuykendall and his young bride, Barbara (Decker) Kuykendall, both descendants of Holland Dutch New Amsterdam families. Shortly afterwards, young Kuykendall and two Virginians left on a fur hunting trip across the mountains into the then Ohio wilderness. They were quite successful but on their return trip with a valuable lot of furs they were surprised by Indians when only a day or two from their homes in Hampshire County. The two Virginians were killed and the Indians made off with the booty, taking Kuykendall with them as prisoner. Years passed and Kuykendall was thought to be also dead as white men prisoners of the Indians usually escaped within a year or two if still alive. Barbara was wooed and won by James Calvin. More years passed. Then in 1773 to the consternation and amazement of those concerned, Kuykendall showed up in Romney alive and well. He had for years been a prisoner of the Indians far out in the Michigan country under the famous chieftan Pontiac and during all of this time had been anxiously looking forward to the day when he could escape and join his young wife again. His feelings can be imagined when on his eventual return he found her the wife of another, with two or three young children hanging to her skirts and calling James Calvin their father. However, after much torment of soul he decided to accept the situation fate had decreed and signed a document fully releasing Barbara from her marriage with him and accepting that with James Calvin. This was duly witnessed, recorded with the county court

and was evidently accepted as a legal divorce and legalization of the marriage to Calvin, as shown by Hampshire Co. records. This document, as quoted in the Kuykendall Genealogy, read as follows:

"To whom these presents may come or concern:
"Whereas my wife Barbara, formerly Barbara Decker, hath some time left me, and hath intermarried with James Calvin, I do hereby certify that I do freely acquit the said James and Barbara from all trouble or damage by means of their intermarriage, and consent that they may dwell and cohabit together as man and wife without any interruption from me.
"Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of Feb'y., 1773.

Jacob Kuykendall."

Test.
Sam Dew.
James Sullivan."

Kuykendall is said to have returned heart-broken to the Indians with whom he had lived so long and to have married a daughter of Chief Pontiac. The origin of this James Calvin has not been learned. There is no further record of him in Hampshire County, and it seems very likely that he left the Romney region with his family soon after making good his claim to the fair Barbara. He was quite possibly the James Calvin who was in Westmoreland County, Pa., in May, 1776, and who later located in Nelson County, Kentucky. See Chapter 16 concerning the Kentucky Calvins.

Hampshire County, Virginia, (now West Virginia) would seem to have held some sort of fascination for the Calvins in its early days, and beginning with the land grant to John Calvin in 1749 for nearly a century there were always one or more Calvin families resident there. John's son Vincent left shortly after 1775, but meanwhile Captain Luther Calvin had come from New Jersey about 1768 as we have seen, and James Calvin who married Barbara Kuykendall was there in 1773. Then Robert Calvin and family arrived from New Jersey about 1780, followed by his brother Joshua and his seven sons in 1786 or 1787. Joshua remained for 28 years but eventually he

and all of his sons moved on to settle in eastern Ohio, and the sons of Robert probably also finally migrated west. Therefore, despite the region's attraction for various early Calvin families, the Calvins do not seem to have attached themselves permanently to the soil of "Old Hampshire," and the name so far as can be learned is no longer to be found there.

Adjoining Hampshire County on the east is Frederick County, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, which county was also the home of several early Calvin families, although these seem to have been all of probable Virginia origin. The Frederick County records show that Joseph Calvin bought 360 acres of land there on March 6, 1744, from Joist Hite, an extensive early land owner, and that this Joseph had a wife Martha in 1765. In the year 1758 Joseph and Andrew Calvin were residents of Frederick County, where on July 24, 1758, they voted for George Washington when he was a candidate for election to the Virginia colonial legislature known as the House of Burgesses. Washington was then a young man of 26 and this was his first candidacy for public office. After his successful election, Washington, with the methodical care which characterized him, made a list in his own handwriting of all those who had voted for him and for his opponent, the secret ballot being then unknown. This list, with the names arranged in alphabetical order, is now preserved among the Washington papers in the State Department at Washington, D.C., and shows that Andrew and Joseph Calvin both voted for him, the winning candidate. No further record can be found of Andrew Calvin in Frederick County, but an Andrew Calvin, who may have been the same man, was a Constable in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1768, after which nothing further is known of him. Joseph evidently remained in Frederick County but seems to have later adopted the spelling Colvin for his name, as Joseph Colvin, with a family of 8, appears in the 1782 Census for Frederick County, and from Shenandoah Valley Pioneers it is noted that Joseph Colvin lived on the Opequon River where a stone fort known as Colvin's Fort was erected in the early days, it being stated that Colvin became a prominent citizen in that section. What relationship existed between Andrew,

Joseph, and John Calvin of Frederick County has not been learned. They may have been brothers and grandsons or great grandsons of Frank Calvin of Westmoreland County but this can be only surmise. Except as already indicated with respect to John, nothing has been learned of their descendants.

Another of the earliest Calvin records in Virginia is to be found in Augusta County, from which it appears that one James Calvin, evidently a Virginian, was on April 27, 1740, a resident of New Castle, Province of Pennsylvania, (now New Castle, Delaware), where he, with James, Wm., and David Trimble, executed their bond on that date in favor of Valentin Henderson, who later brought suit against them in Augusta County. There is indication that this James Calvin may have been related to the Trimbles by marriage. A possible son of James was one Joseph Colven who in 1760-61 rendered military service in King William County, Virginia, but later in 1768 resided in Augusta County, near Staunton. The Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 33, tells of a party of emigrants who left Augusta County, Virginia, in October, 1784, for Kentucky, among whom was Joseph Colvin, referred to as a distant relative of the Trimble family, and who may have been the Joseph from King William County.

In the year 1758 one William Calvin is shown by Virginia records to have received pay for military service in Fairfax Co., a few miles across the Potomac River from the present site of Washington, D.C. No further record has been found of him in Fairfax County and he may be the William Calvin or Colvin who in 1773 was residing with his family in what is now Fayette County in western Pennsylvania as hereafter set forth. He was undoubtedly of Virginia origin and Henry and William Calvin who were married in nearby Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1787 and 1788, as shown by the records of that county, may have been sons or nephews.

Turning to another section of Virginia, record is found of a John and a William Calvin residing in Lunenburg County, Virginia, in the year 1751, who may have been brothers or more likely cousins of Daniel of

Culpepper County, although Lunenburg County is in the southern part of the state not far from the North Carolina border and separated by a considerable distance from Westmoreland County. Church records show that John Calvin resided in Cumberland parish of Lunenburg County in 1764, where he owned 400 acres of land. There is no further record of him there, but there are indications he may have left descendants in nearby Brunswick and Greensville Counties, Virginia, and in Torrence's Wills it is noted that one John Colvin died intestate in Norfolk County, Virginia, in 1773, who may have been the same man.

William Colvin was in Lunenburg County in 1752, where he and another occupied rented lands, but he is believed to have moved later to Dinwiddie County, Virginia, near the city of Petersburg, where William Colvin and William Colvin, Jr., appear on the personal property list for 1782. William Colvin, Sr., evidently died in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1784, his will, dated July 12, 1784, having been probated there on November 3 of that year. In this will be mentioned his wife Elizabeth and sons William and Joseph, and gave the former of the boys a sloop called "The Eminent." The younger William and his brother Joseph continued to reside at Petersburg for several years. William bought a town lot there in 1786 for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, later selling the lot for £35. Joseph was married in 1790 to Elizabeth Wells of Lunenburg County, after which nothing further is known of him, but he may have moved to Alabama where several unidentified Calvin family groups settled at an early date. Nor has any further definite record been found of William Colvin or Calvin, but he is believed to have married and died in middle age. The 1820 Census of Chesterfield County (adjoining Dinwiddie) shows the name of Mary Ann Colvin and family, who are believed to have been William's widow and children. The widow later moved with her family to Alabama, evidently before 1830, and her descendants there have always spelled their name Calvin, which, if they are descendants of Frank Calvin of Westmoreland as seems likely, is, of course, the correct name.

In considering the question whether these Calvins or Colvins of southern Virginia, and indeed those elsewhere in the state, were in fact descended from the immigrant Frank Calvin, it should be remarked that the almost hopeless confusion in the early Virginia records which repeatedly show the same individuals entered first as Calvins and then as Colvins, or vice versa, add to the difficulty of following family lines, even when fragmentary records are found. It is to be remembered, nevertheless, that there is no record found of any immigrant into Virginia before the Revolution bearing the name of either Calvin or Colvin except the Frank Calvin of Westmoreland previously mentioned. Notwithstanding this fact, a considerable number of present-day Colvins whose ancestors came from Virginia, including a rather numerous family group of Colvins now resident in Louisiana, believe they are descended from the English Colvins as distinguished from the French Huguenot Calvins. To quote from the historian of the Louisiana group, Mrs. Rosa (Colvin) Barksdale of Shreveport, La.: "Seven Colvin brothers immigrated from England or Ireland to America and settled in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia about 1730. After a time they separated; one went north into Pennsylvania; another west to Ohio; and two went south to South Carolina. x x John Colvin, with his wife Hannah Price, went to Craven County (now Chester County), South Carolina, about 1751." The Louisiana Colvins are descended from this latter.

This story may be correct, but careful examination of the archives in the Virginia State Library at Richmond has failed to disclose any record of seven immigrant brothers named Colvin at the time indicated or at any other time. The Virginia records of course are not complete and do not contain the names of all early immigrants into the colony, but in default of some definite evidence to confirm the story, the possibility is suggested that although there perhaps may have been seven brothers in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia at an early date who spelled their names Colvin or Calvin, they may not have been themselves immigrants but were quite conceivably grandsons of the Frank Calvin of Westmoreland County who arrived in Virginia in 1654, and whose presumed descendants as we have seen spread

westward to Culpepper County and the Shenandoah Valley at an early date. At least, so far as the official records disclose, all Calvins and Colvins in early Virginia were probably descendants of the Westmoreland Co. immigrant. However, regardless of their origin, since the spelling Colvin has been adopted and followed by some of these family groups for 200 years and has thus become firmly fixed and settled, they will now be regarded as members of the Colvin family, and we need not follow them further in considering the Calvin history or genealogy.

15. Calvins in Western Pennsylvania.

Aside from the previously mentioned emigration of John Colvin to South Carolina in 1751 and some indication that there were Calvins in North Carolina at an early date who were likely of Virginia origin, the first record of possible or probable descendants of the immigrant Frank Calvin to be found outside the territory comprised in the present state of Virginia and the south of Maryland is in western Pennsylvania about 1763. This region had been claimed by Virginia from the beginning and the first settlers were Virginians who had pushed into the country over the old Braddock Road, some of them quite likely after having previously taken part in the ill-fated Braddock Expedition of 1756 to Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War. It was not until 1780 that the dispute of Virginia with Pennsylvania over the territory was settled and the famous Mason-Dixon Line surveyed by the two engineers so named, Virginia then agreeing to the settlement only after insisting that Pennsylvania should issue land grants to the Virginia settlers who had previously located there. Only after strenuous opposition was this stipulation finally accepted by Pennsylvania. Not until after this boundary agreement in 1780 did many residents of eastern Pennsylvania move west of the Alleghenys, although as we have seen Captain Luther Calvin from New Jersey did locate there temporarily before this time. It will be recalled, however, that Luther had gone there from the Romney region of Virginia where he had previously lived for

several years. Hence, when the early Pennsylvania tax records are found to show a number of Calvin or Colvin families residing in the western Pennsylvania region before the close of the Revolution, one of them as early as 1763, the inference is strong that they probably came from Virginia. Except in the case of Luther Calvin, no record can be found of any Calvins or Colvins from New Jersey or eastern Pennsylvania crossing the mountains for settlement until after the Revolution.

Apparently the first probable Calvin descendant to locate in the western Pennsylvania region was one William Colvin, who is said to have acquired land on the east bank of the Monongahela River near the present site of Brownsville, Fayette County, in the year 1763. He was almost certainly from Virginia and may have been the William Calvin shown by Virginia records to have been paid for military service in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1758 during the French and Indian War, who may have taken part in the Braddock Expedition and, liking the country, had later returned to settle with his family. Crumrine's History of Washington County, Pennsylvania, (1882) states:

> "The first persons to make their way into the wilderness of Somerset Township were the Newkirk family and William Colvin and family. William Colvin was one of the earliest actual settlers in Fayette County and located land adjoining Brownsville which he had obtained under a military permit in 1763 and which he afterwards sold to William Brown."

Further particulars regarding him are given in Ellis' History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, (1882) according to which:

> "William Colvin, mentioned in early accounts as having been in the territory now called Redstone as early as 1768, was doubtless a settler two years before that, or in 1766. He tomahawked a claim to a large tract of land and put up a log cabin near what is known as the Dunham place, not far from the Bath Hotel property. An old account book kept by William Colvin and now

in the possession of Samuel Colvin of Redstone discloses the fact that William Colvin traded in a small way at his home near Brownsville as early as 1766. Under that date he charged (various persons) with such articles as fine combs, rum, broadcloth, whisky, tobacco, egg punch, egg-nog, vinegar, etc. * * * William Colvin lived in a log cabin as mentioned and as best can be gathered from the records he left must have kept a trading place and tavern as well as a distillery."

The Pennsylvania Archives show William Colvin as a resident of that region in 1773 as well as ten years later in 1783 when, with the name spelled Calvin, the records show that he had a family of ten persons. In 1786 William Colven received a warrant for 364 acres of land in Washington County, Pennsylvania, across the Monongahela. However, his name has not been found as either Calvin or Colvin in the 1790 Census for any of the western Pennsylvania counties and it seems likely that he left that section shortly after 1786 and went down the Ohio River with his family to Mason County, Kentucky. Here there are numerous records of a William Colvin who could very well have been the same man. Mason County records as previously noted show that William and Marah Colvin signed note of consent for the marriage of their daughter Margaret there on November 7, 1789, and later on February 10, 1813, William Colvin signed the bonds on the same day for the marriages of James and Fielding Colvin, who were probably his sons. These names all appear in the Mason County records sometimes as Calvin and others as Colvin, but William Colvin's note of consent to the marriage of his daughter Margaret was signed by him as Colvin.

If this William Colvin of Mason County, Kentucky, was identical with the early settler on the Monongahela, it is clear that not all of his family accompanied him to Kentucky. Pennsylvania records show that a younger William Colvin (possibly a son of the pioneer) resided in Menallen Township of the present Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, in 1783 and again in 1790; his family at the latter time consisting only of himself, wife and one

daughter. The History of Fayette County above mentioned refers to a grandson also named William Colvin who was a surveyor of some note and who died in 1870. It was the latter's son Samuel Colvin who had the old account books of his ancestor. Other descendants of the first William are said to be still living near Brownsville, Pennsylvania. However, since the name of this family has clearly become fixed as Colvin, they will not be followed further although they are quite possibly descendants of the immigrant Frank Calvin of Virginia.

George Colvin also appears in the Pennsylvania records as a resident of Springhill Township of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1773, and was thus a neighbor and probably a near relative of the pioneer William Colvin. In 1783 George was in Menallen Township of Fayette County and the same year received a warrant for 150 acres of land in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was still in Washington County in 1790 with his wife, two sons under 16 and three daughters, but there is no further record of him in that section. He may have followed his probable relative William to Mason County, Kentucky, as the county records there show the marriage of George Colvin and Christina Justice on December 14, 1794. If the same man, this was, of course, a second marriage. What became of his descendants and whether they used the name Calvin or Colvin has not been learned.

Vincent Calvin or Colvin in 1778 was a prominent resident of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where in 1781 he owned 1430 acres of land in Fallowfield Township on the west bank of the Monongahela. He was a slaveholder (1790 Census) and was almost certainly the Vincent Calvin who inherited land in Hampshire Co., Virginia, from his father, John Calvin of Frederick County, Virginia, and transferred the land to Stephen Calvin there in 1775, thereafter apparently moving to Washington County prior to 1778. Vincent's name appears in the 1790 Census for Washington County, Pennsylvania, with the spelling Colvin, but in the Censuses for 1800 and 1810 the spelling was again Calvin, both Vincent Calvin, Sr., and Vincent, Jr., being listed with their families. However, Washington County Histories of 1882 and 1893 show that his descendants later evidently adopted the

form Colvin as their name, mention being made of a son of Vincent named Stephen Colvin, born in Fallowfield Township in 1778, and of the latter's son Abram Colvin who was an extensive stock grower residing near Monongahela City in 1893. Thus this family, whose name was shown by repeated official records and land transfers in Virginia to be Calvin, became finally converted to Colvin and will therefore not be followed further. As evidence of the standing and respect enjoyed by the first Vincent in Washington County, Captain Luther Calvin of Mason County, Kentucky, seems to have given the name Vincent to a son born while he was resident in Washington County and was a neighbor to the Virginian, with whom he was undoubtedly well acquainted although no proof of any relationship to him has been found.

Records are found in the western Pennsylvania region of no less than five early settlers who bore the name James Calvin or Colvin, and as most of them did considerable moving about it is now exceedingly difficult if not impossible to trace or identify them. Evidently the first of these was a James Calvin who seems to have been located in what is now Washington County, Pennsylvania, (then Westmoreland County), in the year 1776 and probably earlier, but who moved a few years later to Nelson County, Kentucky, as heretofore related. On June 23, 1787, then a resident in Kentucky, he executed a deed to clear the title to land in Washington County, Pennsylvania, which he had sold in 1776 but the deed for which had been lost before recording. In this later instrument he refers to himself as "James Calvin of Kentucky in State of Virginia, late of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania." This James was quite possibly the James Calvin who married Barbara Kuykendall in Hampshire County, Virginia, in 1773 as previously noted in Chapter 14. He will be considered further in connection with the Calvins of Kentucky.

The second James Calvin in the western Pennsylvania region was apparently the man of that name who in 1783 was a resident of Springhill Township of what is now Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where William and George Colvin had lived ten years before. He may or may not have been related to these latter but he or his

parents were almost assuredly from Virginia, and he may have been the James Colvin who served with Virginia troops during the Revolution in the Western Department as a Private in Colonel John Gibson's Detachment, from January 1 to March 16, 1780, as reported in Saffel's Record of Virginians in the Revolutionary War. The Pennsylvania Archives show that James Colvin resided in George Township of Fayette County in 1785, undoubtedly the same James who was in Springhill Township two years earlier, and he is again shown as a resident of George Township in 1786 but with the name spelled Calvin, not Colvin. The next record presumably of him is in the 1790 Census for Fayette County where he appears again as James Colvin, with a family of six, comprising himself, wife, two sons under 16 years and two daughters. No further record found of him in Fayette County and where he finally settled has not been learned.

Meanwhile, the 1790 Census shows that there were then resident in Washington County, Pa., two other James Calvins or Colvins, both of them appearing in the census returns of that year with the latter spelling. One of these then had a family of nine, the other of six persons. Neither of them is to be found in the 1800 Census for Washington County. The first of these was evidently James Calvin, the blacksmith who died in Washington County in 1796 and is believed to have come from Chester County, Pa., after the close of the Revolution, as previously set forth herein in Chapter 13. As to the other James of the 1790 Census, no evidence of his identity or origin has been found. He evidently left Washington County before 1800 and may have gone down the Ohio River to settle in Kentucky or southern Ohio.

In addition to the above there was yet another early James Calvin in western Pennsylvania. The records of Washington County show that in July, 1798, "James Calvin of Brooke County, Virginia" acquired 98 acres of land on Robinson Run in Washington Co., described as part of tract of land known as Blackberry Plains. It is to be noted that Brooke County, Virginia, (now West Virginia), adjoins Washington County on the west and forms part of the present West Virginia panhandle. The probable origin of this James is discussed later. Despite

this land purchase in 1798 the Census of 1800 shows no James Calvin (or Colvin) then resident in the county. However, the land was apparently retained as the county records show that on Nov. 14, 1806, "James and Cathren Calvin of Robinson Township" executed a deed for 22 acres in Robinson Township. It seems quite possible that the words "of Robinson Township" were merely pro forma and that James and wife were not then actually residents of the township. It appears likely that this James was identical with the James Calvin who located in Crawford County, Pa., north of Pittsburgh, at an early date. A History of Crawford County refers to him as one of the county's pioneers who was said to have been "born near Washington County, Pa.," and that he came "about 1800" to Crawford County, where he engaged in farming and resided until his death in 1846.

Family bible records show that this James Calvin was born in 1767, place not stated but there is reason to believe he may have been a native of Chester Co., Pa. There were few white settlers "near" what is now Washington Co., Pa., as early as 1767. According to family papers and Crawford Co. records James was twice married and had seven sons and one daughter by his first marriage and one daughter by the second. The sons were named James, Thomas, David, John, Mathew, Robert, and Samuel. Several of these names are those found among the Calvins of Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and suggest a connection between this family and that of the Washington County blacksmith, James Calvin, who is believed to have come from Chester County. The latter also had sons named Robert, Samuel, Mathew, and James. The blacksmith's will, dated March 6, 1796, was witnessed by "James Calvin, Junior" who could not have been the blacksmith's own son James as the latter was then apparently a minor child. The witness may have been the James from Brooke Co. who must have resided for a time in Washington Co. if he was the Crawford Co. pioneer, since his son Thomas "was born in Washington Co., Pa., April 4, 1793." The witness James was probably called "Junior" merely to distinguish him in the community from his possible kinsman, the older James, and may possibly have been a nephew of the latter. See Part II, Chapter 5(a).

The eldest son of the Crawford County pioneer was evidently his namesake, James, born Jan. 1, 1791, who, according to family records, had a son John R. Calvin and three daughters. Some of the descendants are still residents of Crawford Co., Pennsylvania.

The second son of James Calvin, the pioneer, was Thomas Calvin, who, according to family records, was born April 4, 1793 "in Washington County, Pa." and died at Calvins Corners in Crawford County on August 8, 1873. Thomas, after serving in the War of 1812, married Anna Dowling of Mercer Co. in 1818, and had twelve children, of whom eight were daughters. Of the four sons only two reached maturity: Mathew A., born in 1830 (another Chester Co. name), and Thomas Jefferson Calvin, born in 1836. Two sons of Mathew, Rev. Arthur J. Calvin (born 1871) and Pressley S. Calvin (born 1874) still make their homes in Crawford Co., Pennsylvania, although Rev. Arthur, still active as a United Presbyterian Minister, was at last accounts occupying a pastorate at Savannah, Ohio. An older son of Mathew A. Calvin, Charles Beatty Calvin (born 1860), was a farmer near Meadville and died on his farm there in 1915. His sons, Albert W. (born 1891) and Glenn G. Calvin (born 1895), now reside with their families in Los Angeles, California. Thomas Calvin's second surviving son, Thomas Jefferson Calvin, moved in 1870 to Chetopa, Kansas, where he lived the rest of his life, becoming a prominent citizen in his section and serving in the Kansas State Legislature. He died at Altamont, Kansas, in 1908. Some of his descendants still reside in southeastern Kansas and in neighboring Oklahoma.

Data concerning the pioneer James Calvin's sons David, John, Mathew, and Samuel is rather meager. Mathew had a son William H. (born 1834) who died soon after his marriage in 1861, leaving a son, William F. Calvin, who was born Jan. 13, 1862, after his father's death. The widow was remarried to a Jacob Sweetwood who migrated west with the family and finally settled in Smith County, Kansas. Here young William F. grew to manhood and was married, removing in his later years to near Burlington, Colorado, where he still resides at the age of 82 (1944). His son Leonard (born 1890) also resided near Burlington

at last account, while a second son, Roy (born 1896), located in St. Louis, Mo. William's youngest son, Asa E. Calvin (born 1902), is now a Major in the U.S. Army, (1944).

Next youngest of the sons of the pioneer, James Calvin, was Robert Calvin (born 1806) who, according to a history of Crawford Co., Pennsylvania, married Elizabeth Kelly and had seven children comprising sons named James, John M., Thomas C., and David M., and daughters named Catherine, Jeannette, and Sarah. Of these Thomas C. Calvin (born 1835) had at least one son, Robert Calvin, Jr. Another son of the older Robert, John M. Calvin (born 1832), was a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Crawford Co., where he died in 1909. His daughter Clementine died a few years ago unmarried, leaving most of her property to religious and charitable purposes. Robert Calvin's son, David M. (born 1836) was a well-known physician in Crawford Co., Pennsylvania, where he died in 1892. Names of his children not learned.

Although numerous descendants of the pioneer James Calvin of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, have migrated westward as above recounted, many of them continue to make their homes in Crawford County and the adjoining Mercer County. Here they are intermingled with descendants of other early Calvin settlers in western Pennsylvania. These include other presumed descendants of the Calvins of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and descendants of the New Jerseyman, John Calvin, who died in Mercer County in 1804, while in nearby Beaver County, Pennsylvania, will be found supposed descendants of Stephen Calvin, another of the five New Jersey brothers considered previously herein. Even descendants of John Calvin of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, will be encountered in this western Pennsylvania region. A number of the present-day Calvins live in or near Meadville and around Calvins Corners and Jamestown, as well as further south in Beaver County. Although many of them are not sure of their exact relationship to each other they have held a number of enjoyable and well-attended Calvin family reunions at Meadville.

In addition to the Calvins who settled permanently in western Pennsylvania, this region, as will have been gathered, also represented a bottle-neck through which passed early Calvins from all three of the early immigrant sources of the family in America. Some of these resided for a number of years in western Pennsylvania, notably in Washington Co., before proceeding further inland or down the Ohio River. However, as these cases are given attention elsewhere herein in following their migration westward, they require no further consideration here.

16. Kentucky--A Calvin Crossroads.

Kentucky, like western Pennsylvania, was a crossroads and unplanned meeting place for Calvin pioneers from all three of the immigrant sources of the family. Some of these came via the western Pennsylvania region but others evidently found their way over the mountains from Virginia and North Carolina. Here came from Vermont via Pennsylvania, to Fayette County, near Lexington, Peleg Calvin, a descendant of the immigrant John Calvin of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and although Peleg later moved on to Missouri, some of his descendants are still residents of Lexington. Here also came to Mason County and vicinity via Hampshire County, Virginia, and Washington County, Pennsylvania, Captain Luther Calvin from the Huguenot immigrant group in New Jersey. And to Mason County, Kentucky, likewise came William Calvin or Colvin who was apparently from Virginia, while other Calvins evidently from North Carolina also located in Mason County. All of these have been previously dealt with at some length and require no further consideration.

But the early Calvin settlers in Kentucky were by no means limited to those who located in Fayette and Mason Counties. There were a number of other Calvins who came to the bluegrass country at an early date either via western Pennsylvania or over Daniel Boone's Wilderness Trail from Virginia and North Carolina. Among the first of these was a James Calvin who was resident in Nelson County, Kentucky, (formerly Cox's Station), on June 23, 1787, on which date he executed a deed to clear

the title to certain land in Washington County, Pennsylvania, (formerly Westmoreland County), explaining that he had sold the land in question in May, 1776, to one Paul Froman and that the latter had lost the original deed before recording it. In the later deed James Calvin described himself as "of Kentucky in the State of Virginia, late of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania," so it is evident that he had previously lived in western Pennsylvania. Old Virginia court records for the western Pennsylvania region (Annals, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Vol. II) show that on February 28, 1780, "James Colvin proved to the satisfaction of the court that he served as an Ensign in a company of volunteers in the Virginia service in 1764 and never received any benefit under the King's proclamation of 1763." It seems likely that this was the James Calvin who made the land sale in 1776 and it is obvious that he came from Virginia. A witness to the deed executed by James in Kentucky, and apparently an associate, was one Isaac Cox, undoubtedly Colonel Isaac Cox, founder of Cox's Station in Kentucky (afterwards Nelson County). According to the Draper Manuscripts Colonel Cox was born on the south branch of the Potomac River (the Romney region) in 1756, moved to western Pennsylvania in 1773, and from there went to Kentucky in 1779. The fact that Cox came from the Romney region of Virginia in 1773 and other circumstances suggest that his evident associate James Calvin may have also come from that neighborhood and had possibly accompanied Cox to western Pennsylvania, from where he later followed his old Romney friend to the latter's new settlement in Kentucky.

Kerr's History of Kentucky states that James Calvin (the Nelson County pioneer) came originally from Virginia, and if Hampshire County there was his early home, as seems probable from above circumstances, he may very well have been the James Calvin who figured in the Barbara Kuykendall romance as heretofore related in Chapter 14. Whether James was a native of Virginia from whence he came and presumably a descendant of the immigrant Frank Calvin of 1654, or whether he had previously gone to Virginia as a young man, possibly from New Jersey, can now only be surmised. It is not impossible that he

was an older brother of Captain Luther Calvin of Mason County, Kentucky, who was a native of New Jersey, but this of course is mere conjecture.

The James Calvin who as per the records of Mercer County, Kentucky, was married on March 26, 1788, to Susannah Puckett, was probably our James of the adjoining Nelson County who had a wife Susannah when he died in 1803, and it was, of course, a second marriage. He was also clearly the James Colvin listed in Jillson's Kentucky Land Grants as having received a grant of 200 acres of land in Christian County, Kentucky, under survey made January 10, 1799, the land having been located on Blue Lick Fork in the territory "South of Green River." An adjoining tract of 55 acres "on Horse Creek, Branch waters of Pond River" was evidently also acquired by James Colvin but was assigned to one Hugh Kirkenrod and not surveyed until April 28, 1807. James Calvin died in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1803, and his will (in which his name was distinctly spelled Calvin--not Colvin) mentions his wife Susannah and 12 children, including sons named Luke, Moses, Aron, Luther, William, and James.

The last named son of the pioneer was probably the James Calvin who received a grant of 85 acres of land on Pond River in Christian County under survey of August 19, 1817. He was born in 1790 according to the 1850 Census and had sons named Richard, James, Benjamin, John, and Job. Of these Richard and James moved to southern Illinois (Flat Rock and Fairfield respectively), where descendants may still reside. Benjamin and Job Calvin remained in Christian County, Job (1846-1915) having been the father of two sons, Everett Calvin of Christian County, and James Marion Calvin (b. 1875) who established his home at Hickman, Kentucky, where he was long Superintendent of City Schools. The latter's two sons, James (b. 1915) and Reginald (b. 1919) are graduates respectively of Yale and Duke Universities. Both are now in military service (1944).

Another pioneer settler in Christian County, Kentucky, was an earlier Job Colvin who received a grant of 200 acres on Little River under survey made February 12,

1799, which he seems to have disposed of in 1813. He was a witness to the will of James Calvin in 1803 and the two were possibly related. There was a Job Colvin or Calvin who served during the Revolution in South Carolina and at the 1790 Census resided in Newberry County, South Carolina, but the latter eventually settled in Posey County, Indiana, according to a published "Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors Buried in Indiana" and may have been another man of the same name.

Christian County, Kentucky, of which Hopkinsville is the county seat, was also the home of another early Calvin family which originated with a John Calvin who came from Maysville in Mason County and died at Hopkinsville at an advanced age. He may have been the John Colvin who received a grant of 100 acres of land on Cannon's Fork of Little River under survey of June 17, 1803. The parentage of this John has not been learned but judging from a tradition passed down by his descendants he must have had his origin in the Huguenot immigrant Calvins of New Jersey, from where he presumably went to Mason County and later Christian County, Kentucky. He could have been the John Calvin who was a grandson of Philip Calvin of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and was mentioned in the latter's will in 1794. In such case he was probably a brother of the Philip Calvin who was a Lieutenant in the militia of Baltimore County, Maryland, in May, 1776, as per Maryland records. This, however, is, of course, conjecture.

This John Calvin's son George Calvin of Hopkinsville was the father of Thomas Calvin of the same place and the grandfather of A. F. Calvin who was born at Hopkinsville in 1864 but later moved to Illinois, where he was a prominent and wealthy resident of Newton in Jasper County. A. F. Calvin is now deceased but in an interview a few years ago before his death he stated that his great grandfather, John Calvin, married a girl of 20 when he was a widower 85 years of age, and on his death left his young widow his large plantation and other property "for as long as she lived." The widow lived to be 97 years old, and A. F. Calvin said he had had the rare experience of settling the estate of his great grandfather. It was this same A. F. Calvin who reported the

family tradition previously quoted herein regarding the flight of his ancestors from France to Germany and England and the subsequent arrival of three brothers in America. See Chapter 9.

There were thus apparently several different Calvin families who settled in Christian County, Kentucky, at an early date, and although early records frequently list them under the name Colvin, this was evidently an error as all descendants traced spell the family name as Calvin.

Another group of early Calvins in Kentucky located south of Lexington in Lincoln County, where the county records show the following early marriages:

William Calvin to Mary Periman, March 12, 1799.
Joseph Colvin to Nancy Turner, July, 1804.
Elijah Colvin to Patsy Turner, December 19, 1812.
Armistead Calvin to Susanna Wilson, November 6, 1827.
Turner Calvin to Polly Scruggs, June 1, 1836.

The origin of the William Calvin listed above has not been learned, but he was almost certainly from Virginia. He may have been a son of Daniel Colvin, the Revolutionary War Veteran of Culpepper County, Virginia, who had a son William, but it seems perhaps more likely that he came from Greensville County, Virginia, on the North Carolina border, where there were various early Calvin families. It is noted that William J. Calvin (possibly a younger relative) was married back in Greensville County, Virginia, to Eliza Turner on February 4, 1817, as per county records there.

The Joseph Colvin above listed may have been a brother or close relative of William, despite the different spelling of the family name in the records. A grandson of Joseph, Enos Colvin, who is still living in Mercer County, Kentucky, at the age of 84 (1944), states that Joseph came from Virginia, place not known, and that he understands the family name, now spelled Colvin, was once Calvin. According to him Joseph had sons named George, William, Ormsby (Armistead?), John, Turner, Harrison, and Elias. Of these George was the father of Enos Colvin. The next son, William, moved to Missouri, and

was evidently the William Calvin who married Elizabeth Van Meter of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and located near Warrensburg, Missouri.

The writer has been unable to follow further the descendants of these early Calvins or Colvins of Lincoln County, Kentucky. That they were of Virginia origin, however, seems certain, and that they descended from the immigrant Frank Calvin of Westmoreland County, Virginia, appears quite probable.

Another early Kentucky settler from Virginia was a John Calvin who was born in the Romney region on the south branch of the Potomac River in Hampshire County, Virginia, in 1784. He was one of the sons of Stephen Calvin of Hampshire County, who according to his great grandson, the late George Washington Calvin of Boyd County, Kentucky, left the Romney region with his family in 1795 or 1796 and settled in southern Ohio east of Portsmouth. He is said to have had sons named William, David, and John, and a daughter, Abby. The only one of these who has been traced is John, but descendants of the others may possibly still reside in southern Ohio. Some time before 1816 Stephen's son, John Calvin, crossed the Ohio River and acquired a farm in what is now Greenup County, Kentucky, on the south bank of the Ohio. Here he made his home for a time but soon traded his property for a farm in Boyd County, Kentucky, near Cannonsburg, "as he was a great hunter and preferred a home in the hills where game was plentiful." He died in Boyd County, leaving four sons and three daughters. One of his sons was Vincent Calvin (1820-1899) who was born in Boyd County and was a farmer there all his life. Vincent had four children, the youngest of whom was George Washington Calvin, who was born in Cannonsburg, June 2, 1866. George W. Calvin married Jenkins Pritchard, also a native of Boyd County, and engaged in livestock trading in his home section and for two years in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee. In 1909 he was elected Sheriff of Boyd County, a position which he held for many years. He died in 1941, leaving no surviving children.

17. Calvins in the Carolinas and Georgia.

There are records of Calvins in the Carolinas long before the Revolution and it is possible that there was an early immigrant bearing the name who settled in that section. No record can be found, however, of any such immigrant except for one Alexander Colvin who came from Scotland in 1740 and settled in New Hanover County, North Carolina, near Wilmington. He was married before leaving Scotland and a daughter, Jane, born at sea Sept. 20, 1740, during the voyage to America, afterwards married Colonel Alexander McAllister, a prominent citizen and landowner of New Hanover and Cumberland Counties, who was a native of Loup, Scotland. It was probably Alexander Colvin's son John who was married in 1758 to Anne De Rosset, said to have been an Acadian from Nova Scotia. Although the name of this family and descendants was sometimes spelled Calvin, it seems likely that they were really descended from the British Colvins, Alexander Colvin being one of the few known early immigrants to America of which this can be said.

However, there were other early residents in both North and South Carolina, spelling their name Calvin, who had no apparent connection with Alexander Colvin, and it seems plausible to believe that they had moved there from Virginia and were descendants of the immigrant Frank Calvin of Westmoreland County, Virginia. When the name was thus introduced into North Carolina has not been learned but it was evidently at quite an early date as the Calvin name seems to have been well established there at the time of the American Revolution. The North Carolina Archives tell of a Colonel Calvin, not identified, who was killed in his home in Bladen, North Carolina, in 1781 during the Revolution for having accepted a commission as Colonel from the British, while on the other hand one Peter Calvin (whose name suggests a connection with the Virginia immigrant who is believed to have been also called Peter) is shown by the state archives to have served during the Revolution with the North Carolina line troops of the patriot army. If Peter and the Colonel who was killed came from the same stock there appears therefore to have been a decided difference of opinion between them on the issues of the day.

The North Carolina Census of 1790 also shows a Francis Calvin and family, then residents of Robeson County, as well as William and James Calvin with their families in Cumberland County. Of these latter, William Calvin died in Cumberland County in 1796. His will, with the name spelled Colvin, mentions his sons William and John and daughters Mary Watson, Nancy Blue, Catherine McKay, and Mazzen Galbreath. To his sons he bequeathed 752 acres of land in Cumberland County and divided his slaves, nearly 20 in number, among his sons and daughters. The James Calvin of Cumberland Co. died in 1814 and his will mentioned his wife Margaret, sons James, Henry, and Robert, and daughter Mary. The descendants of these Calvins of Cumberland County, North Carolina, have not yet been traced; some of them may still reside in that section, but others have probably migrated to other parts of the south. It appears likely that Raleigh and James Calvin, early settlers in Mason Co., Kentucky, who are believed to have come from North Carolina, belonged to one of these three families.

In South Carolina the name Colvin, less frequently spelled Calvin, appears as early as the decade following 1750. It will be recalled that the Louisiana Colvins state that two brothers bearing that name moved to South Carolina from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and that one of them, named John Colvin, settled in what is now Chester County about 1751. The possibility that these settlers from Virginia were really Calvin descendants has already been discussed. Since the form Colvin, however, has apparently been generally adhered to by their descendants, they will not be followed herein. Although there is indication that some of the descendants may have adopted (or perhaps resumed) the spelling Calvin, and thus contributed to introducing the latter name into neighboring Georgia and Alabama, sufficient data has not been found to make this more than conjecture.

It is true that one James B. Calvin and family are found to have been residents of Augusta, Georgia, on the South Carolina border, in 1842, but this James may have been the son of James Calvin of Cumberland County, North Carolina, who had a son bearing that name. A son of the Augusta resident, James B. Calvin, and his wife

Elizabeth, was the Hon. Martin V. Calvin, born in Augusta on September 23, 1842. Young Martin served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War from 1861 to 1864 until he was wounded and taken prisoner in November, 1864, at the Battle of Franklin. After the war he was successively a newspaper editor at Augusta, Principal of the Augusta Free School, Principal of Peabody Institute, and Superintendent of Public Schools in Richmond County, Georgia. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Georgia State Legislature. Nothing has been learned of his descendants, however, and the name no longer appears in the Augusta directory.

18. Calvins in Alabama.

As has been previously indicated, some of the Virginia Calvins went from that state to Alabama where there are several separate family groups bearing the Calvin name who do not now know their relationship to each other. One of these groups had its origin in the widow, Mary Ann Calvin, who moved from Chesterfield County, Virginia, some time between 1820 and 1830 and located with her family in Limestone County in northern Alabama. As stated heretofore, she is believed to have been the widow of William Calvin of Petersburg, Virginia, and vicinity, whose name appears several times in the Virginia records with the spelling Colvin, this form having also been used when the widow and her family were listed in the 1820 Census for Virginia. The family included sons named Thomas, Frances, Samuel, and John, and a daughter, Mary Ann. The widow died in Limestone County, Alabama, in 1833 and her will, dated November 26, 1832, indicates that at the time of her death she was evidently the owner of considerable property, including seven slaves. Despite the spelling Colvin sometimes used for the family in Virginia, the widow's will shows that this was evidently an error, as her signature was written clearly as Calvin, which form has always been adhered to by her descendants as the correct family name.

Of the four sons in the family, John went to sea while a young man and was never heard of again, but two of the other sons, Thomas and Samuel, married Louisa and

Maria Pegram, who were sisters and were also of a Virginia family, and a number of their descendants still make their homes in northern Alabama. One of Samuel's sons was Joseph Wells Calvin (1839-1907), whose name undoubtedly came from his uncle Joseph Calvin who married Elizabeth Wells back in Virginia. Joseph Wells Calvin was twice married and had nine children. One of his sons, Joseph H. Calvin, (1872-1922), was a wholesale grocer at Decatur, Alabama, and a daughter by the second marriage, Mave Sullivan Calvin, married Edward M. Blackburn, a prominent farmer whose home is near Athens, Alabama.

Frances B. Calvin, another son of William and Mary Ann Calvin, married Martha Yarborough in Athens, Alabama, in 1843, and moved to Mississippi, where descendants still reside in Vickburg and elsewhere in that state.

There were also other early Calvins who settled in Alabama but whose origin has not been definitely determined. They probably included William Calvin's brother, Joseph, who married Elizabeth Wells, and possibly others from that state. They may have also comprised descendants of the North Carolina Calvins who settled in this section, and whose ancestors are presumed to have likewise come originally from Virginia. One of these unidentified families located in Perry County, Alabama, as noted hereafter, and Calvins now resident in Birmingham, Alabama, are doubtless descended from them or others of the untraced families mentioned.

19. Calvins from Alabama in Peru, South America.

An interesting and romantic sidelight of the Alabama Calvins is to be found in the emigration of one of their number, Daniel G. Calvin, to Peru, in South America, in the year 1852. Personal papers left by this Daniel Calvin indicate that he was the son of Frank and Mary (Thompson) Calvin of Marion, Perry Co., Alabama, and that he was born about 1824 or 1825. His papers further show that he had a sister, Olivia, who married a farmer named Hett and moved to Virginia, where the Hett

family was living in Clarke County near Berryville in 1869. The origin of their father Frank Calvin has not been learned but he may have been a son of the Francis Calvin who resided in Cumberland County, North Carolina, at the time of the 1790 Census. At any rate he was almost certainly of Virginia origin and it is interesting to note that his name was that of the first Virginia immigrant.

Daniel G. Calvin seems to have left his home in Alabama for California at the time of the gold rush in 1849, possibly reaching his destination via the Isthmus of Panama as he is known to have visited the Isthmus at least once. He evidently achieved some success in the gold fields, but in 1852 he left San Francisco for the Port of Callao in Peru as a cabin passenger on the ship "Eliza H. Davis." The receipt for his passage money of $70.00, dated October 1, 1852, is still held by his descendants in Peru. What inspired him to move from California to Peru is not known, but shortly after establishing himself in Callao he married a young Peruvian lady, Senorita Tomasa Gomez (1838-1864), and resided there the rest of his life. His sister Olivia wrote him from Virginia in 1869 pleading with him to return, remarking that he had enough to live on and could not take it with him, but Daniel seems to have liked Peru and remained there until his death in 1891. He had two sons, Santos and Carlos Calvin, and a daughter, Enriqueta. Santos and Enriqueta never married, but Carlos (1857-1926), whose wife was the former Senorita Eusebia Colon of Peru, had a son named Enrique born in 1892 and a daughter, Carolina, born in 1893, who are Peruvian citizens and still reside in Callao, although both of them are unmarried. The writer while in Peru in 1921 met Carlos Calvin (who has since died) and found him an intelligent and fine looking man who, however, spoke no English. His son, Enrique Calvin, has learned to speak English, and writes (1942) that he is most anxious to find and visit the relatives of his grandfather in the United States.

20. Calvins and Colvins in the American Revolution.

The Calvin family played a notable part in the struggle for American independence. The first Calvin immigrants to the American colonies had arrived at such an early period and their descendants had so spread through the colonies by the time of the break with Great Britain in 1775, that Calvin descendants were to be found (often listed with the spelling Colvin) in nine of the original colonies and ten including Vermont. Only in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, and Georgia of the original thirteen colonies do the rolls of the Revolution fail to show the rendering of military service in the cause of independence by Calvins or Colvins, and most of those enrolled with the latter spelling of the name were probably and often certainly Calvin descendants. The number of Revolutionary soldiers listed under these names totalled no less than 58 after deducting duplications. They were as follows:

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

(Note. Those bearing the names Colvin, Colven, Colvan, who are believed to be of Calvin descent, are indicated by an asterisk (*) preceding the name.)

Massachusetts

(From Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War.)

DANIEL CALVIN, Corporal, Capt. Thos. Rice's Co., Col. John Waterman's Regiment, Dec. 4, 1776 to Jan. 6, 1777. *DANIEL COLVIN, Corporal, 1st Div., Capt. Squire Millard's Co., Col. John Waterman's Regt., Jan. 9, 1777 to Feb. 8, 1777. (Probably from Rhode Island and perhaps identical with the *Daniel Colvin who later served in Vermont.)

THOMAS CALVIN, Private, Capt. Joseph Moore's Co., Col. Wm. Priscutt's Regt.,--company return dated Oct. 6, 1775--; also on return of men enlisted into Continental Army from Capt. Holden's Company, Col. Jonathan Reed's (6th Middlesex Co.) Regt., dated Littleton, May 29, 1777. Residence Groton; enlisted for town of Groton for three years. *THOMAS COLVIN, Groton, Capt. Jos. Moore's Co., Col. Wm. Prescott's Regt., order for a bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Camp Cambridge, Nov. 17, 1775. *THOMAS COLVEN, Groton, Capt. Jos. Moore's Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's Regt., return for cartridge boxes, dated Cambridge, June 18, 1775; also Private Capt. Moore's Co., Col. Prescott's Regt., May 20, 1775 to Aug. 1, 1775. Continental Army service from Jan. 1, 1777 to March 15, 1777; also Capt. Samuel Darby's Co., Col. John Bailey's Regt., return dated Valley Forge, Jan. 25, 1778.

*JAMES COLVEN, Commissioned as Commander of the Schooner "Freedom" (Privateer), "intended to join the fleet under Commodore Manley," Boston, May 5, 1777.

*DAVID COLVIN, Private, Capt. Reed's Co., Col. Jacob's Mass. Regt.; service two months; enlisted at Bridgewater, Mass., date not stated. Was native of Coventry, Rhode Island, and also served with R. I. troops. (From application for Revolutionary War pension, dated Farmington, Conn., Sept. 11, 1832, in National Archives, Washington, D.C.)

Rhode Island

(From Vital Records of R. I., Arnold, and other sources as indicated.)

*BENEDICT COLVIN, Coventry, R. I.; Lieutenant R. I. Militia, 1775; Captain Kent County Militia, 1777, 1778.

*JOHN COLVIN, Coventry, R. I.; Ensign, R. I. Militia, 1777; Lieutenant, 1778.

*GEORGE COLVIN, Cranston, R. I.; Ensign Cranston Militia 1779; Lieut., 1779; Ensign, 1780; Lieut., 1781, Capt. Thos. Congdon's Co.

*PETER COLVIN, Orderly Sergeant Capt. Benedict Colvin's Co., R. I. Line. (Revolutionary War Pension Records, Washington, D.C.; D. A. R. Lineage Books.)

*BENONI COLVIN, Corporal, Sergeant, Providence Co. R. I. Militia. (Revolution Pension Roll of 1835; R. I. Vital Records.)

*DANIEL COLVIN, Private, Col. Topham's Regt., R. I. troops, 1776. (Cowell's Spirit of '76.)

*PHILIP COLVIN, Private under Capt. Edmund Johnson, Col. Varnum, R. I. troops, in 1775, also Private under Capt. Thos. Parker in Col. Crary's Regt., R. I. troops, 1776. (Cowell's Spirit of '76; D. A. R. Lineage Books.)

*THOMAS COLVIN, JR., Private, 4th Co., Capt. Olney's, Col. Hitchcock's Regt., R. I. troops, Oct., 1775. (Cowell's Spirit of '76.)

*EDMUND COLVIN, Scituate, R. I., Private, Capt. Snow's Co. R. I. Militia; also R. I. Continental Line. (Revolutionary Pension Roll of 1835; Revolutionary War Pension Records, Washington, D.C.)

*JOSEPH COLVIN, Private, Capt. Samuel Wall's Co., Col. Kasson's R. I. Regt., 1778. (D. A. R. Lineage Books.)

*DAVID COLVIN, Private, Capt. Albro's Co., Col. Potter's Regt., R. I. troops, five months 1776; also served with Mass. troops. (Revolutionary War Pension Records, Washington, D.C.)

Vermont

(From Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, Goodrich, and other sources as indicated.)

*AMOS COLVIN, Private, Capt. Stephen Calkin's Co., Vt. Militia, Nov. 6-13, 1778; Private Capt. Calkin's Co.,

Col. Ira Allen's Regt., Oct. 13-24, 1780, and May 26-30, 1781; Private Capt. Ebenezer Wilson's Co., Col. Ira Allen's Regt., Oct., 1781.

*LEVI COLVIN, Clarendon, Ensign Vermont Militia; Private Capt. Aba Salisbury's Co., Oct. 17-23, 1777; Ensign Commanding Capt. Thos. Sawyer's Co., Nov. 7-15, 1778; Ensign Capt. Ichabod Robinson's Co., Clarendon, 21 days in 1780, and same for 13 days in 1781.

*ISAAC COLVIN, Ensign Vermont Militia; Private, Capt. Gideon Brownson's Co. for defense of New Hampshire grants, 26 days, June, 1776; Ensign Capt. Stephen Calkin's Co., 6 days, March, 1780; Ensign same Co., 5 days, May, 1781.

*LUTHER COLVIN, Danby, Sergeant, Capt. Stephen Calkin's Co., Nov. 6-13, 1778; same March 26-31, 1780; same Oct. 13-24, 1780; same 6 days in May, 1781.

*RICHARD COLVIN, Private with E. Allen, payroll dated Pollet (Pawlet), Oct. 17, 1777; Private Capt. Ebenezer Allen's Co. of Col. Samuel Herrick's Regt. of Rangers raised by the state of Vermont for the defense of the United States, July 15, 1777, to Jan. 15, 1778, 185 days; pay £4/16/8 to Dec. 6, 1777 (no record of pay for last 40 days), payroll dated Bennington, Feb. 17, 1779; Private 7 months, May 1 to Nov. 30, 1778, in Capt. Wm. Hutchin's Co., Col. Samuel Fletcher's Regt., of Provincial troops in the service of the U.S.A., paid £2 per month, £14, payroll dated Arlington, Vt.; Private in Capt. Jonas Galusha's Co. of Col. Herrick's Regt., 14 days, Oct. 1780, miles traveled 55, wages, mileage and rations £1/17/0; Corporal, Capt. John Stark's Co. to June 30, 1781, pay received £3/19/3 (probably about 56 days on basis of pay received); Corporal, Capt. John Starke's Co., Col. Samuel Fletcher's Battalion, in the service of the state of Vermont, 134 days, July 1 to Nov. 14, 1781, pay per day with officers subsistence 1/5, miles traveled 50, tr. pr. mile 2d., Total L9/18/2, payroll dated Arlington, Vt., Jan. 9, 1782. Total military service about 1 year 8 months.

*REUBEN COLVIN, Bennington, Private in Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1776; Corporal, Capt. Samuel Robinson's Co., 6 days, Oct., 1780; Corporal, Capt. Jos. Safford's Co., 3 days, Aug., 1781.

*DANIEL COLVIN, Clarendon, Private, Capt. Thos. Sawyer's Co., Col. Warren's Regt. under command of Ensign Levi Colvin, Nov. 7-15, 1778; Private, Capt. I. Robinson's Co. of Clarendon Militia, 4 days, 1780; Private, Capt. Israel Hurlbut's Co. for Defense of the Frontiers, 10 days, Oct., 1781.

*JOSHUA COLVIN, Private, Capt. John Smith's Co. of Militia, Col. Warren's Regt., Feb. 3-28, 1779; Private, Capt. Stephen Calkin's Co., Col. Ira Allen's Regt., 6 days, May, 1781.

*STEPHEN COLVIN, Private, Capt. Ebenezer Wilson's Co., Col. Ira Allen's Regt., 15 days, 1781, £1/10/0.

*TITUS COLVIN, Private, Capt. Stephen Calkin's Co., Oct., 1780, 6 days, £0/19/8.

New York

(From New York in the Revolution, Roberts, and Supplement, Knight)

JAMES COLVIN, Private, 4th Regt., New York Continental Line, Jan. 15-March 15, 1777; also in 4th Regt., Westchester Co., N.Y. Militia.

JOHN COLVIN, Private, 11th Regt., Albany Co. Militia during the Revolution.

*THOMAS CAVIN, Private, 3rd New York Regt. of the Line, Col. Jas. Clinton.

New Jersey

(From Official Roster, N.J. State Troops and Militia in the Revolutionary War.)

*CALEB COLVIN, Private, Capt. Asher F. Randolph's Co. of State Troops.

*JAMES COLVIN, Monmouth, Private?, Capt. Bruere's Co., Monmouth.

Pennsylvania

(From Pennsylvania State Archives)

JOHN CALVIN, Private, 10th Regt., Pa. Continental Line (Depreciation Pay Lists).

ROBERT CALVIN, Corporal, Capt. John Ramsey's Co., Chester Co. Militia, under Col. John Hannum; entered service of the U.S. June 18, 1777.

ROBERT CALVIN, Private, Bucks Co. Militia, June 6, 1780, Plumstead Township.

*ROBERT COLVEN, Private, Capt. Wm. Price's Co. of Chester Co. Militia in the service of the U.S. from June 13, 1777; probably same as *ROBERT COLVIN, Private, Capt. Jacob Rudolph's Co. of Chester Co. Militia of Foot, Oct. 12, 1777; probably same as ROBART CALVIN, Private, 7th Co. of 6th Battalion of Chester Co. Militia, 1780.

*ROBERT COLVIN, SR., Private, Lower Oxford Co., Chester Co. Militia, (undated but probably in 1778).

*ROBERT COLVIN, JR., Private, Lower Oxford Co., Chester Co. Militia, (undated but probably in 1778).

*ROBERT COLVIN, Private, 6th Battalion, Philadelphia City Militia, called into active service in July, 1777. Robert Calvin paid off Apr. 3, 1780.

*HUGH COLVIN, Private, Lancaster Co. Militia, Aug. 19, 1776 (Capt. Wm. Parry's Co., Col. Peter Grubb's Batt., destined for the Camp in the Jerseys).

*JAMES COLVIN, Private, Chester Co. Militia, East Nottingham Township, 1778; probably same as JAMES CALVIN, Private, 6th Co., 6th Batt., Lancaster Co. Militia, 1780; probably same as *JAMES COLVIN, Private in same company and battalion in May, 1781, and in 1782.

JOHN CALVIN, Private, Chester Co. Militia, East Nottingham Township, 1778; probably same as JOHN CALVIN, Fifer in 6th Co. (6th Battalion) Lancaster Co. Militia, Aug. 8, 1780; probably same as *JOHN COLVIN, Fifer, same company and battalion, May 12 and May 28, 1781.

*JACOB COLVIN, Ranger on the Frontiers, 1778-1783; Private, Washington Co. Militia (no date); also on Depreciation Pay Lists.

*WILL COLVIN, Private, York Co. Militia, Capt. Lord's Co., Apr. 26, 1778; probably same as WILL CALVIN, Private, York Co. Militia under Capt. Will Gray, Return dated May 27, 1779.

LUTHER CALVIN, Ranger on the Frontiers, 1778-1783; Private 1st Class, in Capt. Thos. Parkinson's Co. of Militia, Washington Co., Oct. 2, 1781.

VINCENT CALVIN, Private, 1st Class, in Capt. Thos. Parkinson's Co. of Militia, Washington Co., Oct. 2, 1781; probably same as VENCINT CALVIN, in same company, ordered on duty, March 19, 1782.

BARTHOLOMEW S. CALVIN, (a Delaware Indian), name appears in list of Revolutionary soldiers compiled chiefly from Depreciation Pay Account Books in office of Auditor General of Pa. Details of service not stated.

Maryland

(From Maryland State Archives)

PHILIP CALVIN, 2nd Lieut., Baltimore Co. Militia, Return of May 6, 1776; whether called to duty not shown.

Virginia

(From Va. Soldiers of 1776, Burgess; Revolutionary Soldiers of Va., Eckrode; and Va. Militia in the Revolutionary War, Va. State Library)

*LOWTHER COLVAN, on Roll of Capt. George Rogers Clarke, dated Oct. 4, 1775, showing service of 200 days and payment of £13/8/0; roll included in manuscript list of militia paid off at Fort Pitt.

*DANIEL COLVIN, Culpepper Co. (sometimes entered on rolls as CALVIN), Private, enlisted Nov. 14, 1779 for 3 years or duration of war, in Capt. Benj. Robert's Co. of Major Slaughter's Battalion, in Gen. George Rogers Clarke's Expedition to the Illinois country; discharged late 1781, services no longer required. (D. A. R. Lineage Books.)

*MASON COLVIN, Culpepper Co., Son of above Daniel Colvin; enlisted as Private in same company and at same time as his father; like him was discharged in late 1781, services no longer required. (D. A. R. Lineage Books.) A Mason Colvin from Rappahannock Co., possibly the same man, also served in the Va. Militia during the Revolution, time not stated. (Reports from Secretary of War, Vol. 2, Va. State Library.)

*JEREMIAH COLVIN, Sergeant, Va. Continental Line, 3 years service. (Va. Revolutionary Soldiers--From Va. County Records.) Perhaps identical with Jeremiah Cavin (Bounty Warrant--Eckenrode) and Jeremiah Colwin (WD 207, 1). Possibly a brother of Mason Colvin of Culpepper Co. who stated under oath in Oct. 1811 that he had a brother named Jeremiah Colvin who enlisted under Capt. John Gillison in the service of the U. S. sometime he thinks in 1776, and that he died in said service. (Va. State Library Records.)

*ELKIN COLVIN. Listed as soldier of the Revolution, but Mason Colvin of Culpepper Co. stated under oath in 1811 that he had a brother named Elkin Colvin who enlisted in the Indian War in 1758 or 1759 under, he thinks, a Capt. Blag, and that said brother died in said service. The two perhaps were identical.

*GEORGE COLVIN, Rappahannock Co., Private, Va. Militia during the Revolution, time not stated. (Reports from Secretary of War, Vol. 2, Va. State Library.)

*HENRY COLVIN, Private, 1st and 2nd Regt., Va. Continental Line, Capts. Wallace and Anderson, Cols. Campbell and Haws; enlisted for 3 years in 1779; took part in the Battle of Guilford Court House; resided in Pendleton, Ky., in 1832. (D. A. R. Lineage Books.)

*JAMES COLVIN. Entered the Va. Continental Line on January 20, 1777 for 3 years and continued in actual service for this time, according to certificate of Capt. Lewis Thomas, 7th Va. Regt., dated March 29, 1784. (Va. State Library Records.) Possibly identical with James Colvin who served as Sergeant in Capt. Linchfield Sharpe's Co. of Shenandoah County Militia, under Col. Elias Edmonson, Gen. Stephen's Brigade, from Aug. 2 to Oct. 5, 1781. (Va. Militia in the Rev. War.)

*JAMES COLVIN, Private in Col. John Gibson's Detachment, served in the Western Department from Jan. 1, 1780 to March 16, 1780. (Saffel's Records of the Revolutionary War.) Possibly identical with James Colvin who served as Private in Jefferson County Militia, Capt. Wm. McCluers Co., Col. Simms' Battalion, under Col. George Rogers Clark, against the Shaneway Indians, from July 19, 1780 to Aug. 9, 1780, and also with James Colvin, Private in Jefferson County Militia under Capt. James Samuels on an expedition against the Indians under General Clark, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 25, 1782. (Va. State Library Records.)

*JOHN COLVIN, Culpepper Co. Served as Private in the Va. Continental Line, particulars not given. Revolutionary War Pensioner, 1836.

*BENJAMIN COLVIN, Madison Co., b. in Culpepper Co.; served as Private in Va. Militia under Col. John Willis. (D. A. R. Lineage Books.)

North Carolina

(From North Carolina Archives)

JOHN COLVIN. On patrol duty in New Hanover County in 1775.

PETER CALVIN. Service with North Carolina Line troops; received final army pay for such service in 1784. No other particulars.

South Carolina

(South Carolina Archives; Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors Buried in Indiana.)

JOB CALVIN. Served with South Carolina troops under Capt. John Virgin, time and length of service not given. Later was resident of Posey Co., Indiana.

*WILLIAM COLVIN. No particulars found regarding his service.

21. Calvins and Colvins in the First U.S. Census of 1790.

The extent to which families bearing the name Calvin or Colvin had spread through the American Colonies at an early date is also emphasized by the First U.S. Census of 1790. The schedules of this Census for New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of Maryland and North Carolina, were unfortunately destroyed when the Capitol at Washington was burned in the War of 1812-15, and record was thus lost of numerous Calvin families of that period, notably in New Jersey, Virginia and Kentucky, although in the case of Virginia state tax lists of 1782 and 1784 are available for part of the state. The loss of New Jersey is particularly unfortunate in view of the immigrant Huguenot Calvins who located there, but the 1790 schedules from other states which were preserved show many Calvin and Colvin families as below set forth. Although the previous confusion in spelling and tendency to list the Calvin name as Colvin continued in the 1790 Census, in several cases in Vermont the names of Revolutionary soldiers who were enrolled a few years earlier as Colvins

appear in the Census with the spelling Calvin. In New York also, others previously of record as Colvins were listed under the Calvin name. Conversely, however, the spelling Colvin was at times persisted in with families known to be Calvins. Such an instance was James Colvin (1) of Washington County, Pennsylvania, whose will made six years later in 1796 showed clearly his name was Calvin. It is perhaps true that the listing Colvin often correctly corresponded to the name then used by the family, but in most such cases the heads of the families were nevertheless probably Calvin descendants who had changed the form of writing their name. Certainly all of the Colvins of Rhode Island and Vermont were descendants of the immigrant John Calvin of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. In fact, with the exception of two families in New York, one in South Carolina, and possibly one in Pennsylvania, all of the Colvins shown in the 1790 Census are believed to have been of Calvin descent. Those whose names are otherwise spelled but are believed to be Calvin descendants are indicated by an asterisk (*) preceding the name.

FIRST UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1790

Massachusetts

	Free White Males of 16 yrs. and upward, including heads of families	Free White Males under 16 yrs.	Free White Females	All other persons	Slaves
Pembroke town.					
TURNER CALVIN	1	4	3	-	-

	Free White Males of 16 yrs. and upward, including heads of families	Free White Males under 16 yrs.	Free White Females	All other persons	Slaves
Rhode Island					
Kent County, Coventry town.					
*DANIEL COLVIN	1	-	1	-	-
*JAMES COLVIN	2	2	3	-	-
*Mrs. MERIBA COLVIN	-	-	4	-	-
*ANNA COLVIN	-	-	1	-	-
*PETER COLVIN	2	3	4	-	-
*COLONEL COLVIN	2	-	3	-	-
*THOMAS COLVIN	1	1	5	1	-
*JOSEPH COLVIN	1	-	3	-	-
*JOSHUA COLVIN	1	1	3	-	-
*EDMUND COLVIN	1	1	2	-	-
*JOSEPH COLVIN	2	2	4	-	-
*BENEDICT COLVIN	1	1	7	-	-
*WILLIAM COLVIN	1	1	1	-	-
Providence County, Cranston town.					
*GEORGE COLVIN	2	2	5	-	-
Scituate town.					
*PHILIP COLVIN	1	1	8	-	-
*PLEG COLVIN	3	3	3	-	-

Rhode Island (Continued)

	Free White Males of 16 yrs. and upward, including heads of families	Free White Males under 16 yrs.	Free White Females	All other persons	Slaves
*NOAH COLVIN	1	1	2	-	-
*MATHEW COLVIN	1	-	2	-	-
*AARON COLVIN	1	2	1	-	-
*BENONI COLVIN	1	1	5	-	-
*JOHN COLVIN	1	1	2	-	-
*JOSIAH COLVIN	2	1	3	-	-
*DAVID COLVIN	1	1	2	-	-
*ANDREW COLVIN	1	1	2	-	-
Washington County, Charlestown town.					
*LEVI COLVIN	1	-	3	-	-

Vermont

Rutland County, Danby town.					
ISAAC CALVIN	2	3	2	-	-
AMOS CALVIN	3	4	3	-	-
TITUS CALVIN	1	3	5	-	-
*LUTHER COLVIN	2	1	6	-	-
*STEPHEN COLVIN	1	3	2	-	-

Vermont (Continued)

	Free White Males of 16 yrs. and upward, including heads of families	Free White Males under 16 yrs.	Free White Females	All other persons	Slaves
Rutland town.					
SANFORD CALVIN	1	-	2	-	-
Clarendon town.					
*DANIEL COLVIN	1	3	2	-	-
*LEVI COLVIN	2	1	2	-	-
*JEREMIAH COLVIN	1	1	2	-	-
Ira Town.					
*REUPHUS COLVIN	1	1	4	-	-
Bennington County, Bennington town.					
*REUBIN COLVIN	4	2	7	-	-
Manchester town.					
*RICHARD COLVIN	2	2	5	-	-
Shaftsbury town.					
*DAVID COLVIN	1	1	1	-	-

New York

Albany County, Cambridge town.					
BENJ. CALVIN	6	2	6	-	-

New York (Continued)

	Free White Males of 16 yrs. and upward, including heads of families	Free White Males under 16 yrs.	Free White Females	All other persons	Slaves
Watervliet town.					
JOHN COLVIN	2	3	3	-	-
*DANIEL McCALVIN	1	2	1	-	-
Columbia County, Hudson town.					
JOHN CALVIN	1	1	1	-	-
Ulster County, Hurley town.					
CONE CALVIN	1	1	2	-	-
Washington County, Kingsburg town.					
OLIVER CALVIN	3	1	2	-	-

Pennsylvania

Cumberland County,					
JOHN CALVIN	2	4	1	-	-
STEPHEN CALVIN	1	3	5	-	-
Huntingdon County,					
*JOHN CAVIN	1	4	3	-	-
Bucks County,					
(*?) PATRICK COLVIN	3	1	5	-	-

Pennsylvania (Continued)

	Free White Males of 16 yrs. and upward, including heads of families	Free White Males under 16 yrs.	Free White Females	All other persons	Slaves
Fayette County,					
*JAMES COLVIN	1	2	6	-	-
*REBECCA COLVIN	1	-	4	-	-
*WILLIAM COLVIN	1	-	2	-	-
Delaware County,					
*ROBERT COLVIN	1	1	-	-	-
York County,					
*WILLIAM COLVIN	1	2	2	-	-
Washington County,					
*GEORGE COLVIN	1	2	4	-	-
*JAMES COLVIN (1)	2	3	4	-	-
*JAMES COLVIN	1	2	3	-	-
*VINCENT COLVIN	3	3	2	-	-

Maryland

Baltimore County, Baltimore town.					
DANIEL CALVIN	1	1	1	-	-

Virginia

	Free White Males of 16 yrs. and upward, including heads of families	Free White Males under 16 yrs.	Free White Females	All other persons	Slaves
Frederick County,					
*JOSEPH COLVIN (1782)	8 in family.				
Hampshire County,					
STEPHEN CALVIN (1782)	8 in family.				
ROBERT CALVIN (1782)	4 in family.				
" " (1784)	5 in family.				

North Carolina

Cumberland County,					
JAMES CALVIN	2	5	2	-	-
WILLIAM CALVIN	3	-	2	-	12
Robeson County,					
FRANCIS CALVIN	1	1	3	-	-

South Carolina

Chester County,					
JOHN CALVIN	1	3	5	-	6
*WILLIAM COLVIN	1	3	1	-	-
JOHN COLVIN	2	5	6	-	-
JOHN COLVIN, JR.	1	-	-	-	-
Lancaster County,					
*JNO. COLVIN	1	-	2	-	-
*JNO. COLVIN	1	2	1	-	-

South Carolina (Continued)

	Free White Males of 16 yrs. and upward, including heads of families	Free White Males under 16 yrs.	Free White Females	All other persons	Slaves
Edgefield County,					
*MARY COLVIN	2	2	3	-	-
Newberry County,					
*JOB COLVEN	1	2	4	-	-

22. Later Calvin Immigrants into America.

Although unquestionably the great majority of the present-day Calvins in the United States are descended from immigrants who arrived during the early days of the American colonies, there have been a number of later immigrants bearing the Calvin name. Most of these crossed the Atlantic since the American Revolution, and so far as has been learned all of these later arrivals with one or two exceptions seem to have come from Scotland or North Ireland. One exception was Thomas Calvin of Manchester, England, who removed to the United States sometime after the American Civil War and located at Chicago, Illinois, where he died in 1892, leaving at least one daughter, Emily R. Calvin. According to the latter, her father was the son of William Calvin of Manchester, England, who was "of Scotch descent" and who had a large merchant tailoring establishment at #99 City Road, Manchester, in which city he died in 1884. This William Calvin is said to have had an uncle, _____ Calvin, (first name unknown), who moved to America, possibly direct from Scotland, and located at Paterson, New Jersey, where he was said to have owned a large silk factory and

to have been quite wealthy. The date of this uncle's arrival in America is not known, nor has anything been learned of his descendants, if any. It will be noted that even these Manchester Calvins were "of Scotch descent," and it is to Scotland and North Ireland that we must look for the source of the other later Calvin immigrants to America.

One of the earliest of these later immigrants was one Patrick Colvin, undoubtedly from Ireland, who located about 1779 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he resided for many years. The Pennsylvania tax records show that he owned 270 acres of land, with three dwellings and several servants. He operated a ferry across the Delaware River and in 1785 was also an innkeeper. His name appears in the Pennsylvania Archives always with the spelling Colvin, but he may have been a Calvin descendant and mention is accordingly made of him here. Nothing is known of his descendants. Another much later arrival from Ireland was one Michael Calvin who in 1850 was a resident of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and was then a single man 25 years of age, with birthplace given as Ireland in the 1850 Census.

There were probably other Calvins who came to the United States from Ireland (probably North Ireland) since the Revolution, but Canada seems to have received the major part of these later Calvin immigrants from the Emerald Isle. Calvins from North Ireland are to be found today in Toronto, Ottawa, St. Laurent, Quebec, (opposite Montreal), and in New Brunswick. One of the first of these later immigrants to Canada was one John Calvin, born in Belfast in 1834, who moved with his family to St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1858 and died there in 1916. One of his sons, James, and the latter's sons, Stanley and John Calvin, now reside near St. Johns, while two other sons of James named Kenneth and Norval have moved to the United States and at last accounts lived in Lynn, Massachusetts, and Green Bay, Wisconsin, respectively. Robert Arthur Calvin, a banker and another native of Belfast, moved with his family to Canada only fifteen years ago and in 1942 resided at St. Laurent opposite Montreal. There are also other North Ireland Calvins in Toronto and Ottawa. In fact, so far as

learned, all Calvins in eastern Canada are from North Ireland with the exception of the prominent and related families in Toronto, Kingston and Montreal previously considered herein who are descended from Sanford J. Calvin of Vermont and whose genealogy will be found in Part II hereof.

The decision to settle in Canada, however, does not seem to have extended to the Calvins of Scotland, and so far as known all of the later Calvin immigrants from Scotland have come to the United States. Prominent among these was the late Prof. Samuel Calvin (1840-1911) of Iowa State University (already previously mentioned herein), who at the age of eleven came with his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Calvin, from Wigtonshire, Scotland (near Glasgow), in 1851. Thomas Calvin first located with his family in New York State near Saratoga, but after three years moved in 1854 to Iowa where he settled in Buchanan County. The family was of moderate means and young Samuel was largely self-educated. He became a teacher in local district schools and in 1861 entered Lenox College at Hopkinton, Iowa, where he was later an instructor. In 1864, with others of the faculty and student body, he enlisted for service with the Union Army in the Civil War. After the war he resumed educational work and in 1874 was made Professor of Natural History at Iowa State University, where he became a nationally known authority on geology. He was one of the founders of the American Geologist in 1888 and was its Editor-in-Chief until 1894. Professor Calvin was appointed State Geologist of Iowa in 1892, a position which he held for many years. He was a member of the Geological Society of America and became its President in 1908. He was the author of numerous works on geology, particularly of the Iowa region. He married Louise Jackson and had two children, Mrs. Alice (Calvin) Lomas of Villisca, Iowa, and William J. Calvin who was a Civil Engineer at Chicago with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway and had a son named John.

As heretofore stated, probably the last Calvin to leave Scotland (where the name is now no longer to be found) was a brother of Professor Samuel Calvin named John, who seems not to have accompanied his parents to

America but remained as a boy with relatives in Glasgow. However, on the death of these a few years later, young John was left alone as a boy in his 'teens, and with no other relatives in Scotland decided to follow his own family to America. This he did, evidently about 1853 or '54, but he seems to have made his own way in the world, and eventually became a successful merchant in the wholesale iron and steel trade. It was the writer's good fortune as a young man to meet him in Kansas City, Missouri, in the year 1900. While walking through the wholesale section of Kansas City at that time, a rather pretentious business establishment was noted which bore the sign "Calvin-Bonniwell Iron Company." Entering and presenting his card, the writer asked for Mr. Calvin, and was shown into the private office of a distinguished looking gentleman with grey hair and beard, evidently about in his sixties, who said he was Mr. Calvin, and in a broad Scotch accent asked: "Wiel, me lad, what kin I dae fer-r ye?" On the purpose of the visit being explained as interest in the family name, a pleasant chat followed which brought out the facts above recited and the statement that to the best of his knowledge he, John Calvin, was at the time of his departure from Glasgow the last Calvin in Scotland. It might be added that the iron merchant died in Kansas City in 1919, leaving four sons, J. Malcolm, T. Robert, George B., and one other, whom the writer has recently endeavored to locate without success.

23. Calvin Coat of Arms; Seal of John Calvin.

It is logical that the early Calvins of France should have had an hereditary coat of arms when we consider that the Calvins who resided in the Poitou region in the 17th Century comprised landholders of the lesser nobility and that further south near Marseilles we have record of Audibert Calvin, Sieur de Valonas at Lunel in 1613. Although these noble Calvins in west central and southern France do not seem to have survived the Huguenot Wars, record still exists of the coat of arms which belonged to the latter, the same being listed in l'Armorial General de J. B. Rietstap, Supplement Vol. I,

by V. Rolland, published in Paris in 1904. The Calvin arms are there described as follows:

> "CALVIN--Provence. D'hermine, a une bande losangee d'or et de sinople. (Table de Rosiers.)"
>
> (Translation.--A shield of ermine with a diagonal band covered with 'losanges' of gold and green.--No crest or motto given.)"

No evidence has been found to show that any of the Calvins of America are descended from the noble Calvins who acquired these arms. It is by no means impossible that the Frank Calvin who came to Virginia in 1654 or the John Calvin who arrived in Massachusetts about 1670 may have had such ancestry, but proof is, of course, lacking either for or against the suggestion. Nevertheless, the coat of arms as described did belong to Calvins of France--the ancient ancestral home of all Calvin families--and are therefore of interest to those who now bear the Calvin name. An illustration of this Calvin coat of arms (without coloring) will be found on page 144.

Another coat of arms was acquired by the Calven, Calben, Kalben, or Von Kalben family of Germany, which is described and illustrated in Rietstap's l'Armorial General, the description being as follows:

> "CALBEN (Prussia, Lubeck). Gules, trois etoiles d'argent. Cimier, une etoile d'arg. entre deux prob. de gu."
>
> (Translation.--A shield with a red field and three silver stars. Crest; One silver star between two proboscises of red.--No motto given.)

However, although this family may have had its origin in French Huguenot refugees who settled in Germany, the Calvins who came to America are certainly not descended from them nor connected with them, and there is therefore no basis at all for regarding their armorial bearings as those of the American Calvins.

(CALVIN COAT OF ARMS)

(Mantling and surname added; see page 143)

Color Key. - Shield: silver; Band: gold, green.

As previously pointed out herein, perhaps a majority of the Calvins in America are probably descended (through the New Jersey immigrant group) from relatives of John Calvin (Cauvin) the Reformer, whose ancestors were peasant folk in Picardy, France, and although the Reformer's father, Geraud Cauvin of Noyon, was a man of prominence, he was an ecclesiastical lawyer and had no need of an insignia around which followers could rally on a battlefield. As to the Reformer himself, although one of the great men of history, his fame and distinction were achieved in the field of religion and he was far removed from the clash of feudal arms and the pomp of heraldry. The many Calvins of America therefore who are doubtless descended from the great Reformer's relatives may well point to the eminence and influence on history of the latter in lieu of the insignia of a feudal warrior represented by the heraldic devices.

Although the Reformer thus had no coat of arms, he naturally found need, as a great leader of the Reformation whose rulings on mooted points were accepted by those of the faith in all lands, for something to authenticate his pronouncements and signature as genuine. It was presumably for this purpose that he devised a rather elaborate seal containing his initials (J. C.), flanking a shield bearing a hand and heart, all enclosed by a double circle with the latin words "Cor Meum Tibi Offero Domine" (My heart I offer thee, Oh Lord) and the motto "Prompte et Sincere" (Promptly and sincerely). The origin of this latter motto is not clear. It does not seem to have any certain connection with the Reformer's religious work and it may have been a family motto, adopted possibly by the Reformer's father back in Picardy or perhaps by an even earlier ancestor. An illustration of this seal of John Calvin will be found on page 149.

The British Colvin family had a coat of arms, crest and motto, confirmed to Robert Colvin, Esq., of Lough, Eske, County Donegal, North Ireland, which it may be of interest to note herein, and which are described in Burke's General Armory, as follows:

"COLVIN. Ar. a cross moline gu. on a canton az. a trefoil slipped or. Crest. A

hind's head couped ar. charged with a trefoil slipped vert. Motto. In hoc signo vinces.

(Translation--Arms. A silver shield bearing a 'moline' cross in red; in right upper corner of shield a small square of blue bearing a sprig of three leaved grass in color of gold. Crest. A deer's head (silver) on which appears a sprig of three leaved grass in green. Motto. In this sign conquer.)

NOTE. Americana--The American Historical Magazine (N. Y. 1925, 1st Quarter) contains an illustration in color of the above arms.

According to Fairburn's Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland (London, 1905) a different crest was granted to Forrester Farnell Colvin of Wymarks, Henfield, Sussex, England, but the above described bearings of Robert Colvin of Lough are usually referred to as the arms of the Colvin family. Although the Colvin arms do not concern members of the Calvin family, those Calvins who now so spell their name but are in fact descended from ancestors who were really Colvins, may of course regard the armorial bearings of the latter family with more interest, and the preceding description of the Colvin arms has been included herein for that reason. There is also the possibility that Robert Colvin of Lough in North Ireland was really of French Huguenot descent as others in North Ireland are known to have been whose name had become changed from Calvin to Colvin. In such event, the Colvin arms would have somewhat greater interest for the American Calvins. However, it may be remarked in this connection that no record has been found of any descendant of Robert Colvin of Lough, nor of Forrester Colvin of Wymarks, having emigrated to America. Two early immigrants to America who are believed to have been definitely Colvins were John Colvin who settled in up-state New York in 1772, and Alexander Colvin who came to North Carolina in 1740, and both of these were natives of Scotland.

24. Conclusion.

Thus has been briefly set forth a study of the origin of the Calvin family and of the introduction and spread of the Calvin name in America, where there are now undoubtedly many more persons bearing this historic family name than are to be found anywhere else in the world. The Calvins of America may take just pride in the part taken by their ancestors in the early settlement of the American colonies and in the struggle for independence, as well as in the energy and virtues of those hardy Calvin pioneers who after the Revolution shared in the great task of populating and establishing civilization in the new lands west of the Alleghenys. The early Calvins were marked in general by their industry, loyalty, respect for law and order, and deep religious convictions. They included and still include many ministers of the gospel, representing nearly all of the principal Protestant denominations, but it would seem that the influence of the Great Reformer is still felt to some extent among them as no member of the family has been encountered who was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. This statement of course is not to be taken in this age of religious toleration as intending any present reflection on the latter church, but is merely noted here as an interesting item of fact.

Although the Calvins as a rule have been in comfortably prosperous circumstances and some of them have achieved a very considerable degree of worldly wealth, few have acquired what might be termed very large fortunes, and so far as known none has reached the multimillionaire class. As one old timer expressed it: "The Calvins have never been big money makers." However, the various Calvin families, as has been herein related, have produced a number of men who have achieved national fame and reputation, and it is pleasing to record the notable fact that no instance has yet been found of the conviction of any member of the family for a crime involving moral turpitude.

In personal characteristics the Calvins as a rule have been of medium height, with the men generally under six feet, and while facial appearances naturally

differ, high foreheads and long straight noses are so prevalent among them that it has been remarked that "You can always tell a Calvin," to which the wife of one member of the family jocularly added: "Yes, but you can't tell him much." It is interesting to note that in the published engravings of the features of John Calvin, the Reformer, the most pronounced characteristics are his high forehead and long straight nose. The persistence of these features in many of the present-day Calvins might be regarded as tending in some degree to confirm the tradition of their descent from relatives of the Reformer.

The Calvins in the United States are now to be found in nearly all parts of the country but are probably most numerous in the middle west from western Pennsylvania to the Rockies, particularly in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and the central western cities of Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. They will also be found in scattered units through the far western and Pacific coast states, but will be encountered less frequently in the south where the name is now largely limited to Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. The extent to which the Calvins have migrated away from the Atlantic seaboard is shown by the fact that the name is now seldom met with in the Atlantic coast states and does not appear at all in a number of the large eastern cities.

Although the Calvins can by no means be regarded as "dying out," it is undoubtedly true that with the smaller families of today, the proportion of Calvins to the total population of the United States at this time is much less than it was in the early days of the republic, when families of fifteen or more children were not unusual. However, there is every reason to believe that the Calvin name will long continue as a well-known American family name, whose members can review with satisfaction the part taken by their ancestors in settling and building up the country in its early days.

SEAL OF JOHN CALVIN
The Reformer.

The following analysis of the above seal is by Louis P. de Boer, former President of the Huguenot Society of California and authority on heraldry:

"The seal is round and shows in the center a shield with a curved contour in which a hand outstretched and moving from the sinister holds a heart so that the latter stands in the center of the shield. (In tinctures the shield is supposed to be scloer, the hand flesh-colored or natural, and the heart red). The shield is flanked within the inner circle of seal with the letters "J" to the dexter and "C" to the sinister, being the Reformer's initials and at same time alluding to the Saviour's name, Jesus Christ.

"The marginal inscription between two circles forming the seal is in Latin, and consists of two parts which can be read either as one sentence or as two separate sentences. These are: 'Cor Meum Tibi Offero Domine Prompte et Sincere.' Translated: 'My heart I offer thee, Oh Lord. Promptly and sincerely.' The inscription was very likely meant to be read both ways.** The second part was not unlikely his ancestral motto which in this manner he worked in with the rather more lengthy personal motto.** In fact he selected this personal motto first and built up the speaking symbols (the extended hand holding a heart) in accordance with it. That is my opinion."

P A R T I I

Calvin Genealogy.

151-5

CALVIN GENEALOGY

Family Lines Included; Method of Arrangement.

As the American Calvins are not descended from a single immigrant ancestor but from several different early immigrants, the descendants of each immigrant ancestor are considered in the following genealogy as a separate Calvin family line or group. All those of each family group of course bear a known relationship to each other in some degree, while the blood relationship between the separate family lines or groups is unknown or problematical, since this is also true with respect to their different immigrant ancestors.

The first family line or group traced is that headed by the immigrant John Calvin (later called Colvin) of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, with separate sub-groups headed by two of his descendants who resumed the Calvin name, i.e., Sanford Jenks Calvin and Peleg Calvin. These two sub-groups, although of common ancestry, are not directly connected as Calvins, and they are therefore also taken up separately. Following them will be found the separate family lines or groups headed by the immigrants Luther Calvin and Stephen Calvin of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and John Calvin (Colvin) of Chester County, Pennsylvania. The genealogy concludes with a chapter comprising five "Detached Family Lines" headed by early pioneer Calvins whose origin has not been definitely established. Sufficient data has not been obtained regarding the descendants of the immigrant Frank Calvin of Virginia to permit of the compilation of a connected genealogy for them. Two of the detached family lines are probably descended from him, but all other information gathered concerning the Virginia Calvins and their descendants will be found in Part I hereof.

The method of arrangement followed in compiling the genealogy is substantially that recommended by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Generations are listed 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. for each separate family line or group, counting the immigrant ancestor of the line as the 1st Generation, his children as the 2nd Generation, his grandchildren the 3rd, and so on. Each Calvin name is numbered consecutively for identification purposes beginning with the number 1 which is assigned to the immigrant John Calvin of Dartmouth, and this consecutive numbering is continued in sequence without a break through all generations and through all separate family groups to the end of the genealogy, thus avoiding duplication of numbers and the confusion which might result from the numbering of each group separately.

All known children in each family are listed and numbered (except for a few late insertions not numbered) but thereafter only the male line having descendants is followed further. Those sons who marry and appear again in the next generation of the genealogy as heads of their own families are underscored and indicated by an asterisk (*). Thus the 9 children of the immigrant John Calvin (1) are numbered 2 to 10 inclusive and comprise the second generation of this family line, with the name in this case, however, converted to Colvin. In this instance only two of the sons of John (1) are followed further, since descendants of the others have all adhered to the name Colvin. The two sons so followed are John, Jr. (3) who was great grandfather of Sanford Jenks Calvin, and Samuel (6) who was the grandfather of Peleg Calvin, and these two sons of the immigrant John (1) appear in the 2nd Generation as family heads but in separate sub-groups for the reason already explained. Their names as family heads are preceded by the identification numbers assigned them, i.e., 3 and 6, as is done in the case of all heads of families. The children of each family listed are numbered with the next unused numbers.

All family heads of the same generation in each family line or group (or sub-group) are shown with their families before their sons who represent the next generation are taken up with their own families, but as the name of each head of family is preceded by the identifi-

cation number given him when first listed, any son appearing again as a head of family can readily be located by running the eye down the left-hand margin on successive pages until his identification number is found. Conversely, the father of any head of family (after the immigrant ancestor) can be located by looking back along the left page margins until his father's identification number is noted. To facilitate such back references the name and identifioation number of the father of each head of family is given. For example, if we refer to "133. THOMAS FIELDING CALVIN" where he apprears as a head of family, it is noted that he was the son of Rev. Dennis Calvin (102), and on running back to locate Rev. Dennis with his family it is found that he was the son of Peleg Calvin (94), and so on. As an added convenience the full line of descent from the immigrant ancestor is also given in parenthesis following the name of each head of family, this being set forth in the case of Thomas Fielding Calvin above cited as "(Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1)," the number following each name having reference to the generation from the immigrant ancestor. And finally, when desired any known name can be found directly by consulting the index at the close of the book.

As only the male lines perpetuating the Calvin family name are followed in the genealogy, the names of daughters and of sons who have no children are dropped after listing them in proper order with other children of the family and giving the dates of their birth and death if known. In the case of a daughter who marries, the name of her husband is stated when known, and also if data is available the date of marriage, the husband's parentage, and the names of their children are given. But the daughter who marries is considered as thereafter one of her husband's family, and her descendants are accordingly not followed further in the Calvin Genealogy.

Few abbreviations have been used in the genealogy, and some of these only occasionally. The principal ones to be encountered are: b., for born; d., died; mar., married; s., son; dau., daughter; f., father; and m. for mother. The names of states are sometimes

given their usual abbreviations, but in general effort has been made to avoid such use of abbreviations as might be confusing to the reader.

I.

JOHN CALVIN (1654?-1729) OF DARTMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS, (LATER CALLED COLVIN) AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

1st Generation

1. JOHN CALVIN (COLVIN) (1654?-1729), Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Believed to have been born in Great Britain, possibly about 1654; died in Rhode Island in 1729; was twice married (1) to Dorothy Allen, daughter of Mathew Allen of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, (originally from Devonshire, England) and Sarah (Kirby) Allen, record of marriage not found but probably was about 1677 or 1678; and (2) to Mary Keach, in Rhode Island on May 30, 1726.

The tradition recounting how this first Calvin in New England arrived at the Plymouth Bay Colony, probably about 1670, as a cabin boy on a vessel from Bristol, England, and also other particulars regarding the young immigrant and his family, have already been fully set forth in Part I hereof, Chapter 8, and need not be repeated here. As there pointed out, although the names of the parents of the Plymouth immigrant have been lost and he and his family later became known by the name Colvin, the evidence as set forth is reasonably convincing that the immigrant's name was really Calvin, and he must therefore have been of French Huguenot descent. The date of his birth is herein given as possibly about 1654, since according to tradition he was a boy in his 'teens

(perhaps around 16) when he arrived at Plymouth about the year 1670. This would make his age approximately 75 years at the time of his death in Rhode Island in 1729.

The immigrant John Calvin had five sons and four daughters, all born at Dartmouth as shown by Dartmouth vital records, and all by his first wife, Dorothy. The published Dartmouth records give the name of the family as "Colvin (Calven, Calvin)", the form Colvin being used for the father but the spelling Calvin or Calven employed in recording the births of two of the children and three grandchildren. However, as previously noted, the name was clearly spelled Calvin in a deed dated February 15, 1683, whereby Mathew Allen conveyed land to Dorothy CALVIN and John CALVIN, her husband, and it would seem a reasonable assumption that Mathew knew the correct name of his son-in-law.

The children of John Calvin were:

2. Anna, b. March 26, 1679.
3. *John, Jr., b. April 19, 1681; d. July 1, 1764.
4. Stephen, b. September 24, 1683.
5. Abigail, b. July 28, 1686.
6. *Samuel, b. December 10, 1688; d. October, 1759.
7. Ame (Amey), b. October, 1690.
8. Deborah, b. May 28, 1693.
9. James, b. November 24, 1695; d. 1755.
10. Josiah, b. June 6, 1700.

The conversion of the name of the immigrant John Calvin to Colvin was evidently begun at Dartmouth and continued with some interruptions after the removal of the Calvins to Rhode Island about 1705. The name of the immigrant's eldest son, John, Jr., appears more than once in early Rhode Island records with the spelling Calvin, but by the time of the father's death in 1729 the form Colvin had probably become

fixed as the name of the family. All of the immigrant's five sons thus became known as Colvins, and as large families were the rule with them, the name Colvin became a well known one in early Rhode Island and likewise in nearby Vermont, to which a considerable number of the descendants removed shortly before and during the Revolution.

The spelling Colvin thus adopted by the family continued in that form without change through the third generation but in the fourth generation, as previously related in Part I, Peleg Colvin of Manchester, Vermont, (a grandson of the immigrant's son Samuel), by accident or design resumed the spelling Calvin, which form of the family name has since been used by all of his descendants. In like manner in the fifth generation, Sanford J. Colvin of Rutland, Vermont, (a great grandson of the immigrant's eldest son, John, Jr.), also adopted the spelling Calvin, and this form has likewise been continued by his descendants.

With the exception of the two Calvin family lines thus established by descendants of the immigrant John, all the rest of the latter's descendants so far as learned have adhered to the changed form Colvin as their family name. They will accordingly not be followed in this genealogy except so far as necessary to show the lines of descent to Peleg and Sanford who resumed the Calvin name. Of these two, although Sanford was in the fifth generation and Peleg in the fourth, Sanford, as a descendant of the immigrant's eldest son, John, Jr., will appear first herein.

The lines of descent from the immigrant John to Sanford J. Calvin and Peleg Calvin will be clearly evident from the chart on the following page, the data therein for the first three generations being as shown in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island. The names which are underlined and indicated by an asterisk (*) will be considered further in the genealogy.

LINES OF DESCENT FROM THE IMMIGRANT JOHN CALVIN TO SANFORD J. CALVIN AND PELEG CALVIN

1st Generation	2nd Generation (All Colvins)	3rd Generation (All Colvins)	4th Generation (All Colvins except Peleg)	5th Generation (Calvins as indicated)
*JOHN CALVIN (later Colvin) (1654?-1729)	Anna (b.1679)			
	*JOHN, JR. (1681-1764)	Jonathan		
		Lydia		
		Charity		
		Stephen		
		John		
		Hopkins?		
		*JEREMIAH (1715-1808)	*LEVI (1745-1834)	Jeremiah
				Jonathan
				*SANFORD JENKS (CALVIN) (b.1770)
				Alpheus
				Safety
			Jabez	
		Mathew		
	Stephen (b.1683)			
	Abigail (b.1686)			
	*SAMUEL (1688-1759)	Thomas		
		Daniel		
		Abigail		
		Joseph		
		Elizabeth		
		Sarah		
		Mary		
		Susannah		
		*RICHARD (1745?-1815?)	*PELEG (CALVIN) (1778-1852)	(CALVINS) *David P. (1801-1851)
				Elijah (b.1803?)
				*Hiram (b.1805?)
				Jane
				*Dennis (1808-1879)
				*Andrew H. (1810-1889)
				Sarah, James — twins?
				*John (1813-1894)
				*William H. (b.1828?)
				Mary A. (b.1828?)
				George O.
				Marshall A. (b.1833)
				Benjamin F. (b.1836)
				Wesley (b.1839)
				Louisa T. (b.1840?)
				Thomas M. (b.1843)
			Samuel	
			Russell	
			Susan	
			Clarissa	
			Sarah	
		Content		
		Phebe		
		Rufus		
		Samuel		
	Amey (1690-1743)			
	Deborah (b.1693)			
	James (1695-1755)	Benjamin		
		Caleb		
		Moses		
		Josiah		
		Stephen		
		John		
		David		
		Henry		
		Anne		
	Josiah (b.1700)			

I(a)

SANFORD JENKS CALVIN (b. 1770) OF RUTLAND, VERMONT, AND NEW YORK, HIS ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS.

1st Generation

1. JOHN CALVIN (later COLVIN), (1654?-1729), Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.
(See three preceding pages and Part I, Chapter 8.)

2nd Generation

2. JOHN CALVIN or COLVIN, JR. (1681-1764), yeoman, Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, (John 1).

Son of John Calvin (1) and Dorothy (Allen) Calvin.

Born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, April 19, 1681; died in Rhode Island July 1, 1764. Married three times (1) to Lydia _____, (2) on Nov. 21, 1734, to Mary Dyer, born Oct. 5, 1686, who was widow of Charles Dyer, and (3) to Margaret _____, b. ____, d. in 1763.

John, Jr. moved from Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to Rhode Island with or at about the same time as his father, following the purchase of land there in 1705 by the latter. John, Jr., who was then already married and the head of a family, seems to have located at Scituate, Rhode Island, where he became a prosperous and substantial citizen. He deeded several parcels of land to his children between 1729 and 1763, despite which an inventory of his holdings in 1763 showed assets to the value of £1,689, 10 shillings, and 6 pence. He had eight children, as follows:

11. Jonathan, b. at Dartmouth, Mass., January 7, 1704.
12. Lydia, b. at Dartmouth, Mar. 20, 1705, married _____ Thornton.
13. Charity, b. at Dartmouth, Jan. 1, 1707, married _____ Burlingame.
14. Stephen, b. in Rhode Island.
15. John, b. in Rhode Island _____, married Amy _____.
16. Hopkins (Samuel?), b. in Rhode Island.
17. *Jeremiah, b. in Rhode Island in 1715 or 1716, d. Feb. 15, 1808, at Clarendon, Vermont.
18. Mathew, b. in Rhode Island in 1718, d. Mar. 19, 1755; married Meribah Smith on Sept. 18, 1737.

3rd Generation

17. JEREMIAH COLVIN (1715 or 16-1808)(John, Jr. 2, John 1), yeoman, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Son of John Calvin, Jr. (3).

Said to have been born at Cranston, R.I. in 1715 or 1716, died at Clarendon, Vermont, Feb. 15, 1808, at the age of 92 years. Buried in the Chipenhook Cemetery at Clarendon. Married Ruth Tucker at Scituate, R.I. on June 23, 1739. He lived most of his life in Rhode Island but sometime before 1790 moved to Clarendon, Vermont, presumably to be near his son Levi, who had located there soon after 1770. With Jeremiah the family name, which had been recorded as both Calvin and Colvin in the case of his father and grandfather, became clearly fixed for the time being at least with the form Colvin. Jeremiah's known children were:

19. *Levi, b. in R.I., in 1745, d. at Clarendon, Vt., on Dec. 21, 1834.
20. Jabez, b. in R.I., mar. Martha Daniels on Nov. 1, 1761.

4th Generation

19. LEVI COLVIN (1745-1834) (Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1), R.I. and Vermont.

Son of Jeremiah Colvin (17) and Ruth (Tucker) Colvin.

Born at Kingston, R.I., in 1745; d. at Clarendon, Vermont, on Dec. 21, 1834; mar. at Scituate, R.I., on Sept. 10, 1763, to Lydia Jenckes, who was the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (King) Jenckes of Providence and granddaughter of Governor Joseph Jenckes, a Colonial Governor of Rhode Island. At the time of their marriage Levi was only 18 and Lydia 21, three years older, but the young romance proved a notable success, as their wedded life together continued for 71 years and was ended only with the death of Levi at the age of 89 years. Four of their children were born in Rhode Island, but between 1773 and 1777 when Levi was about 30 years old, he moved with his family to Clarendon, Vermont, where he lived the rest of his life and where he was buried in the Chipenhook Cemetery. At Clarendon and vicinity Levi evidently became a substantial land owner, and early Clarendon records show a great many land transfers by him to other settlers and indicate that he was quite active in the purchase and sale of lands in the neighborhood. During the Revolutionary War he rendered military service with the Vermont troops for three short periods in 1778, 1780, and 1781, holding the commissioned rank of Ensign. Years after in 1832 when Levi was 87 years of age, the United States Government, in recognition of this service, granted him a pension of $120 per annum, record of which is to be found in the National Archives at Washington. On his death in 1834 this pension was continued to his widow, Lydia, during her lifetime, which, however, was for only a few years longer, as she was 92 years old at the time of her husband's death.

The children of Levi and Lydia Colvin were:

21. Jeremiah, b. in R.I., Oct. 12, 1765; d. Nov., 1826, in Vermont.

22. Jonathan, b. in R.I., Aug. 12, 1767.
23. *Sanford Jenks, b. in R.I., Mar. 2, 1770.
24. Alpheus, b. in R.I., Mar. 29, 1773; d. Mar. 12, 1843, in Vermont.
25. Safety, dau., b. in Vt., Aug. 19, 1777.

5th Generation

23. SANFORD JENKS CALVIN (1770-____) Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1), Clarendon, Vermont, and Madison County, New York.

Son of Levi Colvin (19) and Lydia (Jenckes) Colvin.

Born in Rhode Island Mar. 2, 1770; died probably in Madison County, New York, date unknown. He was twice married (1) to Abigail Chipman in Sept., 1789?, by whom he had five children. Abigail Chipman was b. Sept. 16, 1767, and was thus like Sanford's mother three years older than her husband. The Chipmans were a distinguished family in early Vermont history. Nathaniel Chipman (1753-1843), fourth generation from John Chipman of Barnstable, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1630, was a graduate of Yale University, served as a Lieutenant during the Revolutionary War, was admitted to the bar in Vermont in June, 1779, in Dec., 1786 was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and in Dec., 1789 as Chief Justice of that court. He was appointed by President Washington as Judge of the U.S. Court for Vermont, a life office, but resigned to resume the practice of law in important cases, later again serving as Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court. In 1798 he was elected United States Senator for Vermont, serving until 1804, and ended his career as Professor of Law at Middlebury College. The career of his brother Daniel Chipman was but little less distinguished. (2) Sanford's second wife was _____ Peckham(?) (name uncertain), whom he appears to have married in Madison County, N.Y., about 1803, but of whom little is known, although she bore him six children.

Sanford came to Vermont with his parents from Rhode Island while a young child. He was evidently well educated, is said to have studied law, and to have been admitted to the Vermont bar in 1790. He seems to have practiced his profession in Rutland until about 1802 when he moved to Smithfield, Madison County, New York, where he resumed his practice and was later appointed Judge of a local court. He is said to have insisted on writing his name as it sounded to him, and always spelled it Sanford Jenks Calvin. However, as he was an educated man, one may suspect, as previously remarked, that the change in spelling from Colvin to Calvin was based on the conviction that the name was originally Calvin and should properly be so spelled. The form Calvin was adhered to by his children and has always since been used by his descendants.

Children of Sanford Jenks Calvin:

1st Marriage:

26. Zilpah Chipman, b. Mar. 3, 1790; mar. Darius Potter (1787-1836) on Nov. 2, 1810.
27. *Alpheus Reed, b. Apr. 10, 1793; d. Mar. 9, 1839; mar. Minerva Webb (1801-1835) on Feb. 2, 1820.
28. Electa Eldridge, b. June 30, 1795; d. Dec., 1873; mar. Orlando Cushman (1794-) on Mar. 17, 1816.
29. *Dileno Dexter, b. May 15, 1798; d. May 18, 1884; mar. three times.
30. Lucina R., b. July 20, 1800; d. Jan. 10, 1879; mar. David A. Aldrich (1797-) on July 18, 1830.

2nd Marriage:

31. Susan, b. in 1804; mar. Rebal Waterman.
32. Philander, d. young.
33. Lydia Jenks, b. Sept., 1808; mar. Stephen Peckham Harrington.
34. *Stephen Peckham, b. in 1813; mar. Relief White.
35. *DeWitt Clinton, b. in 1814; mar. two sisters.

36. *Darius Peckham, b. in 1816 or 1817; mar. Candace M. Downer, a Mayflower descendant.

6th Generation

27. ALPHEUS REED CALVIN (1793-1839) (Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1), Rutland, Vermont, and Jefferson County, New York.

Son of Sanford Jenks Calvin (23), and Abigail (Chipman) Calvin.

Born in Vermont, probably in Rutland, on April 10, 1793; died March 9, 1839; mar. on Feb. 2, 1820 to Minerva Webb, also a native of Vermont, who was b. July 2, 1801, and d. Feb. 17, 1835, when only 33 years old. The couple moved from Vermont to Jefferson County, New York, prior to 1824. On the early death of his wife, Alpheus Reed may have remarried, but no information on this point has been received, nor as to his children except one son, namely:

37. *Delano Chipman, b. in Jefferson Co., N.Y., Nov. 3, 1824.

29. DILENO DEXTER CALVIN (1798-1884) (Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1), Rutland, Vt., Jefferson Co., N.Y., Garden Island, Ontario.

Son of Sanford Jenks Calvin (23), and Abigail (Chipman) Calvin.

Born in Vermont, probably Rutland, May 15, 1798; died at Garden Island, Ontario, May 18, 1884. Was married three times with children by each wife. The marriages were (1) On Nov. 24, 1831, to Harriett Webb, who was b. Oct. 26, 1812, d. July 4, 1843; (2) On Oct. 22, 1844, to Marion Maria Breck, who was b. May 23, 1821, d. Jan. 19, 1861; and (3) In 1863 to Catherine Wilkinson, who died in Oct., 1912. The subject's names "Dileno Dexter" apparently originated with a neighbor and friend of the Calvins in Vermont. Early records of Clarendon, Vt., show that by deed dated Apr. 1, 1798, "Dileno Dexter" conveyed a parcel of land in Clarendon to Theophilus Harinton for $300.

The name Dilino or Dileno was no doubt a modification of Delano, which was the Anglicized form of the French proper name De la Noye. The founder of the Delano family in America, Philippe de la Noye, was a French Huguenot who joined the English Puritans in Holland and came to America with them in 1621. Some of his descendants went to Vermont and Dileno Dexter was probably named for one of them.

How Dileno Dexter Calvin grew to manhood in Vermont but removed probably about 1830 to the vicinity of Clayton, Jefferson County, New York, and how he later established his home in Canada on an island in the St. Lawrence River known as "Garden Island," became a prominent Canadian citizen and acquired a fortune in the timbering and shipping business, has already been recited in Part I, Chapter 8, and need not be here repeated.

Dileno Dexter Calvin had a total of fourteen children, as follows:

1st Marriage, to Harriett Webb:

38. Cornelia Rosette, b. Nov. 16, 1832; d. Jan. 28, 1867.
39. Catherine Webb, b. Feb. 2, 1835; d. Sept. 17, 1835.
40. Dileno Dexter, b. May 5, 1836; accidentally killed on Oct. 9, 1858.
41. Alpheus Webb, b. Aug. 28, 1838; d. Mar. 9, 1839.
42. Caroline Jenkins, b. Jan. 12, 1841; d. Nov. 16, 1853.
43. Harriett Webb, b. May 9, 1843; d. May 28, 1843.

2nd Marriage, to Marion Breck:

44. Alpheus Frederick, b. Sept. 29, 1845; d. July 31, 1847.
45. Laura Electa, b. Nov. 28, 1848; d. Feb. 26, 1925.
46. *Hiram Augustus, b. Apr. 6, 1851; d. Jan. 13, 1932.
47. Minerva Edna, b. Mar. 31, 1853, d. Sept., 1911.

48. Frederick Folger, b. Oct. 6, 1855; d. Nov. 23, 1857.
49. Ira Allen, b. Aug. 24, 1857; d. Oct. 27, 1857.

3rd Marriage, to Catherine Wilkinson:

50. William Harcourt, b. Apr. 19, 1864; acc. drowned June 24, 1868.
51. *Sanford Chipman, b. June 16, 1866.

34. STEPHEN PECKHAM CALVIN (1813-____) (Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1), Madison County, New York.

Son of Sanford Jenks Calvin (23).

Born probably in Smithfield, Madison Co., N.Y., in 1813; date of death not known; married Relief White. Two children:

52. Sarah E., b. 1851.
53. Lydia, b. 1860.

35 DeWITT CLINTON CALVIN (1814-____), Madison County, New York. (Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Sanford Jenks Calvin (23).

Born probably in Smithfield, Madison Co., N.Y., in 1814; date of death unknown. Married twice to two sisters, names not learned. Two children known:

54. Lydia, mar. _____ Coe; resided in Chicago, Ill.
55. Elizabeth, mar. _____; resided in New Haven, Conn.

36. DARIUS PECKHAM CALVIN (1816-____), Madison County, New York. (Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Sanford Jenks Calvin (23).

Born probably in Smithfield, Madison Co., N.Y., in 1816 or 1817; married Candace M. Downer, said to have been a Mayflower descendant through the Downer line. One child known:

56. Lorraine, said to have mar. Densusa Kennedy, an Attorney at Law, of Waterloo, Iowa.

7th Generation

37. DELANO CHIPMAN CALVIN (1824-____), Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, and New York City. (Alpheus R. 6, Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Alpheus Reed Calvin (27) and Minerva (Webb) Calvin.

Born in Jefferson County, New York, November 3, 1824; date of death not learned.

Delano Chipman Calvin studied law with John Clarke at Watertown, New York, which he supplemented by a year in law school. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1849, and at once entered into active practice at Watertown. In 1852 he was elected District Attorney of Jefferson County, serving a full term of three years. He then resumed his private practice at Watertown until January, 1867, when he removed to New York City where he likewise practiced his profession. In 1875 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the important office of Surrogate of New York County, but on the death of Surrogate Van Sharck in April, 1876, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the following autumn was elected to continue in the office. During his term of office he was called to pass on numerous important matters and came to be regarded as an able and distinguished official. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hobart College at Geneva, New York, in 1881. He died without issue.

46. HIRAM AUGUSTUS CALVIN (1851-1932), Garden Island and Toronto, Ontario. (Dileno 6, Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Dileno Dexter Calvin (29) and Marion (Breck) Calvin.

Born at Garden Island, Ontario, Canada, on April 6, 1851; died at Toronto, Ontario, on Jan. 13, 1932; was married on April 22, 1879 to Annie Wenham Marsh, who was born March 23, 1854.

As recited in Part I, Chapter 8, Hiram Augustus Calvin was educated at Woodstock College and Queen's

University, and upon his father's death in 1884 succeeded him as head of the Calvin business enterprises on Garden Island. Canadian Men and Women of the Time (Morgan, 1912) says of him:

> "Reeve of Garden Island, called 'a model community' in that for three quarters of a century or more there has been an absolute rule of temperance, good order and united endeavour therein. Hiram A. Calvin was prominently identified with the Y.M.C.A.; an honorary member Frontenac Historical Society; a Governor Kingston General Hospital; a trustee Queen's University; Governor Kingston School of Mining; a director Kingston Shipbuilding Company; sat for Frontenac (House of Commons) 1892-1896, when he declined renomination, and again 1900-1904, when he again retired; an Independent Conservative; a Baptist."

See also Part I, Chapter 8, for additional biographical data.

Children of Hiram Augustus Calvin and Annie (Marsh) Calvin:

57. Marion, b. Jan. 21, 1880; mar. Walter Halcro Boyd.
58. *Delano Dexter, b. Sept. 7, 1881; mar. Eleanor Elizabeth Malloch.
59. *Jonathan David, b. Nov. 20, 1883; mar. Ann Bogue Reynolds.
60. *Hiram Augustus, b. June 30, 1886; mar. Dorothea Heighington.
61. *Reginald Marsh, b. Nov. 16, 1889; mar. Edith Garland.
62. *Collamer Chipman, b. April 11, 1894; mar. Isobel Mooers.
63. Hilda Beatrice, b. Feb. 17, 1898.

51. SANFORD CHIPMAN CALVIN (1866-), Garden Island and Kingston, Ontario. (Dileno 6, Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Dileno Dexter Calvin (29) and Catharine (Wilkinson) Calvin.

Born at Garden Island on June 16, 1866, the youngest of the 14children of Dileno Dexter Calvin, he joined with his brother Hiram in taking over and continuing the Calvin enterprises on Garden Island on their father's death in 1884. Now retired, he makes his home at Kingston fronting Garden Island, and is a keen yatchman. He is married but has no children. See also Part I, Chapter 8.

8th Generation

58. DELANO DEXTER CALVIN (1881-), Garden Island and Toronto, Ontario. (Hiram 7, Dileno 6, Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Hiram Augustus Calvin (46) and Annie (Marsh) Calvin.

Born at Garden Island, Ontario, Canada, on Sept. 7, 1881; married Eleanor Elizabeth Malloch (Nov. 15, 1906) who was born Oct. 24, 1881.

Educated at Woodstock College and Queen's University, having received degree of B.A. in 1902. A leading Architect at Toronto where he resides with his family, he is also the author (jointly with T. R. Glover of Cambridge, England) of "A Corner of Empire" (1937) and "Queen's University at Kingston" (1941), as well as numerous articles, short sketches, poems, etc. See also Part I, Chapter 8.

Children of Delano Dexter Calvin and Eleanor (Malloch) Calvin:

64. *Archibald Augustus, b. Dec. 2, 1907; mar. Ruth Gunther.
65. David Marsh, b. Feb. 9, 1909; d. Sept. 7, 1909.
66. Edmund Senkler, b. Aug. 6, 1910; d. Mar. 15, 1919.
67. Barbara Marian, b. June 29, 1914.

59. JONATHAN DAVID CALVIN (1883-), Garden Island and Kingston, Ontario, Canada. (Hiram 7, Dileno 6, Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Hiram Augustus Calvin (46) and Annie (Marsh) Calvin.

Born at Garden Island, Ontario, on Nov. 20, 1883; married Ann Bogue Reynolds (March 1, 1916) who was born May 26, 1889.

Educated at Kingston Collegiate Institute and Queen's University; B.A., 1904, B.Sc. 1907. Served with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces during the first World War, (1914-1919), as an officer of the Canadian Engineers; retired with the rank of Major; mentioned in despaches, 1919. Now on executive staff of "Canada Steamships." Resides at Kingston, Ontario. See also Part I, Chapter 8.

Children of Jonathan D. Calvin and Ann (Reynolds) Calvin:

68. John David, b. April 7, 1918.
69. Margaret Crawford Reynolds (adopted), b. Sept. 3, 1927.

60. HIRAM AUGUSTUS CALVIN (1886-), Garden Island and Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (Hiram 7, Dileno 6, Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Hiram Augustus Calvin (46) and Annie (Marsh) Calvin.

Born at Garden Island, Ontario, Canada, on June 30, 1886; was married on Dec. 14, 1926 to Dorothea Heighington, who was born Sept. 3, 1891.

Educated Kingston Collegiate Institute; joined staff of Bank of Montreal, Nov., 1904; Fellow, Canadian Bankers Association (Queen's University certificate) 1916; served in Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve 1916-1919; Chartered Accountant 1924; now on staff of Toronto Hydro Electric System; resides at Toronto, Ontario. See also Part I, Chapter 8.

Children:

70. Rosemary (adopted), b. April 21, 1932.

61. REGINALD MARSH CALVIN (1889-), Garden Island and Montreal. (Hiram 7, Dileno 6, Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Hiram Augustus Calvin (46) and Annie (Marsh) Calvin.

Born at Garden Island, Ontario, Canada, on Nov. 16, 1889; was married on Dec. 3, 1919, to Edith Garland, who was born Sept. 8, 1894.

Educated Kingston Collegiate Institute and Queen's University; B.A. 1911, B.Sc. 1914; Served with Canadian Engineers from 1914-1919 during the first World War, retiring with the rank of Major; was seriously wounded, Feb., 1916; now an executive on staff of Canadian Vickers Co., Montreal, Quebec; residence, Westmount, Montreal. See also Part I, Chapter 8.

Children:

71. Joanna Garland, b. Sept. 4, 1920; d. April 17, 1929.
72. Hiram Arthur, b. July 29, 1926.
73. Edith Mary, b. June 9, 1930; d. June 24, 1938.

62. COLLAMER CHIPMAN CALVIN (1894-), Garden Island and Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (Hiram 7, Dileno 6, Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Hiram Augustus Calvin (46) and Annie (Marsh) Calvin.

Born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on April 11, 1894; was married on April 17, 1926, to Isobel Mooers, born June 8, 1903.

Educated at public school and Collegiate Institute, Kingston, (senior matriculation scholarship); Queen's University, B.A. 1914. Osgoode Hall.

Served with Canadian Forces in first World War, 1916-1918; Queen's University Battery; Lieutenant, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; took part in attack on Zeebrugge, St. George Day, 1918; mentioned in despaches.

Read law with Alex Fasken, K. C.; called to the Bar of Ontario, 1919; created King's Counsel, December, 1936; now partner "Fasken, Robertson, Aitchison, Pickup and Calvin," a leading law firm at Toronto.

Delta Chi (Osgoode Hall Chapter); Conservative; Baptist.

Clubs: University (Toronto), Kingston Yacht. Residence, Toronto.

See also Part I, Chapter 8, hereof, and Who's Who in Canada, 1939.

Children:

74. Grace Marsh, b. April 16, 1929.
75. William Collamer, b. Nov. 24, 1930.
76. Robert Alexander, b. Nov. 11, 1934.
77. Katherine Elizabeth, b. June 27, 1937.

9th Generation

64. ARCHIBALD AUGUSTUS CALVIN (1907-), Toronto, Ontario. (Delano 8, Hiram 7, Dileno 6, Sanford 5, Levi 4, Jeremiah 3, John 2, John 1.)

Son of Delano Dexter Calvin (58) and Eleanor (Malloch) Calvin.

Born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, on Dec. 2, 1907; married on Sept. 9, 1939 to Ruth Gunther, born Oct. 4, 1911.

Educated, University of Toronto Schools, Queen's University, B.A. (Hon. in History and English) 1931; post graduate study in History and Economics at St. John's College, Cambridge, England, 1931-32. Joined staff of Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1932. Resides at Toronto, Ontario.

Children:

78. Edmund Senkler, b. at Toronto June 16, 1940.

I(b)

PELEG CALVIN (1778-1852) OF MANCHESTER, VERMONT, AND NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI. HIS ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS.

1st Generation

1. JOHN CALVIN (later COLVIN), (1654?-1729), Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.
(See page 157 and Part I, Chapter 8, or consult index.)

2nd Generation

6. SAMUEL COLVIN (1688-1759), Coventry, Kent County, Rhode Island. (John 1.)

Son of the immigrant John Calvin (1) and Dorothy (Allen) Calvin.

Born at Dartmouth, Mass., Dec. 10, 1688; died at Coventry, R.I., Oct. 22, 1759. Accompanied his parents to Rhode Island as a boy about 1705. He was no doubt married in Rhode Island, but although he raised a large family no record has been found of his marriage nor of the maiden name of his wife. The will of Samuel Colvin still exists and is said to be in possession of the Lane family of Pennsylvania who are descendants. It is also summarized in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island. The following extracts may be of interest:

> "In the name of God, Amen: I, Samuel Colvin, of Coventry, in the County of Kent, in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, Yoeman, being weak of Body but in my Right mind and Perfect memory and sound

understanding as to a Disposing mind, praise be Given to Almighty God for the same; and knowing that it is Appoynted once for man to dye, and not knowing how soon it may please God to take me from this present world, Do make this my Last will and testament.

"First: And principally, I give and Bequest my soul to God that Gave it, and my Body to the Earth to be Decently buried at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named; and as to what earthly Estate it hath pleased God to bless me withall, I Dispose of in the manner and form following:

"I give and Bequest unto my loving wife Phebe Colvin the privelege of the best room in my house during the time she remains my widow.

"Item; I give and bequest unto my loving son Thomas Colvin the sum of five shillings current money in the old tenure, to be paid by my executors hereinafter named."

(Bequests of like amount of five shillings were then made to other sons and daughters, namely: Daniel Colvin, Abigail Franklin, Joseph Colvin, Elizabeth Daly, Sarah Burlingame, Mary Wight, Susannah Colvin, Temperance Colvin, and Phebe Colvin, but Rufus Colvin was given the sum of Fifty Pounds and Richard Colvin Fifty-Four Pounds.)

"I give and Bequest unto my loving son, Samuel Colvin, all the residue of my estate, both real and personal, to be and to remain unto him my son, Samuel Colvin, his heirs and assigns forever, whom I have appoynted my Executor, except the privelege of burying place for all of mine to bury there if they see fit."

(The will was dated Oct. 5, 1754, and was witnessed by Rev. James Colvin

(brother) and Benj. and Jno. Fisk, related by marriage. After the signatures appears the following:)

"The subscriber make, represent and attest that I made a mystake in name of one of the Legatees named in the above Will, and that Temperance ought to have been written Contente. (Signed) John Fisk." Dated Jan. 14, 1760. The will was approved in the Town Council held in Coventry "on ye 14th Jany., 1760."

Samuel Colvin, Jr., the residuary legatee and executor of his father's will, was an officer with Colonial Rhode Island troops during the French and Indian War, and his commission issued by the King of England in 1756 is still treasured by descendants in Pennsylvania, who also have his old powder horn, bearing the initials "S. C."

Samuel Colvin, the father, had thirteen children, presumably all born in R.I., as follows:

79. Thomas, b. 1711; d. Jan. 24, 1805; mar. Frances Briggs.
80. Daniel, b. 1716; d. Jan. 3, 1799; mar. Zipporah Briggs.
81. Abigail, b. ____; mar. _____ Franklin.
82. Joseph, b. 1720?; d. 1793; mar. Austers Aylesworth, Phebe _____.
83. Elizabeth, b. ____; mar. Samuel Daly (Dailey).
84. Sarah, b. ____; mar. Philip Burlingame Nov. 25, 1744.
85. Mary, b. ____; mar. _____ Wright (Wight).
86. Samuel, b. Apr. 18, 1732; d. Jan. 24, 1821; mar. Naoma Burlingame.
87. Susannah, b. ____.
88. *Richard, b. 1745?; d. 1815?; mar. Rosannah Russell?.
89. Temperance (or Contente), b. ____.
90. Phebe, b. ____.
91. Rufus, b. ____.

3rd Generation

88. RICHARD COLVIN (1745?-1815?), Coventry, Rhode Island, and Manchester, Vermont. (Samuel 2, John 1.) Revolutionary soldier.

Son of Samuel Colvin (6). That Richard Colvin of Manchester was Samuel's son and a grandson of the immigrant John Calvin was the conclusion of the late E. J. Colvin of Warwick, R.I., who spent years on the study of the early New England Colvins, and the evidence although circumstantial is convincing. Richard of Manchester came from Rhode Island, Samuel's son Richard was the only Richard Colvin of record there during the period involved, and he disappeared from Rhode Island about the time a number of the Colvins were moving to Vermont. There seems no doubt that the two were identical.

No record has been found of Richard Colvin's birth or marriage in the incomplete Rhode Island Archives, but he was undoubtedly born at Coventry, probably about 1745 or a few years earlier, and was thus a minor child when his father's will was made in 1754. He was evidently married in Rhode Island and some of his children must have been born there. The maiden name of his wife is uncertain, but there are indications it may have been Rosannah Russell. He moved with his family to Bennington County, Vermont, apparently about the outbreak of the Revolution, the first record of him in Vermont being as a soldier with the Vermont troops in July, 1777. A summary of his military service during the Revolution will be found in Part I, Chapter 20, and the anecdote passed down by family tradition regarding his appointment as Corporal in reward for alertness on sentry duty is related in Chapter 8 of Part I.

In Vermont Richard established his home at Manchester, where the 1790 Census shows him with a family of eight, including one boy then over 16 and two under that age. Town records show that on Feb. 1, 1796, he bought land in Manchester from one Jacob Cory. Richard seems to have made several trips to

his old home in Rhode Island, possibly to visit a married daughter and his brothers, and the 1800 Census found him there, although his presumed wife Rosannah is shown by the Census of that year at Manchester, with family of one male and one female both between 16 and 26 years of age. He evidently returned to Manchester from this visit as there is court record of him there in 1814. However, sometime later when he must have been about 70 years old he seems to have again left alone on a visit to Rhode Island, but on this trip apparently never reached his destination and was evidently never heard of again. Eventually, in 1821 application was made for administration of his estate, which was finally settled July 2, 1823, as per probate records at Manchester. His son Peleg came from Kentucky in 1822 and visited Rhode Island "to procure testimony of his father's death," but as related in Part I, Chapter 8, his claim for expenses was not allowed by the administrator and the trip was probably fruitless. Richard's wife was not mentioned in the settlement of his estate and she was probably then also dead. The probate records indicate that there were 3 sons and 3 daughters then living, all naturally listed with the name Colvin, but as heretofore set forth, one of the sons, Peleg, later adopted the spelling Calvin for the family name, which his descendants have since continued.

The children of Richard Colvin shown by the probate records were:

92. Samuel, b. probably about 1772.
93. Russell, b. ____.
94. *Peleg, b. 1778; d. 1852.
95. Susan, b. ____.
96. Clarissa, b. ____.
97. Sarah, b. ____.

4th Generation

94. PELEG CALVIN (1778-1852), Farmer and Pioneer, Manchester, Vermont; Willsboro, New York; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; Fayette County, Kentucky; and

Pike and Lincoln Counties, Missouri. (Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Richard Colvin (88).

Born in Vermont (undoubtedly Bennington County) in 1778; record of his birth not found but the 1850 Census of Lincoln County, Missouri, gave his age as then 72, birthplace Vermont; died in Lincoln County, Missouri, in 1852; married (1) Nancy Dunn (b. Dec. 27, 1780), daughter of Duncan and Jane (Soper) Dunn of Manchester, Vermont, and (2) Elizabeth Shepherd in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on July 2, 1823 (Bourbon County records). No record has yet been found of Peleg's marriage to Nancy Dunn, but evidence that Nancy was his first wife is (1) A biography of Peleg's son Andrew in Perrin's History of Fayette County, Kentucky, states that Andrew's maternal grandfather was "Dennis Duncan Dunn"; (2) Duncan Dunn and family, with one daughter Nancy (another daughter having died as a child) were neighbors of the Richard Colvin family at Manchester where Peleg grew up; (3) Peleg accompanied or followed the Dunns to Willsboro, Essex County, New York, when the Dunns moved there from Manchester about 1795, and in 1800 Peleg, then married and 22 years old, was living with his young wife and small son near the Dunns at Willsboro; (4) Peleg named his first daughter Jane, the name of Nancy Dunn's mother, while Peleg's elder son David named his first daughter Nancy; and (5) Duncan Dunn and wife in their old age moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, where Peleg was then living, and Duncan, in application for a Revolutionary War pension, dated Fayette County, Kentucky, Sept. 11, 1820, stated he was then dependent for support on "a son-in-law." That this son-in-law was Peleg Calvin is indicated by the 1820 Census for Fayette County which shows that Peleg's family then included a man and woman who were both over 45 years of age, Peleg himself having been then only 42.

The migration of Peleg and family from Vermont via Essex County, New York, to Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Missouri, and other biographical data regarding him, has been set forth in Part I, Chapter 8, and

need not be repeated here. As there stated he changed the spelling of his family name from Colvin to Calvin, thus resuming the name of his immigrant great grandfather, John Calvin, which restored form has since been adhered to by Peleg's descendants.

The date of the death of Peleg's first wife, Nancy (Dunn) Calvin, has been lost, but it was probably a short time before 1820 as she cannot be identified in the 1820 Census of the family in Fayette County, Kentucky, which shows the family of Peleg Calvin (name so spelled) then consisted of:

"Free White Males -
Under 10 years - - - - - - 3
Over 10 and under 16 yrs - 3
Over 16 and under 26 yrs - 2
Over 26 and under 45 yrs.,- including heads of family 1
Over 45 yrs., including heads of family - - - - - 1
"Free White Females -
Under 10 years - - - - - - 2
Over 16 and under 26 yrs.,- including head of family- 1
Over 45 yrs., including head of family- - - - - - 1
"Slaves - Female -
Under 14 years - - - - - - 1
Over 14 and under 26 yrs. 1
"Total number of persons- - - - - - 16
"Number of persons engaged in agriculture - - - - - - - - - - - - 11."

A tale not previously told in Part I regarding Peleg Calvin's walking trip from Kentucky to Vermont at the time his father's estate was being administered has been passed down by his descendants. As the story goes Peleg traded his share of the estate in Vermont "sight unseen" for a tract of land in Illinois across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri, which belonged to a Vermonter who had been out in that region. If true, this trade may have had something to do with Peleg's decision to leave Kentucky, despite the efforts of his friends and

neighbors there to dissuade him. According to the tale, however, when Peleg reached the land in Illinois, he found it to be swamp land about three quarters under water, full of croaking frogs and bull rushes, and apparently valueless. Deciding that he had got emphatically the worst of his trade but that there was nothing he could do about it, Peleg is said to have crossed the Mississippi with his family and located in Pike County, Missouri, north of St. Louis, where he acquired several hundred acres of land. The land in Illinois thus abandoned is apparently a part of that now occupied by the extensive factories and railroad yards at East St. Louis, Illinois, and worth several million dollars.

According to well-established family tradition and a statement in the obituary of one of his sons, Peleg Calvin was the father of 19 children, three of whom evidently died without issue before the death of the father in 1852, as the probate records of Lincoln County, Missouri, in listing the heirs to his estate, give the names of 16 children. Nine of these, seven boys and two girls, were said to have been by his first wife, while seven, five boys and two girls, were children of his second wife, Elizabeth. The 1850 Census for Lincoln County, Missouri, apparently gives the name of a seventeenth child, as it shows Wesley (Westley) Calvin, then a boy of 11, born 1839, as a member of Peleg's family. Since Wesley's name was not listed with Peleg's children two years later by the administrator of his estate, the boy may have died in the interim. Nothing is known of the remaining two of the 19 children, but one of them was probably the first child, a son born about 1799, name unknown but possibly Richard, of whom no later record can be found.

The 16 children of Peleg Calvin shown by the probate records with the seventeenth listed in the 1850 Census were as follows:

98. *David P., b. 1801; d. 1851.
99. Elijah, b. 1803?
100. *Hiram, b. 1805?

101. Jane, b. ____, mar. ____ Estes.
102. *Dennis, b. May 19, 1808; d. Nov. 18, 1879.
103. *Andrew H., b. Jan. 1, 1810; d. 1889.
104. Sarah, b. ____) twins?
105. James, b. ____)
106. *John, b. March 5, 1813; d. Sept., 1894.
107. *William H., b. 1828?) twins?
108. Mary A., b. 1828?)
109. George O., b. ____.
110. Marshall A., b. 1833.
111. Benjamin F., b. 1836.
112. Wesley (Westley), b. 1839.
113. Louisa T., b. 1840?
114. Thomas M., b. 1843.

5th Generation

98. DAVID P. CALVIN (1801-1851), Fayette County, Kentucky, and Callaway County, Missouri. (Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Peleg Calvin (94) and Nancy (Dunn) Calvin.

Born in New York in 1801 (from 1850 Census); died in Callaway County, Missouri, in November, 1851 (Callaway County probate records); married Mahala Jones in Fayette County, Kentucky, Oct. 8, 1824 (Fayette County records). David P. Calvin was evidently the second child of Peleg Calvin, the first having apparently died young. Following his marriage in Kentucky in 1824, David P. may have accompanied his father Peleg to Missouri about 1826 or 1827, but instead of locating near him in Pike County, proceeded on to Callaway County in central Missouri where he established his home and where he died in 1851, a few months before his father, then residing in Lincoln County, Missouri.

Numerous descendants of David P. Calvin are still residents of Callaway and Boone Counties and elsewhere in central Missouri, but David's youngest son and namesake removed with his own family in 1889 to Texas where he engaged in farming. The latter's son, E. A.

Calvin, is now a prominent resident of Houston, where he is a leader in civic and political affairs.

The children of David P. and Mahala (Jones) Calvin (all born in Missouri except Thomas, the eldest) were:

115. Thomas M., b. in Kentucky, 1826.
116. Hiram, b. 1829.
117. Nancy J., b. 1833.
118. William H., b. 1834.
119. John M., b. 1838.
120. Louisa?, b. 1840.
121. James A., b. 1843.
122. Emily, b. 1845.
123. David, b. 1846.
124. Catherine, b. 1848.

100. HIRAM CALVIN (b. 1805?), Fayette County, Kentucky, and Madison County, Illinois. (Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Peleg Calvin (94) and Nancy (Dunn) Calvin.

Born in 1805; evidently grew up and married in Kentucky to Jane _____, leaving shortly after his marriage for Indiana about 1836, and going from there to Illinois and Missouri, thence returning to Madison County, Illinois, where he was located in 1850. However, the listing of him as Peleg Calvin's son Hiram is conjecture, based on the fact shown by the 1850 Census that he was of suitable age, that he went from Kentucky where Peleg had lived to Missouri where Peleg moved, and that he then returned to Madison County, Illinois, where Peleg's son Dennis was living. Unless this surmise is correct, no record has been found of Peleg's son Hiram.

Children of Hiram and Jane Calvin in 1850 were:

125. William, b. 1833 in Indiana.
126. Amanda, b. 1835 in Illinois.
127. Frances, b. 1838 in Missouri.
128. Lavina, b. 1840 in Missouri.
129. Mary Jane, b. 1843 in Missouri.
130. John, b. 1848 in Missouri.

102. REV. DENNIS CALVIN (1808-1879), Minister; Fayette County, Kentucky; and Monroe and Madison Counties, Illinois. (Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Peleg Calvin (94) and Nancy (Dunn) Calvin.

Born near Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1808 (Family records). Removed with his parents while a child via Western Pennsylvania to Woodford County, Kentucky, and thence to Fayette County, Kentucky, near Lexington. Died at Centralia, Illinois, Nov. 18, 1879. Married Jan. 9, 1827, in Kentucky to Melinda Sheppard (b. 1805, d. 1897), of pure Scotch descent (Family records). Dennis Calvin and wife did not accompany his father Peleg Calvin and family to Pike County, Missouri, but remained in Kentucky until 1833, at which time they moved to Illinois, first settling in Monroe County, one mile from Columbia. In 1850 Dennis and family moved to Madison County, Illinois, settling near Alhambra, and on Feb. 15, 1872, he moved to Centralia, Illinois, where he resided until his death in 1879.

Dennis Calvin while still a youth was a devout Christian, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1818 when he was only 10 years old. He was licensed as an exhorter in 1834, and ordained as a Minister of the Church in 1852, continuing to preach until his death in 1879. For a number of years he served as a circuit rider through Southern and South Central Illinois. See also Part I, Chapter 8.

Rev. Dennis Calvin had eight children, three of whom died while young and are not listed herein. The five who grew to maturity were:

131. *James, b. in Ky., Oct. 2, 1829; d. Apr. 3, 1903.
132. Leander, b. in Ky., in 1831; deaf mute, never married.
133. *Thomas Fielding, b. in Ky., July 28, 1832; d. in Mo., Sept. 1, 1909.
134. *William Henry, b. in Ill., May 12, 1841; d. in Idaho, Oct. 19, 1927.
135. *Louis Oscar, b. in Ill., May 9, 1848; d. in Calif., March 17, 1931.

103. ANDREW H. CALVIN (1810-1889), Farmer, wagon manufacturer; Fayette County, Kentucky. (Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Peleg Calvin (94) and Nancy (Dunn) Calvin.

Born Jan. 1, 1810, probably in Pennsylvania; removed to Kentucky with his parents while still a small child and resided in Fayette County, Kentucky, all his life. He died there in 1889. He married (1) Elizabeth L. Breckenridge; and (2) his first wife having died in 1848, he was again married in 1852 to America A. Webster, a widow, nee Huckell.

Although only a boy in his teens when his father Peleg Calvin and family moved to Missouri, Andrew did not accompany them but remained in Kentucky with a childless couple named Sidener, neighbors to the Calvins. The Sideners had made such a fuss over Andy that he was a frequent visitor at the Sidener home, and when his father prepared to move westward to Missouri Andy did not want to leave. It was finally arranged that he should remain with the Sideners who promised to give him a good home, and see that he received a good education, with the understanding that he would join his father later when he became grown if he then so desired. As things turned out, he remained in Kentucky and never saw his parents again. In August, 1837, he married Elizabeth L. Breckenridge, daughter of Rev. Wm. Breckenridge, who was a brother of Hon. John C. Breckenridge, Vice President of the United States from 1857-1861. This marriage into the prominent Breckenridge family was of course a desirable one for young Andrew, but the wife was of frail health, and after bearing two sons, died of "consumption" in 1848. In 1852 Andrew was remarried to America A. Webster, a widow with three children named Margaret, Edward and Isabella Webster who were thus added to the family. Andrew Calvin seems to have prospered and become a useful and influential citizen. He became owner of a valuable plantation on the "Paris-Maysville Pike" outside of Lexington. He was for some years Captain and Enrolling Officer of Militia, served as Grand Patriarch of the I.O.O.F. and

Deputy Grand Master of Kentucky of the A.F. and A.M. Some time before 1860 he engaged in the manufacture of wagons, the Census of that year showing his occupation as "Wagonmaker," with real estate to the value of $12,900 and personal property of $16,400, in addition to which his wife had property valued at $3,600. He was the owner of several negro slaves and must have treated them well as they did not want to leave when the slaves were emancipated, one of them, a house servant and cook named Sally, objecting most strenuously to going and wanted to know what they meant trying to drive her away from her white folks. See also Part I, Chapter 8.

Andrew H. Calvin had seven children, two sons by his first wife, and five children by the second wife, of whom two died while young and are not listed herein. Those reaching maturity were:

1st Marriage:

136. John, b. about 1838; was killed in the Civil War while serving as an officer in the Confederate Army.
137. Robert Preston, b. about 1843; mar. and had three sons, one of whom, John, became a minister and moved to Los Angeles, California.

2nd Marriage:

138. Laura, b. 1853; d. at Lexington, Ky., 1933; never mar.
139. James, b. Sept. 3, 1856; d. at Lexington _____; mar. but had no children.
140. Dixie, b. 1859; mar. James Foley, Lexington, Ky.

106. JOHN CALVIN (1813-1894), Farmer, Pike County, Illinois, and Pike County, Missouri. (Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Peleg Calvin (94) and Nancy (Dunn) Calvin.

Born March 5, 1813 in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania; died Sept. 9, 1894 at Clarksville, Pike County, Missouri. Married Jan. 6, 1835 to Rosanna Sherwood

(b. April 23, 1817; d. Oct. 27, 1844). After the death of his first wife, on Dec. 23, 1847, he was remarried to Mary P. Hedges (Newcom) who was born July 18, 1816, and died Dec. 14, 1895. John Calvin came to Pike County, Missouri, about 1827 while a boy in his teens with his father Peleg Calvin and family, and lived there until 1864 when he moved to Pike County, Illinois, settling in Pearl township. He continued to live at the latter point as a farmer until 1887 when he rented his Pearl farm and moved to Clarksville, Missouri, where he retired and in his old age enjoyed his favorite sports of hunting and fishing; highly respected by all.

He had nine children, as follows:

1st Marriage:

141. Sarah Jane Narcissa, b. Dec. 2, 1836; d. Jan. 16, 1882.
142. Mary Ann, b. May 5, 1838; d. Aug. 5, 1928.
143. Nancy Ellen, b. Aug. 21, 1840.
144. *John William, b. Oct. 20, 1841; d. Dec. 5, 1925.
145. Elizabeth Rosanna, b. Oct. 14, 1844; d. Jan. 5, 1905.

2nd Marriage:

146. Amanda Virginia, b. April 21, 1849.
147. Rachael Fernetta, b. Mar. 26, 1851; d. May 12, 1853.
148. James Edwin, b. July 16, 1854; d. Aug. 23, 1878.
149. *Francis N., b. May 28, 1856; d. June 9, 1925.

107. WILLIAM H. CALVIN (1828-1892?), Lincoln County, Missouri, and Arkansas. (Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Peleg Calvin (94) and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Calvin.

Born in 1828 in Missouri (1840 Census); died about 1892 in Arkansas; married Mary Elizabeth Kitson, born in Kentucky, died in Arkansas. Moved to Arkansas

from Lincoln County, Missouri, about 1890, presumably to live with one of his sons who had moved there. William died there about two years later.

His children were:

150. *James A., b. in Paynesville, Pike Co., Mo., 1847; d. at Vandalia, Mo., about 1911.
151. John Edward, b. ____; d. in Arkansas; mar. _____ Jackson in Arkansas.
152. William, b.____; went to Arkansas and returned; d. at Anada, Pike Co., Mo.; mar. three times (1) _____ Jamieson, (2) Belle Jamieson, a sister of the first wife, and (3) Emma Holt of Pike Co., Mo. Names of children unknown.
153. Charles, b. ____; d. in Troy, Mo. No further data.
154. Lu Anna, b. ____; mar. R. N. Cook; moved to Hannibal, Mo.
155. George, b. ____; mar. Leonora Calvin, a cousin; moved to Hannibal, Mo. No further data.

6th Generation

131. JAMES CALVIN (1829-1903), Farmer, Jewell County, Kansas. (Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Rev. Dennis Calvin (102) and Melinda (Sheppard) Calvin.

Born in Fayette County, Kentucky, Oct. 2, 1829; died in Jewell County, Kansas, April 3, 1903. Moved to Illinois with his parents in 1833 when a boy four years of age. Grew up in Illinois and became a farmer. Married there to Mildred Jane Rosberry. Some time after the Civil War he moved to Jewell County, Kansas, near the town of Courtland, where he lived the rest of his life.

Four children, as follows:

156. John, b. Dec. 20, 1870; moved to Alberta, Canada, near Calgary; Rancher; never married.
157. James, b. Dec., 1872; mar. Anna Wing; moved to Alberta, Canada, near Calgary; Rancher.
158. Jennie, b. Jan. 9, 1874; mar. Joseph Jackson; resides at Salina, Kansas.
159. Ellen, b. Jan. 14, 1876; mar. Richard Owens.

133. THOMAS FIELDING CALVIN (1832-1909), Miller, Realtor; Madison County, Illinois, and Joplin, Missouri. (Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Rev. Dennis Calvin (102) and Melinda (Sheppard) Calvin.

Born near Lexington, Kentucky, July 28, 1832; died at Joplin, Missouri, Sept. 1, 1909. Married three times (1) On Aug. 31, 1854, to Mary J. Randle who was b. July 14, 1837 and d. April 16, 1865; (2) On March 11, 1866, to Sarah R. Rosson who was b. in Madison County, Illinois, Nov. 12, 1846 and d. at Joplin, Missouri, Nov. 13, 1886; and (3) to Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, nee Welch, who was b. Aug. 22, 1855, and d. June 17, 1908.

Thomas F. Calvin's second wife, Sarah R. Rosson, was the daughter of Ephraim and Nancy (Isham?) Rosson, who were natives respectively of Tennessee and Georgia. The Rosson family in America originated with two brothers, James and Robert Rosson, who came to Eastern Virginia from Scotland in 1636, and later located in Culpepper County, Virginia. An unusual circumstance is that one of the Rosson families in Culpepper County furnished eight sons who fought in the Revolutionary War. One of these, Jesse Rosson, in application for a Revolutionary War pension, dated Meade County, Kentucky, Jan. 7, 1845, stated "he was the youngest son of his parents and had seven older brothers and that every one of them like himself was in the Revolutionary War. His oldest brother, Joseph, took part in the

Battles of Brandywine and Germantown." Thomas F. Calvin's third wife, Elizabeth Welch, was the daughter of Rev. John Welch, a native of Wales who came to America with his family.

Although born in Kentucky, Thomas F. Calvin was only one year old when his parents moved to Illinois, first to Monroe County and later to Madison County near Alhambra, where he grew to manhood. He did not engage in farming but after his first marriage settled at Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois, where later during the Civil War period he operated a flour mill. However, the opening up of new country appealed to him, and in the early 70's he settled up his affairs, and in a covered wagon he and his family joined the westward bound throng. Arriving at Ft. Scott, Kansas, he heard of the discovery of rich deposits of lead ore in Southwest Missouri at a place called Joplin. Driving there to investigate, he became convinced that the section would grow and prosper and decided to locate there. As one of the early settlers he engaged in the handling of real estate and took an active part in developing the section, having platted and sold subdivisions comprising nearly half of the present city of Joplin. After his retirement from business, he served for some years as Justice of the Peace, and was thereafter generally known as Squire Calvin. Repeatedly urged to accept nomination for higher state or national office he invariably declined, preferring the peace of his Joplin home where he resided until his death in 1909. He was buried in the old Fairview Cemetery at Joplin. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a devout Christian all his life, remaining always true to the teachings of his father, the Rev. Dennis.

Thomas F. Calvin had nine children, four by his first wife and five by the second, as follows:

1st Marriage:

160. *James Elonzo, b. Madison Co., Ill., April 23, 1856; d. Alhambra, Calif., Dec. 26, 1916. Mar. Lulu Shields, Springfield, Mo. No children.

161. *John Wesley, b. Madison Co., Ill., July 2, 1858; d. Joplin, Mo., April 9, 1909. Mar. Mollie Clark.
162. Alice Melinda, b. Madison Co., Ill., Feb. 20, 1862; d. Joplin, Mo., Jan. 6, 1880, aged 17 years; unmarried.
163. Charles, b. Feb. 6, 1865; d. Feb. 23, 1865.

2nd Marriage:

164. William Franklin, b. Madison Co., Ill., April 6, 1868; d. St. Louis, Mo., 1926.
165. Mary Belle, b. Feb. 8, 1870; d. Sept. 22, 1870.
166. *Claude Wesley, b. Joplin, Mo., March 4, 1877; mar. Gertrude Beatrice Binner of Aberdeen, Scotland.
167. *LeRoy Fielding, b. Joplin, Mo., March 24, 1880; mar. Martha Ann Ranne.
168. Harry Howard, b. Joplin, Mo., Dec. 7, 1884; mar. Catherine Rhoades who died in 1934. One daughter, Frances Virginia.

134. WILLIAM HENRY CALVIN (1841-1927), Madison County, Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, and Idaho. (Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Rev. Dennis Calvin (102) and Melinda (Sheppard) Calvin.

Born in Illinois, May 12, 1841, and grew to manhood in that state; served in Union Army during the Civil War; died at Greer, Idaho, Oct., 19, 1927; married Ellen Velier Robison, of Scotch-Irish-French descent, in Illinois, Nov. 25, 1860. Possessed of the true pioneer spirit, after the Civil War William H. Calvin moved with his family to Kansas and from there about 1886 to the Far West, settling in Oregon where he engaged in farming and ranching for a number of years, but later again moved to Idaho, locating near Greer on the Clearwater River, where he lived until his death in 1927 at the age of 86.

Three children, as follows:

169. Adda, b. in Illinois, Aug. 31, 1862; d. Lenexa, Kansas, May, 1943. Did not accompany her parents to the west but lived with her grandparents, Rev. Dennis and Melinda Calvin, in Illinois until she was nearly 17 years old. Mar. George Allen in 1883; resided at Lenexa, Kansas, until her death.

170. *William Grant, b. Alhambra, Ill., April 27, 1864; d. Lewiston, Idaho, Feb. 13, 1931.

171. *Oliver Pressley, b. near Centralia, Ill., Dec. 20, 1875; resides near Greer, Idaho.

135. LOUIS OSCAR CALVIN (1848-1931), Centralia, Illinois; Monett, Missouri; San Diego, California. (Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Rev. Dennis Calvin (102) and Melinda (Sheppard) Calvin.

Born in Illinois, May 9, 1848; died at San Diego, California, March 17, 1931. Married Lucinda Jane Walker, who was born Dec., 1848, died Feb. 16, 1902. Grew up in Illinois. Entered service of the Illinois Central Railroad, becoming Foreman of roundhouse at Centralia, Illinois. Later held a similar position with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway at Monett, Missouri. On his retirement moved to San Diego, California, where he died in 1931.

He had five children, as follows:

172. Edward Newton, b. Oct. 4, 1876; d. April, 1917, unmarried.

173. George A., b. Mar. 24, 1879; d. May, 1918; mar. Eddie James, Medill, Oklahoma, who survived him. No children.

174. Charles Thomas, b. Mar. 13, 1884; d. Jan., 1921. Unmarried.

175. *Walter P., b. Mar. 13, 1887; mar. Agnes Greiner, who was b. Mar. 13, 1902. Resides, Chula Vista, Calif.

176. Elizabeth (Ollie), b. Feb. 17, 1891; mar. Jesse Blackburn. Resides, San Diego, Calif.

144. JOHN WILLIAM CALVIN (1841-1925), Farmer, Pike County, Illinois. (John 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of John Calvin (106) and Rosanna (Sherwood) Calvin.

Born Oct. 20, 1841; died Dec. 5, 1925; married on July 31, 1867 to Matilda Wheeler, who was born June 13, 1849, died Jan. 6, 1930.

John W. Calvin was a prosperous and widely known farmer in Pike County, Illinois, and one of the leading men in his section. A jovial man fond of companionship, dinner at the Calvin farm was an important daily event. His own family consisting of eleven persons, it was a standing rule that there should be plates for twenty at the dinner table, and it was rare that every seat was not occupied. So famed was his hospitality that friends and neighbors for miles around who were passing by or could find a pretext for doing so would drop in for a good dinner and a pleasant evening, and were always welcome. A biographical sketch of John W. appears in a Pike County History.

His children were:

177. Effie R., b. Sept. 15, 1868; mar. Edwin Smith.
178. Edna, b. March 28, 1870; mar. Jesse Jackson, Alton, Illinois.
179. Elbina, b. June 17, 1872; d. Sept. 29, 1873.
180. Elmer, b. Sept. 12, 1874; d. Nov. 7, 1879.
181. *Thomas J., b. Dec. 12, 1876; d. July 23, 1944; mar. Emma McPherson.
182. Lucinda, b. Feb. 25, 1877; mar. Charles Davis.
183. John W., b. Jan. 24, 1882; mar. Winnie McPherson. Resides Trenton, Michigan.
184. Olive, b. Nov. 17, 1884; d. April 10, 1913.

185. Carna, b. March 14, 1888; mar. M. Booth, Wood River, Illinois.

149. REV. FRANCIS NAPOLEON* CALVIN (1856-1925), Pike County, Mo., Orlando, Florida. (John 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of John Calvin (106) and Mary (Hedges) Calvin.

Born in Pike County, Missouri, May 28, 1856; died at Orlando, Florida, June 9, 1925; married (1) Julia Boree, and on her death, (2) Mrs. Ida M. Oppenlander, a widow. Francis N. Calvin was educated at several schools, including the University of Chicago. He was ordained as a Minister of the Christian Church and served as Pastor of his church at Worcester, Mass., Quincy, Ill., Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Waco, Texas, (twice), Colorado Springs, Colo., Santa Ana, Calif., Corsicana, Texas, Warren, Ohio, and Bartow, Florida.

His children were:

186. Artie Belle, b. May 21, 1877; mar. _____ Clay, Hooperstown, Ill.
187. Enola C., b. Oct. 17, 1882; mar. _____ Handley, Springfield, Mo.
188. Francis, Jr., b. Jan. 17, 1892; resided some years past at St. Paul, Minn.

150. JAMES A. CALVIN (1847-1911?), Pike County, Missouri. (William 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of William H. Calvin (107) and Mary (Kitson) Calvin.

Born in Paynesville, Pike County, Missouri, in 1847; died at Vandalia, Missouri, about 1911; married Malvina Wood.

Children:

189. William A., b. 1870 in Pike Co. near Anada.
190. Mary Elizabeth, b. 1872.
191. Elizabeth, b. _____.
192. *Charles, b. 1876?; d. in Illinois.

193. George W., b. ____; resides at Louisiana, Mo., where he is on the staff of the Stark Nurseries.
194. Dora Lee, b. ____.
195. Julia Virtue, b. ____; mar. James Henry, Godfrey, Ill.

7th Generation

160. JAMES ELONZO CALVIN (1856-1916), Madison County, Illinois; Springfield, Missouri; Los Angeles and Alhambra, California. (Thomas F. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Thomas Fielding Calvin (133) and Mary (Randle) Calvin.

Born in Madison County, Illinois, April 23, 1856; died at Alhambra, California, Dec. 26, 1916; married Lulu Shields, Springfield, Missouri.

James E. Calvin grew up in Illinois and Southwest Missouri, but after his marriage removed to Arizona where he engaged in the hotel business at Yuma. He later sold out there and about 1890 located at Los Angeles, California, where he took part in the early development of the Southern California oil fields. Having acquired a competence he retired and established his home in the nearby town of Alhambra, where he died in 1916. He left no children.

161. JOHN WESLEY CALVIN (1858-1909), Madison County, Illinois, and Joplin, Missouri. (Thomas F. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Thomas Fielding Calvin (133) and Mary (Randle) Calvin.

Born in Madison County, Illinois, July 2, 1858; died at Joplin, Missouri, April 9, 1909; married Mollie Clark, daughter of Monroe Clark, a Virginian who was a well-known early settler in southwest Missouri. Coming from Illinois with his parents as a boy in his 'teens, John W. grew up at Joplin where he

was successfully engaged in the business of general insurance and underwriting.

Children:

196. *Clark Fielding, b. Oct. 18, 1882.
197. *John Courtney, b. Feb. 6, 1885.

166. CLAUDE WESLEY CALVIN (b. 1877), Joplin, Missouri; Manila, Philippine Islands; Washington, D.C.; Antofagasta, Chile; Lima, Peru; and Pasadena, California. (Thomas F. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Thomas Fielding Calvin (133) and Sarah (Rosson) Calvin.

Born at Joplin, Missouri, March 4, 1877; married Gertrude Beatrice Binner of Aberdeen, Scotland, daughter of Thomas W. and Anne (May) Binner of Aberdeen, who were both natives of Leeds, England.

Author and compiler of this history and genealogy. Graduate, Georgetown University, College of Law, Washington, D.C., (LL.B. 1912); admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia, June, 1912. Spent twenty years in the Philippine Islands and South America, first as an official of the Philippine Government and later in South America as a business executive and banker. Foreign languages, Spanish and French. See biographical sketch in Chapter 8 of Part I hereof. No children, only son having died in infancy. Now retired; residence Pasadena, California, (1944).

167. LEROY FIELDING CALVIN (b. 1880), Joplin, Missouri; Long Beach, California. (Thomas F. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Thomas Fielding Calvin (133) and Sarah (Rosson) Calvin.

Born at Joplin, Missouri, March 24, 1880; married Martha Ann Ranne of French and English descent. An expert Certified Public Accountant, he left his early employment at Joplin to accept a position as Auditor with an oil company in Oklahoma and later in Texas and California. Resigned to become a partner

with the Hugo Jones Organization, Tax Attorneys, Auditors and Accountants, at Long Beach, California, which is now the firm of Degele and Calvin at Long Beach.

Children:

198. Edgar Fielding, b. Oct. 8, 1912.
199. Sarah Cordelia, b. Aug. 6, 1914; mar. W. E. Tyhurst, Garden Grove, Calif.; one son, Robert.
200. Joseph Wesley, b. Jan. 22, 1923; mar. Marjorie Gay Portland. Joseph is now overseas with the U.S. Army Air Forces in British India. (1944).

170. WILLIAM GRANT CALVIN (1864-1931), Alhambra, Illinois; Pleasant Home, Oregon; Lewiston, Idaho. (William H. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.).

Son of William Henry Calvin (134) and Ellen (Robison) Calvin.

Born at Alhambra, Madison County, Illinois, April 27, 1864; died at Lewiston, Idaho, Feb. 13, 1931; married Rosa Mary Kelly who was born at Portland, Oregon, Feb. 17, 1867, died at Pleasant Home, Oregon, Sept. 12, 1895.

William G. Calvin accompanied his parents to Oregon about 1886, and was married in Sept., 1888, establishing his home at Pleasant Home, Multnomah County, Oregon, where he lived for thirty years, but in 1918 moved to Idaho where his brother Oliver had gone twenty years earlier. Resided in Idaho until his death at Lewiston in 1931.

Children were:

201. George, b. at Pleasant Home, Ore., Nov. 26, 1889; d. at Portland, Ore., Sept. 5, 1912. (Never married.)
202. Adda Marie, b. at Pleasant Home, Ore., June 22, 1891; went to Idaho as teacher in 1912; married David Edward Steiner April 15, 1916; moved in October, 1940,

to Seattle, Wash., where they now reside. Two children, Homer Calvin, (b. Oct. 31, 1917) and Rosella M. (b. June 13, 1923).

203. *Roy, b. Pleasant Home, Ore., Nov. 29, 1892; mar. Jessie Metcalfe; resides Kamiah, Idaho.

204. Ruth, b. at Pleasant Home, Ore., Feb. 17, 1895; an infant of only 6 months when her mother died Ruth was adopted by a cousin (Niblin family); mar. Ray Reitsma, a native of Holland, in Oct., 1917; resides near Portland, Ore.

171. OLIVER PRESSLEY CALVIN (b. 1875), Centralia, Illinois; Oregon; Greer, Idaho. (William H. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of William Henry Calvin (134) and Ellen (Robison) Calvin.

Born near Centralia, Illinois, Dec. 20, 1875; married Clara Johnson, July 1, 1903, at Lewiston, Idaho.

Oliver P. Calvin accompanied his parents as a child from Illinois to Kansas and later about 1886 to Oregon. Went to Idaho in 1898 where he was married at Lewiston in 1903. Engaged in ranching near Greer, Idaho, and has resided on his ranch for the past 40 years.

Children:

205. Helen Ruth, b. at Nez Perce, Idaho, Sept. 13, 1904; mar. Arden Dewey Schwartz at Clarkston, Wash., Sept. 20, 1924; two children; family now resides at Van Nuys, California.

206. Grace Viola, b. at Greer, Idaho, Jan. 29, 1907; mar. Eugene Peter Schwartz at Lewiston, Idaho, a brother of Arden D. Schwartz; four children; family resides at Zillah, Wash.

207. *Oliver, Jr., b. at Greer, Idaho, June 19, 1912; mar. Nancy Harris. Resides at Lewiston, Idaho.

175. WALTER P. CALVIN (b. 1887), Chula Vista, California. (Louis O. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Louis Oscar Calvin (135) and Lucinda (Walker) Calvin.

Born March 13, 1887; married Agnes Greiner, who was born March 13, 1902. Their home at Chula Vista, California, near San Diego, is only a few miles from the Mexican border.

Children:

208. Glenn Charles, b. March 13, 1921.
209. Eugene Edward, b. July 23, 1925.

181. THOMAS J. CALVIN (1876-1944), Pearl, Pike County, Illinois. (John W. 6, John 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of John William Calvin (144) and Matilda (Wheeler) Calvin.

Born Dec. 23, 1876; died July 23, 1944; married Emma McPherson on Dec. 2, 1900. Thomas J. Calvin was a well-known farmer in Pike County, Illinois, whose farm was located about three miles from the town of Pearl.

Children:

210. Etha M., b. June 27, 1902; mar. Asa Heavner of Pearl, Ill., on July 9, 1924.
211. Earl K., b. May 15, 1905; mar. Helen Fisher; resides at Wood River, Ill.
212. Edith M., b. Apr. 2, 1907; mar. Claude Grafford, Wood River, Ill.
213. Frank, b. Jan. 6, 1911.
- John, b. Feb. 2, 1914) twins.
- Jesse, b. Feb. 2, 1914)

192. CHARLES CALVIN (1876?- ?) (James A. 6, William H. 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of James A. Calvin (150) and Malvina (Wood) Calvin.

Born about 1876, probably in Pike County, Missouri; died in Illinois, date not learned; married Annie Morgan.

Children:

214. Lafayette, b. ____; mar. Mildred Carr.
215. James C., b. ____; unmarried.
216. Charles Tony Robert, b. ____.
217. Ruth, b. ____; mar. _____ Donnelly, Phila., Pa.
218. Florence, b. ____; mar. _____ McCune, East Aurora, Ill.
219. Cleonie, b. ____; mar. _____ Jennings, McCune Station, Mo.
220. Myrtle, b. ____; mar. _____ Sylvester, Kahoka, Mo.

8th Generation

196. CLARK FIELDING CALVIN (b. 1882), Joplin, Missouri. (John W. 7, Thomas F. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of John Wesley Calvin (161) and Mollie (Clark) Calvin.

Born at Joplin, Missouri, Oct. 18, 1882; married Laura Wiseman, who was born April 12, 1883. Resides at Joplin, Mo., where Clark F. Calvin has long been an executive with the Joplin Supply Company, dealers in lead and zinc mining machinery, equipment and supplies.

Children of Clark F. and Laura (Wiseman) Calvin:

221. Marybelle, b. Apr. 6, 1910; d. Dec. 16, 1938.
222. Geraldine, b. Aug. 14, 1916; mar. William Bobb.

197. JOHN COURTNEY CALVIN (b. 1885), Kansas City, Missouri. (John W. 7, Thomas F. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of John Wesley Calvin (161) and Mollie (Clark) Calvin.

Born at Joplin, Missouri, Feb. 6, 1885; married Maude Loomis, Occupation, Insurance, Kansas City, Mo.

One child:

223. *Richard Courtney, b. Oct. 7, 1913.

203. ROY CALVIN (b. 1892), Kamiah, Idaho. (William G. 7, William H. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of William Grant Calvin (170) and Rosa (Kelly) Calvin.

Born at Pleasant Home, Oregon, Nov. 29, 1892; married Jessie Metcalfe July 3, 1921. Rendered military service with U.S. Army during the first World War in 1918, thereafter returning to Idaho, where he now resides with his family at Kamiah.

Children:

224. Rosemarie, b. March 5, 1923.
225. James Dennis, b. Oct. 27, 1927.

207. OLIVER PRESSLEY CALVIN, JR. (b. 1912), Lewiston, Idaho. (Oliver P. 7, William H. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of Oliver Pressley Calvin (171) and Clara (Johnson) Calvin.

Born at Greer, Idaho, June 19, 1912; married Nancy Harris, July 3, 1937.

One child:

226. Peggy Joan, b. April 30, 1939.

9th Generation

223. RICHARD COURTNEY CALVIN (b. 1913), Kansas City, Missouri. (John Courtney 8, John W. 7, Thomas F. 6, Rev. Dennis 5, Peleg 4, Richard 3, Samuel 2, John 1.)

Son of John Courtney Calvin (197) and Maude (Loomis) Calvin.

Born at Joplin, Missouri, Oct. 7, 1913; married Marguerite Moore (b. 1916).

Children:

227. Carolyn Sue, b. Dec. 21, 1937.
228. Marilyn Ann, b. Aug. 17, 1940.

II

LUTHER CALVIN OF HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

(NOTE. The sources for data given herein regarding the immigrant Luther Calvin and his descendants are as a rule indicated by the text except in the case of Luther's son Joshua Calvin (232) and the latter's descendants. The genealogical data for these was furnished to the Compiler by the late R. Linnaeus Calvin (530) of Youngstown, Ohio, who devoted years to its collection from family records and through interviews and correspondence with members of the family in Ohio and elsewhere.)

1st Generation

229. LUTHER CALVIN, the Immigrant, (1705?-____), Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Date and place of birth not known, but since according to tradition Luther Calvin's parents (names unknown) were French Huguenot refugees who fled from the Picardy region of France some time before 1700 to England via Germany, Luther was probably born in one of the latter named countries--perhaps more likely England. The tradition regarding the flight of his parents from France as part of a group of Huguenot refugees has been fully related in Part I, Chapter 9, and will not be repeated here. The story of Luther's coming to America with others of the refugee group and of his settling in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, probably about 1725, has likewise been previously told in Chapter 11 of Part I, and need not be recounted. Fragmentary records indicate that Luther was a leader in early Hunterdon County and a man of enterprise and ability. No record has been found of his

marriage nor the date of his death, but as stated in Part I there is reason to believe that his wife's name may have been Heath, and that Luther probably died before the year 1778.

Present-day descendants of the immigrant Luther who live in eastern Ohio declare that he had five sons, named Luther, John, Stephen, Joshua, and Robert, and all of these have been traced and identified in later records. A great granddaughter of the immigrant, Mrs. Grace (Calvin) Taylor of New Jersey, in giving the names of Luther's children for the Genealogy of the Opdyke Family which had intermarried with the Calvins, stated: "his children were Luther, 2nd, who settled at Pattenburg, N.J.; Joshua, who went to Shenandoah, Va.; Olbo; and Lizzie, who married an Iliff and left a son James at Asbury, N.J." The name "Olbo" was evidently a mistake in copying what was intended for "John," but Mrs. Taylor apparently did not know of Stephen and Robert. The incompleteness of her list was quite possibly due to the departure from New Jersey after the Revolution of all of the brothers except Luther 2nd, her grandfather, thus causing knowledge to have been lost of some of the others.

The children of Luther Calvin, the immigrant, are therefore listed as six in number, undoubtedly all born in New Jersey, as follows:

230. *John, b. 1735?; d. June, 1804, in Mercer Co., Pa.
231. *Stephen, b. ____; moved to Cumberland Co., Pa.
232. *Joshua, b. Sept. 14, 1742; d. Oct. 4, 1832, in eastern Ohio.
233. *Robert, b. ____; moved to Hampshire Co., Va., about 1780.
234. *Luther, II, b. ____; d. 1834 in New Jersey.
235. Elizabeth (Lizzie), b. ____; mar. _____ Iliff, leaving a son James who lived at Asbury, N.J.

2nd Generation

230. JOHN CALVIN (1735?-1804), Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and Mercer County, Pennsylvania. (Luther 1.)

Son of the Immigrant, Luther Calvin (229).

Date and place of birth not known but he was probably a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, born possibly about 1735 or even earlier. If he was the John Calvin against whom there were proceedings for debt at Trenton on Feb. 8, 1766, and if it be assumed that he was then at least 30 years old, the year of his birth was not later than 1736. It seems likely that he may have been Luther's eldest son.

John and his brother Stephen moved from New Jersey to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, evidently soon after 1780, locating in Tyrone Township which is now a part of Blair County, Pa. If both of them were there in Feb., 1783, when Stephen was registered in the county militia, John was then apparently too old for military service (over 45), as his name does not appear in the militia lists. The 1790 Census for Cumberland County shows that John's family then comprised one boy over 16 years, four under 16, and one girl, besides himself and wife. As stated in Part I, Chapter 11, John Calvin and family finally located about 1800 in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, north of Pittsburgh, and John himself died there in June, 1804, his will having been the first will admitted to probate in Mercer County. Nothing is known of his wife except that her name was Agnes according to his will, from which extracts are given in Part I.

John Calvin's children, as named in his will, were:

236. Nancy, b. ____.
237. Polly, b. ____.
238. Luther, b. ____.
239. Stephen, b. ____. (Was between 26 and 45 years old in 1810.)
240. William, b. ____. (Between 26 and 45 in 1810.)

241. Gabriel, b. ____. (Served in the War of 1812; over 45 in 1820.)
242. *John, Jr., b. June, 1777; d. Oct. 3, 1865.
243. Catherine, b. ____.
244. Sally, b. ____.

231. STEPHEN CALVIN (____-____), Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. (Luther 1.)

Son of the Immigrant, Luther Calvin (229).

Born no doubt in Hunterdon County, New Jersey; date not known but as he was under 45 years of age in Feb., 1783, according to the militia records of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where Stephen had moved some time after 1780, he was evidently born after 1738. He was presumably married in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, before moving to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, as the 1790 Census for the latter county shows that his family then comprised three boys under 16 and four girls.

Stephen Calvin disappeared from Cumberland County after 1790 and probably went west with his brother John, but evidently did not locate in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, with the latter, as no record can be found of Stephen there. Where he went has not been definitely learned, but there is reason to believe that he may have gone down the Ohio River to Mason County, Kentucky, and that he was the Stephen Calvin who later settled across the river in Brown County, Ohio, where he died in 1821, leaving a son of the same name. See Part I, Chapter 11. The 1790 Census (Cumberland Co., Pa.) shows that Stephen then had a family of 3 sons and 4 daughters. Names of his children unknown but it is surmised that James and Robert Calvin who were early settlers in Beaver County, Pa., were his sons. See Part II, V(c). However, as this is conjecture for which no proof has yet been found, the children of Stephen Calvin are not listed herein.

232. JOSHUA CALVIN (1742-1832), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia); and Mahoning Co., Ohio. (Luther 1.)

Son of the Immigrant, Luther Calvin (229).

Born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sept. 14, 1742; died in Mahoning County, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1832; married Sarah Opdyke about 1766, undoubtedly in Hunterdon County, where all their children were born and where the Opdykes resided.

A full account has been given in Part I, Chapter 11, of the removal of Joshua Calvin and family from New Jersey to Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia), about 1786, where they remained many years, and of the later migration of Joshua and wife and all of their surviving sons to Portage and Mahoning Counties in eastern Ohio. The particulars there set forth accordingly need not be repeated here.

Joshua and Sarah Calvin had eight sons as follows:

245. *Samuel, b. Dec. 22, 1767; d. June 5, 1854.
246. *Benjamin, b. Jan. 30, 1770.
247. *Luther, b. May 5, 1772; d. Nov. 1, 1841.
248. *David, b. June 18, 1775.
249. *Mahlon, b. Aug. 1, 1777; d. Jan. 13, 1852.
250. *Robert, b. Feb. 9, 1780; d. May 31, 1870.
251. *Joshua, b. May 19, 1782; d. Feb. 19, 1804.
252. John, b. Oct. 24, 1784; d. Dec. 19, 1785.

233. ROBERT CALVIN (____-____), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; and Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia). (Luther 1.)

Son of the Immigrant, Luther Calvin (229).

Robert was undoubtedly a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, but the date of his birth has not been learned. He was apparently the first of the immigrant Luther Calvin's sons to leave New Jersey, going to Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia), probably about 1779 or 1780 as he acquired land there by deed dated March 25, 1780. The Virginia tax census of 1782 for Hampshire County, shows Robert Calvin's

name with a family of four, presumably himself, wife, and two children. The 1784 tax census indicates he then had a third child. This small family induces the belief that Robert had then not been long married and that he was probably one of the younger of the five New Jersey brothers.

So far as can be learned Robert Calvin lived in Hampshire County the rest of his life. There are various land transfers of record there from and to him between 1780 and 1815, from which it appears his wife's name was Nancy. The last deed in which he figured was in 1815 when he transferred 345 acres of land to Stephen Calvin, part of which land was described as "adjoining lands of Luther Calvin, Jr." Robert may have died shortly after this transfer. It seems likely that both Stephen and Luther "Jr.," were sons of Robert, as the names indicate New Jersey origin and they cannot be otherwise identified. Luther "Jr.," appears in several land transfers down to 1822, after which there is no further record of him and he may have gone west. Stephen seems to have remained in Hampshire County and to have died there sometime between 1827 and 1832, leaving two minor children. In this connection see also Part I, Chapter 11. Robert Calvin had at least one and perhaps several children in addition to his presumed sons Stephen and Luther, but their name or names are not known, and Robert's children, based on the above conjecture, are listed as:

253. Luther, b. ____. (Possibly the oldest as he bore his grandfather's name.)
254. Stephen, b. ____; d. between 1827 and 1832 when the Court appointed "Simion Hall as Guardian for Maria and Stephen Calvin, orphans of Stephen Calvin, deceased, who are under 14 years of age."

234. LUTHER CALVIN II (____-1834), Hunterdon County, New Jersey. (Luther 1.)

Son of the Immigrant, Luther Calvin (229).

The date of Luther II's birth, presumably in Hunterdon Co., has not been learned, but he evidently

died in 1834 as New Jersey records show that inventory was made of his estate May 30, 1834. If it be assumed he was between 80 and 85 years old at his death, he must have been born between 1749 and 1754. Although here listed as the youngest of the immigrant Luther's sons, this is merely conjecture as the birth date of only one of them, Joshua, is definitely known. According to his granddaughter, Mrs. Grace (Calvin) Taylor, Luther married Catherine Britton, date of marriage not given, and their home was at Pattenburg, New Jersey.

Luther II was the only one of the five sons of the immigrant Luther who did not leave New Jersey. All the known facts regarding him have already been told in Part I, Chapter 11, to which attention is called. The children of Luther Calvin II, as given by his granddaughter Mrs. Taylor, were eight in number, as follows:

255. Thisbe, b. ____; mar. _____ Carter.
256. *Joshua B., b. 1779; d. 1856; mar. Nancy Opdyke.
257. Elizabeth, b. ____; mar. Spencer Carter.
258. Katie, b. ____; mar. _____ Hummer.
259. *Nathaniel B., b. ____; d. 1839.
260. Luther III, b. ____.
261. Mary, b. ____.
262. *Robert, b. ____.

3rd Generation

242. JOHN CALVIN, JR. (1777-1865), Hunterdon County, New Jersey?; Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; and Mercer County, Pennsylvania. (John 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John Calvin (230).

Born in June, 1777, probably in Hunterdon County, New Jersey; died near Washingtonville, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1865. Date of marriage and name of wife not known. Evidently accompanied his parents as a boy from New Jersey and Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, to Mercer County in western Pa. Served in the War of 1812.

The number and names of his children not learned except that he had a son Aaron who settled near Washingtonville, Ohio, and that John went to live with him in his old age and died there at the age of 88.

Known child:

263. *Aaron, b. 1816; d. March 21, 1885.

245. SAMUEL CALVIN (1767-1854), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Hampshire County, Virginia; and Mahoning County, Ohio. (Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (232) and Sarah (Opdyke) Calvin.

Born in Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Dec. 22, 1767; died in Mahoning County, Ohio, June 5, 1854; married Margaret Allen in Virginia, who was born Feb. 10, 1775, and died May 17, 1842. Both Samuel and his wife are buried in the Disciples Cemetery west of Greenford, Ohio.

Samuel, as Joshua's eldest son, grew up in New Jersey and was a young man of about 19 when he moved with his parents to Hampshire County, Virginia, in 1786. He was probably married about 1797, as his first child was born in Sept. 1798. In 1801 Samuel and his brother Luther acquired 280 acres of land on the South Branch of the Potomac River in Hampshire County, by patent from the Commonwealth of Virginia. Here Samuel lived with his family until 1816 when he sold out and moved to Mahoning County, Ohio, Green Township, where he bought 210 acres of land, residing there the rest of his life. In 1834 he donated two acres of his land for school purposes and the Locust Grove School was later established there.

He had eight children, as follows:

264. Joshua, b. Sept. 12, 1798; d. Feb. 5, 1881; never mar.
265. *Robert, b. Aug. 22, 1800; d. May 21, 1880.
266. Isabel, b. Sept. 12, 1802; d. March 28, 1861; mar. Michael Roller.

267. Catherine, b. in 1805; d. in 1888; never married.
268. Elizabeth, b. ____; mar. Alexander McBride.
269. Margaret, b. ____; mar. Hugh Blair.
270. Mary, b. 1811; d. 1887; mar. Edward Vaughn.
271. Sarah, b. ____; mar. _____ McQuiston.

246. BENJAMIN CALVIN (1770-____), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Hampshire County, Virginia; and Portage County, Ohio. (Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (232) and Sarah (Opdyke) Calvin.

Born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Bethlehem Township, Jan. 30, 1770; accompanied his parents to Hampshire County, Va., as a boy in 1786. Grew up and married Rebecca Parker in Virginia and lived there until 1808 when he removed to Palmyra Township, Portage County, Ohio. Date of death not learned.

Four children, as follows:

272. John, b. ____.
273. *Albert O., b. 1801; d. Feb. 9, 1845.
274. Sarah, b. ____.
275. Elizabeth, b. ____.

247. LUTHER CALVIN (1772-1841), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Hampshire County, Virginia; and Mahoning County, Ohio. (Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (232) and Sarah (Opdyke) Calvin.

Born in Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, May 5, 1772; died in Mahoning County, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1841; married Lydia Cool in Hampshire County, Virginia. She was born June 25, 1768 and died May 11, 1857. Luther went with his parents to Virginia from New Jersey in 1786 and after his marriage joined with his brother Samuel in 1801 in acquiring 280 acres of Virginia state land on the South Branch of the Potomac River in Hampshire County. Here Luther made his home until 1816 when like his brother Samuel he sold out and moved to Mahoning

County, Ohio, locating in Green Township where he bought a half section (320 acres) of land. On this he later built a substantial brick home where he spent the rest of his days.

The children of Luther and Lydia (Cool) Calvin were:

276. *Philip, b. Dec. 7, 1798; d. Nov. 6, 1879; mar. Ann Nancy Roller.
277. Mary, b. 1801; d. 1824; mar. William Paxton, East Palestine, Ohio.
278. *John, b. 1803; mar. Elizabeth Ketch.
279. *David, b. Sept. 18, 1805; d. March 1, 1877; mar. Lydia Roller.
280. Sarah, b. Oct. 17, 1807; d. Dec. 19, 1876; never mar.
281. *Joshua, b. Sept. 23, 1809; d. July 21, 1888; mar. Ann Ketch.
282. Luther, b. Nov. 9, 1811; d. Feb. 26, 1896; never mar.

248. DAVID CALVIN (1775-____), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Hampshire and Loudoun Counties, Virginia; and Portage County, Ohio. (Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (232) and Sarah (Opdyke) Calvin.

Born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, June 18, 1775; died probably in Williams County, Ohio, date not learned; married in Virginia to Catherine McDaniel about 1800 or 1801. David accompanied his parents as a child from New Jersey to Hampshire County, Virginia, where he grew up and married. After his marriage he is believed to have lived a few years in Loudoun County, Virginia, but in 1804 he moved with his family to what is now Portage Co., Ohio, having been the first of Joshua Calvin's sons to settle in Ohio. Some of his brothers followed him in 1808 and in 1816 the rest of the clan made the move. See also Part I, Chapter 11. David later moved to Williams County, Ohio, and presumably died there.

David and Catherine (McDaniel) Calvin had twelve children, as follows:

283. *Joshua, b. Mar. 15, 1802; d. Aug. 17, 1878; twice mar.
284. *Horatis, b. ____; Portage and Williams Cos., Ohio.
285. Stephen, b. ____; lived in Steuben Co., Indiana.
286. *Vincent, b. ____; settled in Williams Co., Ohio.
287. Luther, b. ____; resided in Palmyra, Ohio; served in War of 1812.
288. David, b. ____.
289. *Seth, b. June 17, 1824; d. May 9, 1883; mar. Mary J. Church.
290. Hannah, b. ____.
291. Sarah, b. ____.
292. Amy, b. ____.
293. Urania, b. ____.
294. Rhoda, b. May 13, 1821; d. Aug. 8, 1896; mar. Lorin Bigelow; resided at Palmyra, Ohio.

249. MAHLON CALVIN (1777-1852), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Hampshire County, Virginia (West Virginia); and Portage County, Ohio. (Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (232) and Sarah (Opdyke) Calvin.

Born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Bethlehem Township, Aug. 1, 1777; died in Portage County, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1852; married Isabella Haggard of Palmyra, Ohio, who was born Dec. 30, 1795 and died Sept. 17, 1867. Mahlon accompanied his parents from New Jersey to Hampshire County, Virginia (West Va.), as a boy of nine or ten "driving the cattle behind the wagons." He moved from Virginia to Palmyra Township, Portage County, Ohio, in 1808, then still unmarried, but later acquired himself a wife at Palmyra and became the owner of 400 acres of land in Palmyra Township. According to his grandson, Alvin M. Day of Deerfield, Ohio, Mahlon Calvin was also for some time the owner of a general store in the neighborhood, and Mr. Day,

himself now nearly 80, recalls that as a boy he often heard of the stories and anecdotes told by Mahlon and other early settlers who in the wintertime were accustomed to gather about the big wood stove in the rear of the store. See also Part I, Chapter 11.

Mahlon and Isabella Calvin had eight children, as follows:

295. *Samuel O., b. Feb. 8, 1820; d. May 6, 1884.
296. James H., b. Sept. 25, 1821; d. April 16, 1850; never mar.
297. Lydia, b. Nov. 4, 1823; d. Oct. 15, 1891; mar. Jacob C. Earnest (Ernst?); resided at Palmyra, Ohio.
298. Sarah J., b. Jan. 27, 1826; d. Aug. 17, 1851; mar. James Byers, Palmyra, Ohio.
299. Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1827; d. Feb. 3, 1900; mar. Hirtland Card; moved to Iowa.
300. Catherine M., b. July 10, 1829; d. Jan. 5, 1865; mar. Wilson Buggles, Palmyra, Ohio.
301. *William H., b. Mar. 15, 1832; d. July 29, 1915; mar. Mariah Grate.
302. Amanda I., b. July 28, 1835; d. Aug. 8, 1911; mar. Rev. Hinman F. Day (b. Nov. 15, 1829, d. Mar. 28, 1903); resided near Palmyra, Ohio; three children: Bleecher F., Lillian L., and Alvin M. Day, b. respectively in 1854, 1855, and 1864.

250. ROBERT CALVIN (1780-1870), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Hampshire County, Virginia (West Virginia); and Portage County, Ohio. (Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (232) and Sarah (Opdyke) Calvin.

Born in Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Feb. 9, 1780; died May 31, 1870; married Margaret Fisher of Palmyra, Ohio, who was born June 6, 1800 and died Jan. 21, 1872. Robert was only six years old when his parents moved from New Jersey to

Hampshire County, Virginia. He was one of the second group of the family which moved from Virginia to Ohio in 1808, locating in Portage County.

He and his wife Margaret had eleven children, namely:

303. Joshua, b. ____.
304. Mahlon, b. ____; mar. and lived at Palmyra, Ohio; had one daughter who died young. The tale has been passed down that Mahlon was working in the woods one day when he heard the news of the Mexican War. He at once threw his ax with great force sticking it into a tree, then rode away to the war and was never heard of again. The ax is said to have remained in the tree several years.
305. *John, b. June 5, 1821; d. Oct. 21, 1909; lived near Palmyra.
306. Philip, b. ____, lived in Eau Claire, Michigan.
307. Robert, b. in 1838; d. 1917; never mar.
308. *Nun, b. 1831; d. 1882; lived in Palmyra Township, Portage County, Ohio.
309. Sarah, b. ____; mar. Lorin Dix.
310. Margaret, b. ____; mar. _____ Gano; resided in Michigan.
311. Priscilla, b. ____; mar. Benjamin Haggard; resided in Deerfield, Ohio.
312. Ellen, b. ____; mar. John Dix; lived in Palmyra, Ohio.
313. Zachariah, b. April 10, 1825; died in infancy.

251. JOSHUA CALVIN (1782-1804), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Hampshire County, Virginia (West Virginia). (Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (232) and Sarah (Opdyke) Calvin.

Born, Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, May 19, 1782; died in Hampshire County, Virginia, Feb. 19, 1804; married Sarah Tate, who was

born June 16, 1779 and died Jan. 29, 1847. Joshua's death occurred at the early age of 22. His widow and young son moved to Mahoning County, Ohio, with the elder Joshua and party in 1816, where Sarah on her death was buried in the Locust Grove Cemetery in Green Township.

One child:

314. *John Tate, b. Dec. 7, 1803; d. June 20, 1866.

256. JOSHUA B. CALVIN (1779-1856), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Bucks County, Pennsylvania. (Luther 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin II (234) and Catherine (Britton) Calvin.

Born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1779; died in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1856 but was buried in the cemetery at Milford, New Jersey; was married on Feb. 11, 1802, to Nancy Opdyke, as shown by Hunterdon County records and those of the Baptistown Church. Joshua and his wife seem to have lived for a time at Frenchtown, New Jersey, and their son Jonathan B. Calvin according to the Opdyke Genealogy was the first child born in Frenchtown (1803). The family later moved across the Delaware River to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where Joshua engaged in farming. During the War of 1812 he held the rank of Captain at Marcus Hook below Philadelphia. At the close of the war he bought a large farm on the Delaware River in Bucks County, where he raised a large family and lived the rest of his life. He was a leading man in his section and served two terms in the Pennsylvania State Legislature from about 1822. His son Luther was also elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature somewhat later.

Joshua B. and Nancy (Opdyke) Calvin had thirteen children, as follows:

315. Jonathan B., b. 1803; located in Seneca Co., N.Y.
316. Catherine, b. 1805.

317. *Richard, b. Feb. 1, 1806; mar. Martha Hann.
318. Grace, b. 1810; mar. David Taylor. Mrs. Taylor furnished the data regarding the Calvins for the Opdyke Genealogy.
319. Clarissa, b. 1811; mar. Samuel Stewart.
320. Frances, b. 1813; mar. Ingham Waterhouse.
321. Rebecca, b. 1815; mar. William Lawson.
322. Luther, b. 1817.
323. Susanna, b. 1819.
324. Joshua, b. 1822; mar. Sarah Kitchin.
325. *Samuel, b. 1825; mar. Hannah Opdyke.
326. Ann Eliza, b. 1827; mar. John Mettler.
327. William, b. 1829.

259. NATHANIEL B. CALVIN (____-1839), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Seneca County, New York (?); and Sussex County, New Jersey. (Luther 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin II (234) and Catherine (Britton) Calvin.

Born no doubt in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, but date not learned; died in Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1839 (New Jersey records); no record found of his marriage. Nathaniel is said to have moved to Seneca County, New York, where he lived for several years, but later returned to New Jersey in Sussex County, where he engaged in the milling business. A biography of his son R. T. Calvin (Robert T.?) states that Nathaniel served in the War of 1812 and was a prominent man in Sussex County.

The name of only one child learned, namely:

328. *R. T. (Robert T.?), b. Apr. 23, 1823, in Sussex Co., N.J.

262. ROBERT CALVIN (____-___), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Seneca County, New York(?); South Bend, Indiana(?). (Luther 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin II (234) and Catherine (Britton) Calvin.

Robert was the youngest child of Luther Calvin II as given in the Opdyke Genealogy but nothing has been

learned of the dates of birth, death, and marriage nor the name of his wife. He seems to have disappeared from Hunterdon County and may have gone to Seneca County, New York, where his older brother Nathaniel lived for some years. If so he may have been the father of one Robert Gilliland Calvin who was born in New York in 1829 and whose parents later moved to South Bend, Indiana. No proof has been found of this conjecture but the circumstances seem to make it a reasonable one. Therefore, as a surmise, Robert may have been the father of:

329. *Robert Gilliland, b. Mar. 28, 1829; d. Jan. 22, 1906.

4th Generation

263. AARON CALVIN (1816-1885), Mercer County, Pennsylvania; Mahoning County, Ohio. (John, Jr. 3, John 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John Calvin, Jr. (242), and grandson of John Calvin of the five New Jersey brothers.

Aaron was born in 1816, undoubtedly in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where his father was evidently then living; died near Washingtonville, Ohio, March 21, 1885; married Amanda Roller (1818-1887), daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Hardy) Roller who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1814. Aaron Calvin moved from western Pennsylvania, as a young man and joined his kinsmen in Green Township of Mahoning County, Ohio, first making his home with his second cousin Robert Calvin (265). After his marriage Aaron acquired a 100-acre farm west of Washingtonville, where he lived the rest of his life and where he was joined by his father, John, Jr., in his old age. Aaron served as a trustee of Green Township from 1853 to 1855.

He had two daughters:

330. Soloma, b. Aug. 17, 1845; d. May 25, 1920; mar. _____ Wilson; resided in Washingtonville, Ohio.

331. Adelia, b. ____; mar. _____ Webster.

265. ROBERT CALVIN (1800-1880), Hampshire County, Virginia (West Virginia); and Mahoning County, Ohio. (Samuel 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Samuel Calvin (245) and Margaret (Allen) Calvin.

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia (West Virginia), Aug. 22, 1800; died in Mahoning County, Ohio, May 21, 1880; married Jane McBride, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte (Cool) McBride, Jane having been born Jan. 22, 1817 and died Jan. 2, 1880. Robert Calvin came from Virginia with his parents in 1816 as a boy of 16 and after his marriage acquired a 160-acre farm near them in Green Township of Mahoning County, Ohio, where he lived the rest of his life and which is still in the family. His home was a brick dwelling now torn down. He also for a time owned 800 acres of land in Crawford County, Illinois.

He had nine children, as follows:

332. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1835; d. Dec. 24, 1917; mar. George Lewis and removed to Illinois.

333. Margaret, b. Mar. 2, 1838; d. Jan. 24, 1923; mar. Joseph Stafford who was b. in 1832 and d. in 1918. Joseph was a school teacher at Locust Grove, later engaging in the milling business at Canfield, Ohio, with his brother-in-law Allen Calvin.

334. *Samuel V., b. Nov. 26, 1840; d. Nov. 9, 1905; twice mar.

335. *Allen, b. Aug. 19, 1842; d. Nov. 9, 1905; twice mar.

336. *Dr. Aaron W., b. May 18, 1846; d. Dec. 18, 1881; mar. Hannah J. Fowler.

337. Charlotte, b. Feb. 5, 1848; d. Mar. 31, 1918; mar. William A. Cochel; removed to Missouri.

338. *Robert, b. Dec. 16, 1850; d. Feb. 20, 1904; mar. Dora A. Walter.

339. Jane, b. Dec. 16, 1850; mar. Joseph Roller. (338) and (339) were twins.
340. Hiram, b. June 16, 1844; d. July 16, 1844.

273. ALBERT O. CALVIN (1801-1845), Hampshire County, Virginia (West Virginia); and Portage County, Ohio. (Benjamin 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Benjamin Calvin (246) and Rebecca (Parker) Calvin.

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia (West Va.), in 1801; died in Portage County, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1845; married Rachael _____, born in 1802, died June 12, 1850. Albert Calvin came to Portage County, Ohio, with his parents in 1808 when he was a young boy of 7.

One son known:

341. Ransom, b. ____; mar. and had one son; lived in Michigan.

276. PHILIP CALVIN (1798-1879), Hampshire County, Virginia (West Virginia); and Mahoning County, Ohio. (Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin (247) and Lydia (Cool) Calvin.

Born Dec. 7, 1798 in Hampshire County, Virginia (West Va.); died Nov. 6, 1879; married Ann Nancy Roller, born April 23, 1798, died Nov. 30, 1883, who was the daughter of Baltzer and Alse (Rose) Roller. Baltzer Roller was one of the pioneers of eastern Ohio where he came from Pennsylvania in 1803. Philip Calvin acquired 320 acres of land in Mahoning County, Ohio, where he came with his parents when 18 years old. 240 acres of his land was in Green Township and 80 acres in Beaver Township. Philip served as trustee of Green Township in 1846 and 1847. On his death he gave each of his four children 80 acres of his land. He and his wife are both buried at the Locust Grove Cemetery.

Their four children were:

342. Hannah, b. Jan. 2, 1823; d. Jan. 6, 1864; mar. Henry Hendricks, who was b. Nov.

22, 1819, d. Oct. 5, 1894; both buried at Locust Grove Cemetery, Green Township, Mahoning County, Ohio.

343. *John R., b. Mar. 4, 1826; d. July 1, 1890; mar. Lovina Roller.

344. David P. Calvin, b. in 1828; d. in 1893; mar. Mary Roller (b. 1829, d. 1899) who was a daughter of John B. Roller and granddaughter of Baltzer Roller. David was a farmer and later a storekeeper at Washingtonville, Ohio. Names of his children not learned.

345. *Luther B., b. April 28, 1831; d. June 28, 1915; mar. three times.

278. JOHN CALVIN (1803-____), Hampshire County, Virginia (West Va.); Mahoning and Hancock Counties, Ohio. (Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin (247) and Lydia (Cool) Calvin.

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia (West Va.), in 1803; date of death not learned; came to Mahoning County, Ohio, from Virginia with his parents in 1816; married Elizabeth Ketch, who was born Sept. 24, 1803, died April 21, 1887. John Calvin had an 80-acre farm just across the line in Beaver Township, Mahoning County, but sold this in 1865 and moved with his family to Hancock County, Ohio, near Forest.

He had four children:

346. *William, b. ____; mar. Ann Harmon.

347. *Stephen, b. ____; mar. Mary Miller.

348. Lydia, b. ____; mar. Than Miller.

349. Catherine, b. Oct. 8, 1832; d. Jan. 28, 1873; mar. Luther B. Calvin (345), a cousin.

279. DAVID CALVIN (1804-1877), Hampshire County, Virginia (West Va.); and Mahoning County, Ohio. (Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin (247) and Lydia (Cool) Calvin.

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia (West Va.), Sept. 18, 1805; died in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 1, 1877; was twice married (1) to Lydia Roller, daughter of the pioneer Baltzer Roller who came to Ohio in 1803; Lydia was born Dec. 25, 1806, died Nov. 1, 1850; and (2) in 1852 to Sarah Morris. Coming to Ohio with his parents from Virginia in 1816 as a boy of 11, David was first married about 1826 and in 1834 acquired a 100-acre farm in the heart of the Calvin neighborhood of Green Township, Mahoning County. It was David Calvin who deeded two acres of his farm in 1847 for church and cemetery purposes, on which are now located the Locust Grove Baptist Church and the Locust Grove Cemetery where so many of the eastern Ohio Calvins are buried. The site is about a mile and a quarter east of the town of Greenford, Ohio, and about 6 miles northeast of Salem, Ohio. Many of the long-established annual Calvin family reunions have also been held at Locust Grove. Both David and his wife Lydia are buried in the Locust Grove Cemetery established through David's donation. On his death he divided the remaining 98 acres of his farm equally between his sons John and Luther.

David and Lydia Calvin had eight children, and there was one child by David's second wife, Sarah:

1st Marriage:

350. Mary, b. July 18, 1827; d. Sept. 20, 1894; mar. Pearson D. Cook, who was b. Oct. 2, 1825; d. Nov. 4, 1902, and was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cool) Cook. Both Mary and her husband are buried at Locust Grove Cemetery.

351. *John W., b. Feb. 10, 1830; d. Dec. 16, 1893; mar. Elizabeth Forney.

352. *Jacob, b. 1832; d. 1862; mar. Lydia Messerly.

353. Sarah A., b. ____; mar. Joseph Stoffer; moved to Mich.

354. *Philip R., b. June 8, 1838; d. 1905; mar. Mary Mitchley.

355. *Luther S., b. 1843; d. 1906; mar. Jennie Snodgrass.

356. Elsie J., b. 1845; d. 1916; mar. Wesley Moore.
357. Hannah, b. ____.

2nd Marriage:

358. L. Maria, b. Sept. 21, 1853; d. Sept. 8, 1872.

281. JOSHUA CALVIN (1809-1888), Hampshire County, Virginia (West Virginia); Mahoning County, Ohio. (Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin (247) and Lydia (Cool) Calvin.

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia (West Va.), Sept. 25, 1809; died July 21, 1888; married Ann Ketch, born Jan. 27, 1821, died June 15, 1859. Joshua came from Virginia to Mahoning Co., Ohio, with his parents as a boy of 7. After growing up and marrying he established his home on an 80-acre farm which had been part of the home place of his father, located in the Locust Grove neighborhood of Green Township. Both Joshua and his wife are buried at Locust Grove as were all of their children except one.

They had eight children:

359. *John P., b. Feb. 29, 1840; d. Feb. 17, 1889; mar. Mary Dye.
360. George, b. 1842; d. in Union Army during the Civil War; buried at Nashville, Tenn.
361. Mary J., b. April 3, 1844; d. June 16, 1913; mar. Samuel G. Mellinger.
362. *Frank B., b. 1846; d. 1911; mar. Ann Zimmerman.
363. Lovina, b. 1848; d. Jan. 2, 1921; mar. Joseph Moore (1847-1922), of Washingtonville, Ohio, who served in the Civil War.
364. Margaret, b. 1851; d. 1903; never mar.
365. Emma, b. 1855; d. 1924; mar. David S. Calvin (387).
366. Joseph, b. 1859; d. 1905; never mar.

283. JOSHUA CALVIN (1802-1878), Loudoun County, Virginia(?); Portage and Williams Counties, Ohio. (David 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of David Calvin (248) and Catherine (McDaniel) Calvin.

Born in Virginia, probably Loudoun County, March 15, 1802; died August 17, 1878, presumably in Williams County, Ohio; was twice married (1) to Elizabeth Ann _____, who was born Aug. 9, 1801 and died about 1835; and (2) to Hannah Cassidy, apparently in 1836. Joshua was only two years old in 1804 when his father David moved from Virginia to Portage County, Ohio--the first of the Calvin clan to make the move from Virginia. Joshua evidently grew up in Portage County and was first married there about 1824, but some time after June, 1835, he moved to Williams County, Ohio, in the extreme northwestern corner of the state. He was the father of twelve children, seven by his first wife and five by the second.

They were:

1st Marriage:

367. Ann H., b. Mar. 20, 1825; mar. Eli Gilbert.
368. Catherine, b. May 1, 1827; mar. ___ Silcock.
369. Stephen, b. May 8, 1829; located in Steuben Co., Ind.
370. Beniah M., b. July 23, 1831; resided in Williams Co., Ohio.
371. Lewis M., b. Aug. 25, 1832; resided in Greeley, Colo.
372. *Andrew J., b. April 10, 1834; Williams Co., Ohio.
373. *Walter G., b. June 1, 1835; mar. Mary Shipley Leek.

2nd Marriage:

374. Joshua, b. Feb. 12, 1837.
375. Adam McG., b. Mar. 31, 1838.
376. Elizabeth, b. April 4, 1852.
377. Estella, b. Sept. 28, 1853.
378. Mertella, b. Mar. 22, 1856.

284. HORATIS CALVIN (____-____), Portage and Williams Counties, Ohio. (David 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of David Calvin (248) and Catherine (McDaniel) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned; is said to have grown up and married in Portage County, Ohio, but later moved to Williams County, Ohio, where his older brother Joshua also transferred his home. The name of Horatis' wife not learned, nor the date of his marriage.

Two known children were:

379. *David, b. ____; lived in Williams Co., Ohio.
380. Smith, b. ____; mar. ____ Bush, and later on her death he mar. her sister; no other data.

286. VINCENT CALVIN (____-____), Portage and Williams Counties, Ohio. (David 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of David Calvin (248) and Catherine (McDaniel) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned; married and settled in Williams County, Ohio, where his brothers Joshua and Horatis had located. Name of wife and date of marriage not learned, but he is said to have had three sons:

381. Seth, b. ____; mar. but had no children.
382. Luther, b. ____; mar.; one daughter, name not learned.
383. Sylvester, b. ____.

289. SETH CALVIN (1824-1883), Portage County, Williams County, and Leetonia, Ohio. (David 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of David Calvin (248) and Catherine (McDaniel) Calvin.

Born in Portage County, Ohio, June 17, 1824; died Leetonia, Ohio, May 9, 1883; married Mary J. Church, who was born Oct. 4, 1821, and died Dec. 29, 1898. Seth and his family lived in Palmyra, Portage County,

Ohio, but later returned to Palmyra in 1864. After several years there, they moved their home to Leetonia, Ohio, where they lived until their deaths, although both of them were buried at Palmyra.

They had eight children, as follows:

384. James Wallace, b. June 17, 1844; d. Oct. 2, 1875; never mar.
385. Amy A., b. Aug. 8, 1846; d. Aug. 8, 1912; mar. Lewis Evans; lived at Leetonia, Ohio, but later moved to Beaver Falls, Pa.
386. Sarah J., b. Jan. 14, 1848; d. 1922; mar. William Ritter.
387. David S., b. May 29, 1850; d. Oct. 22, 1926; mar. twice (1) in Williams Co., Ohio, wife's name not learned, one daughter; (2) Emma Calvin (1855-1924), no children second marriage.
388. Cornelia E., b. Aug. 13, 1852; d. May 22, 1865.
389. *Franklin D., b. Mar. 12, 1855; d. May 15, 1931; mar. Margaret Hall.
390. Andrew J., b. May 7, 1857; d. Feb. 18, 1862.
391. George M., b. Nov. 22, 1859; d. Oct. 28, 1860.

295. SAMUEL O. CALVIN (1820-1884), Portage County, Ohio. (Mahlon 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Mahlon Calvin (249) and Isabella (Haggard) Calvin.

Born in Portage County, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820; died May 6, 1884; married Emily Swim (b. 1829, d. Jan. 1, 1870); both buried in Palmyra Township, Portage County.

There were two children:

392. Clesta, b. ____; mar. _____ Meade; lived at Indianapolis, Ind.
393. Frank, b. June 11, 1851; d. Dec. 22, 1891; mar. Genecra Folk; two children; Blanche (b. Nov. 20, 1873) and James (no data).

301. WILLIAM H. CALVIN (1832-1915), Portage County, and Alliance, Ohio. (Mahlon 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Mahlon Calvin (249) and Isabella (Haggard) Calvin.

Born in Portage County, Ohio, March 15, 1832; died July 29, 1915; married Mariah Grate; made their home near Alliance, Ohio.

Four children:

394. Frances, b. ____.
395. Alva, b. ____.
396. Bertha, b. ____.
397. Jennie, b. ____.

305. JOHN CALVIN (1821-1909), Portage County, Ohio. (Robert 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin (250) and Margaret (Fisher) Calvin.

Born in Portage County, Ohio, June 5, 1821; died in same county Oct. 21, 1909; married Margaret Fisher, who was born April 10, 1822 and died Dec. 4, 1892. John and his family made their home near Palmyra, Ohio, in Portage County, where he owned 500 acres of land. He and his wife are both buried in a cemetery two miles northwest of Palmyra.

There were ten children:

398. Joshua, b. Dec. 7, 1848; d. Apr. 1, 1926; mar. Ella Dix; no children.
399. Urania, b. ____; mar. Thomas Thomas; lived in Palmyra, Ohio.
400. George, b. 1851; d. 1930; mar. Rebecca Gilbert; no children.
401. Maryette, b. June 17, 1853; d. Nov. 2, 1899; never mar.
402. Rhoda, b. ____; mar. Sylvester Rogers; reside Aurora Township, Portage Co.
403. Robert, b. ____; mar. Anna (Seibert) Calvin, widow of William C. Calvin (408); no children.
404. Esther, b. 1858; mar. (1) James Jones (2) _____ Davis.

405. Sarah, b. ____; mar. Miles Gano, Palmyra, Ohio.
406. Hattie, b. ___ ; mar. Reuben Earnest (Ernst?).
407. Ellen, b. ____; mar. J. R. Richards; reside Riverside, California.

308. NUN CALVIN (1831-1882), Portage County, Ohio. (Robert 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin (250) and Margaret (Fisher) Calvin.

Born in 1831 in Portage County, Ohio; died in same county in 1882; married Mary _____; who was born in 1838 and died in 1927. Nun and his family lived in Palmyra Township and he and his wife are both buried northwest of Palmyra.

They had four children:

408. *William C., b. 1862; d. 1922; twice married.
409. Hattie, b. ____; mar. Michael Richards.
410. Arthur, b. ___ ; mar. and lived in Ravenna, Ohio; two sons, one named Raymond.
411. Andrew, b. ____; mar.; lived in Ravenna, Ohio.

314. JOHN TATE CALVIN (1803-1866), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Joshua 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (251) and Sarah (Tate) Calvin.

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia (West Va.), Dec. 7, 1803; died in Mahoning County, Ohio, June 20, 1866; married Mary Ketch, born July 22, 1814, died April 10, 1891. John Tate Calvin's father, Joshua, Jr., died in Virginia, in Feb., 1804, at the age of 21, only two months after young John was born. The young widow, Sarah (Tate) Calvin, and her son accompanied the latter's grandparents, Joshua and Sarah (Opdyke) Calvin, to Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1816. Here John grew up, married, and spent the rest of his life. He became the owner of most of his grandfather

Joshua's land in Green Township upon which he built his home in 1858 and barn in 1861, both buildings being still in use. They replaced the log buildings erected by the grandfather in 1816, the original log house having been moved by John's son Martin to his own farm, where it is still standing in good condition. John T. and Mary Calvin were both buried at Locust Grove.

They had six children, as follows:

412. *Martin L., b. July 25, 1838; d. 1910; mar. Ann Nancy Fry.
413. Rachael A., b. Dec. 18, 1839; d. Dec. 12, 1930; mar. Philip B. Cool.
414. Rosanna, b. June 18, 1844; d. April 30, 1932; never mar.
415. *Henry Rietzel, b. July 22, 1846; d. Jan. 11, 1926; mar. Sarah E. Musselman.
416. *Aaron, b. May 9, 1849; d. 1913; mar. Angeline Forney.
417. Mary Jane, b. May 29, 1851; d. July 22, 1936; mar. Irvin Bradley.

317. RICHARD CALVIN (1806-____), Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Harrison, Hamilton County, Ohio. (Joshua B. 3, Luther 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua B. Calvin (256) and Nancy (Opdyke) Calvin.

Born at Erwinna, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 1, 1806; date of death not learned; married Martha Hann, of English parentage, at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1831. Richard moved as a young man from Bucks County to Reading, Pa., where he was married. He later migrated to the middle west and after several moves eventually settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati.

He had three daughters:

418. Anna, b. in 1832 at Reading, Pa.; mar. Charles Hilts.
419. Bettie, b. in 1840 at Indiana, Pa.; mar. George C. Huston.

420. Mattie, b. in 1844 at Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio; mar. Thomas Taylor, son of Mark P. Taylor, Ex-Mayor of Cincinnati.

325. SAMUEL CALVIN (1825-___), Hunterdon County, New Jersey; and Indiana. (Joshua B. 3, Luther 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua B. Calvin (256) and Nancy (Opdyke) Calvin.

Born in 1825, presumably in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Hannah Opdyke in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, on March 12, 1836 (N.J. Records). According to the Opdyke Genealogy, Samuel Calvin engaged in the manufacture of flaxseed oil at Everittstown, New Jersey, but about 1850 moved with his family to Indiana, where he bought a farm. Two of his sons are said to have served in the Union Army during the Civil War and to have both been killed in action. Nothing further learned of his family.

328. R. T. (ROBERT T.?) CALVIN (1823-____), Sussex County, New Jersey; Olmstead P. O., Illinois. (Nathaniel 3, Luther 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Nathaniel B. Calvin (259).

Born in Sussex County, New Jersey, April 23, 1823; married Angie Rifner, Harrison, Ohio, and finally settled in southern Illinois near Cairo, where he engaged in farming. His nearest post office was Olmstead, Illinois.

He had one son:

421. *Hiram, b. 1854; mar. Gussie Boren; resided Clay Co., Arkansas.

329. ROBERT GILLILAND CALVIN (1829-1906), New York; South Bend, Indiana; California. (Robert 3?, Luther 2, Luther 1.)

Surmised to have been son of Robert Calvin (262).

Born in New York (possibly Seneca County) March 28, 1829; died in California, Jan. 22, 1906; married Elizabeth Talloch, who was born in Minneta, Oswego

County, New York, of Scotch parents on Aug. 12, 1837. Elizabeth's father was killed in an accident after coming to America from Scotland, and her mother remarried _____ Fulton, who took the family to California in a covered wagon during the gold rush. See Part I, Chapter 11 for anecdote regarding Elizabeth's capture by an Indian while en route and her recovery unharmed, her later marriage to Robert G. Calvin, and the activities of her husband and herself in the gold fields. Elizabeth died at Sacramento, California, Sept. 30, 1872. See biographical sketch of Robert G. Calvin and his wife in History of Amador County, California.

There were seven children of whom four were living in 1928:

422. Harvey D., b. in 1855; resided in Oakland, Calif., in 1928.
423. Charles B., b. ____.
424. George D., b. ____.
425. Clara, b. ____; mar. Jack Dufrene.

5th Generation

334. SAMUEL V. CALVIN (1840-1905), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Robert 4, Samuel 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin (265) and Jane (McBride) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1840; died in same county Nov. 9, 1905; was twice married (1) to Mary Charlton, who was born Jan. 7, 1841, and died July 15, 1868; and (2) to Elizabeth Bartley.

There was one child by each marriage:

1st Marriage:

426. Sarah Jane, b. ____.

2nd Marriage:

427. *Creighton V., b. ____; mar. Lucy Hendricks.

335. ALLEN CALVIN (1842-1905), Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio. (Robert 4, Samuel 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin (265) and Jane (McBride) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1842; died Nov. 9, 1905; was twice married (1) to Julia Reese of Crawford County, Illinois, who died in Nov., 1874; and (2) to Mary Frethey Fowler. Allen Calvin went to Crawford County, Illinois, in 1863 as a young man of 21, there married his first wife, and made Crawford County his home until 1880, when, his wife having died in 1874, he returned to Ohio and located at Canfield in his native Mahoning County. Here he engaged in the milling business with success with his brother-in-law, Joseph Stafford, who had married Allen's older sister Margaret. After his return to Ohio, Allen married his second wife.

He had three children, all by his first wife, Julia (Reese) Calvin:

428. Cora, b. ____; d. at the age of 5 years.
429. Eva L., b. ____; mar. J. Calvin Ewing, a prominent lawyer of Youngstown, Ohio; two children.
430. Joseph V., b. in 1874; mar. Mary Arnold of Canfield, Ohio; moved to Ensley, Alabama, where he resided at last account. A son, Lee Calvin, died in 1915 at the age of 14 years.

336. DR. AARON W. CALVIN (1846-1881), Canfield, Ohio. (Robert 4, Samuel 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin (265) and Jane (McBride) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, May 18, 1846; died Dec. 18, 1881, buried at Canfield, Ohio; married Hannah J. Fowler, daughter of Dr. Fowler of Canfield. Aaron was a well-known and successful physician, but died quite young during an epidemic of diptheria.

There were three daughters:

431. Mamie, b. ____; mar. James Heiney; moved to Calif.

432. Emma, b. in 1870; d. Nov. 14, 1889.
433. Florence, b. ____; never mar.

338. ROBERT CALVIN (1850-1904), Mahoning County and Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio. (Robert 4, Samuel 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin (265) and Jane (McBride) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1850; died Feb. 20, 1904; married Dora A. Walter, who was born April 19, 1856, died Sept. 5, 1933, and was a granddaughter of Baltzer Roller, the early Ohio pioneer. Both Robert and his wife Dora are buried at Jefferson, Ohio.

There were three children:

434. Pearl, b. ____; mar. Paul E. Senkeiser; resides Washington, D.C.
435. Mary Clare, b. ____; mar. W. Shaw; reside Lakewood, Ohio.
436. Robert Walter, b. ____; mar. Effie A. Wolfkammer; reside in Cleveland Heights, Ohio; one daughter, Elizabeth Jane Calvin.

343. JOHN R. CALVIN (1826-1890), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Philip Calvin (276) and Ann Nancy (Roller) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 4, 1826; died July 1, 1890; married Lovina Roller, born Dec. 13, 1823, died May 13, 1905, who was the daughter of Henry and Mary Caroline (McCarter) Roller. Both John and his wife Lovina are buried at Locust Grove Cemetery, which is not far from where John R. Calvin's 90-acre farm was located in Green Township. John R. was one of the early school teachers at the Locust Grove School, and he and Samuel W. Roller owned the Locust Grove Saw Mill for a number of years, dealing extensively in timber and lumber.

John R. and Lovina Calvin were the parents of fifteen children:

437. *Dr. James H., b. in 1849; d. March 29, 1901; mar. Melissa M. Roller.
438. Samantha A., b. June 29, 1851; d. March 17, 1924; mar. John Martin Dressell (b. Dec. 23, 1843, d. Oct. 1, 1921); 13 children.
439. Emma, b. Sept. 30, 1852; d. April 12, 1881; mar. Noah Culp (1852-1905); three children. Emma is buried at Locust Grove.
440. *Allan P., b. March 22, 1854; d. Jan. 10, 1926; mar. Lydia A. Musselman.
441. Laura, b. ____; died in infancy.
442. Joseph, b. ____; died in infancy.
443. Harriet O., b. June 7, 1857; never mar.; taught school for many years.
444. *Benton J., b. Nov. 20, 1858; mar. Martha J. Buckman.
445. Sarah J., b. Sept. 12, 1860; d. Oct. 30, 1881; was a school teacher.
446. *Edward G., b. June 23, 1862; d. April 1, 1926; mar. Billie Templin.
447. Ella L., b. April 23, 1864; mar. Wallace W. Wonsetler, Youngstown, Ohio.
448. *John F., b. Oct. 22, 1865; d. Aug. 1942; mar. Ella Detwiler.
449. Mary A., b. Nov. 12, 1867; d. Oct. 8, 1925; mar. J. Fred Harman.
450. Irene R., b. Oct., 1869; mar. Freeman Willard Calvin (480).
451. Ira R., b. 1872; d. Oct., 1934; mar. (1) Bertha Wonsetler (1877-1908), (2) Lena Smith; no children by either marriage. Ira was a school teacher, later operating a store at Greenford, Ohio.

345. LUTHER B. CALVIN (1831-1915), Youngstown, Ohio. (Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Philip Calvin (276) and Ann Nancy (Roller) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, April 28, 1831; died June 28, 1915; was married three times: (1) to

his cousin Catherine Calvin (349), daughter of John Calvin (278), Catherine having been born Oct. 8, 1832 and died Jan. 28, 1873; (2) to Leah Wisler Yoder, a widow, who was born Jan. 13, 1844 and died Feb. 3, 1901, and who had a son, Syrenus W. Yoder, by her first marriage; and (3) to Elizabeth Pettit. Luther B. Calvin was a prominent farmer in Mahoning County, but later made his home in Youngstown, Ohio. He was the father of six children, four by his first wife, two by the second, there having been no children by the third marriage.

His children were:

1st Marriage:

452. Martha, b. in 1856; mar. Anthony Wisler (1855-1910); three children.
453. Sarah E., b. ____; mar. Aaron Witmer; two daughters; reside in Warren, Ohio.
454. John L., b. in 1862; d. in 1881; buried at Locust Grove Cemetery.
455. *Grant O., b. Oct. 23, 1873; d. Nov., 1920; mar. Effie Cook.

2nd Marriage:

456. Grace, b. in 1876; d. same year.
457. *Anthony B., b. in 1877; mar. Fern Umstead.

346. WILLIAM CALVIN (____-____), Hancock County, Ohio. (John 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John Calvin (278) and Elizabeth (Ketch) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned but was probably a native of Mahoning County, Ohio; married Ann Harmon, daughter of Isaiah Harmon. William Calvin was a farmer in Hancock County, Ohio, near the town of Forest.

Five children:

458. George, b. ____; mar. and had two sons, names not learned.
459. Jessie, b. ____.

460. Addie, b. ____.
461. Allie, b. ____.
462. Etta, b. ____; never mar.

347. STEPHEN CALVIN (____-____), near Forest, Ohio. (John 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John Calvin (278) and Elizabeth (Ketch) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned; married Mary Miller, and resided near Forest, Ohio, probably in Hancock Co., near his brother William (346).

No other data obtained regarding him except that he had four children:

463. Laura, b. ____.
464. Martha, b. ____.
465. William, b. ____.
466. Lulu, b. ____.

351. JOHN W. CALVIN (1830-1893), Mahoning County, Ohio. (David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of David Calvin (279) and Lydia (Roller) Calvin.

Born Feb. 10, 1830, in Green Township, Mahoning County, Ohio; died Dec. 16, 1893; married Elizabeth Forney (born Dec. 3, 1831, died Sept. 4, 1888), who was the daughter of Andrew Forney. Both John W. and his wife Elizabeth were buried at Locust Grove Cemetery.

There were eight children:

467. *Pearson D., b. Sept. 3, 1854; d. Aug. 10, 1924; mar. Sarah Sauerwine.
468. Hannah M., b. May 3, 1858; d. Sept. 19, 1870.
469. Minerva J., b. Sept. 3, 1860; d. 1922; mar. Millard G. Huffman, who was b. in 1857 and d. Feb. 11, 1934. He was a prominent farmer and fruit grower south of Greenford, Ohio. 7 children.
470. Jacob B., b. May 2, 1863; d. Oct. 28, 1936; never mar.

471. Resilva Annette, b. Sept. 2, 1865; mar. John D. Feicht (b. 1864, d. Aug. 12, 1929); lived south of Locust Grove. 7 children.
472. Marquis L., b. Nov. 15, 1867; d. Aug. 3, 1868.
473. Clara M., b. Aug. 19, 1870; d. July 8, 1928; mar. Jacob W. Calvin (518).
474. Amy R., b. Oct. 14, 1872; d. 1911; buried at Locust Grove; mar. Ross Court, Darlington, Pa.

352. JACOB CALVIN (1832-1862), Mahoning County, Ohio. (David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of David Calvin (279) and Lydia (Roller) Calvin.

Born in Green Township, Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1832; died in 1862; married Lydia Messerly, daughter of Solomon and Mariah (Hendricks) Messerly. Jacob was a singing teacher. He died in service during the Civil War as a member of the 125th Ohio Infantry.

There were three children:

475. Olive, b. Jan. 17, 1855; d. Nov. 8, 1871.
476. Mariah, b. Sept. 22, 1857; d. March 22, 1873.
477. Celesta, b. 1860; mar. (1) _____ Watkins, (2) _____ Keiling. No children.

354. PHILIP R. CALVIN (1838-1905), Mahoning County, Ohio. (David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of David Calvin (279) and Lydia (Roller) Calvin.

Born June 8, 1838; died in 1905; married Mary Mitchley who was born Dec., 1940, died in 1905. Philip moved to Hancock Co., Ohio, in 1865, but returned in 1879 to Green Township of Mahoning County, where he engaged in farming north of Washingtonville, his farm being now owned by his son, Henry H. Calvin.

Philip and Mary Calvin had nine children:

478. Anna E., b. 1862; mar. Alva Wilson; resides near Forest, Ohio. 3 daughters.
479. Alice C., b. 1864; d. 1880.
480. *Freeman Willard, b. Oct. 12, 1867; d. Aug. 25, 1925; mar. Irene R. Calvin (450).
481. *Harvey E., b. Jan. 7, 1870; mar. Mary A. Bradley.
482. *Henry H., b. 1872; mar. Amanda Cole.
483. Bertha J., b. 1875; mar. Daniel Lehman; 3 children.
484. Melville, b. 1877; d. 1878.
485. *Oliver D., b. 1879; mar. Lucy Davis.
486. Carrie B., b. 1881; mar. Harvey Good; no children.

355. LUTHER S. CALVIN (1843-1906), Mahoning County, Ohio; Pasadena, California. (David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of David Calvin (279) and Lydia (Roller) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1843; died in 1906; married Jennie Snodgrass of Tipton, Missouri. Luther S. Calvin served with the Union Army during the Civil War and was seriously wounded in action, but recovered. Returning home he became a school teacher and moved to Pasadena, California, about 1891.

There were four children:

487. Charles I., b. 1875; d. 1905; never mar.
488. Cora M., b. 1877; mar. _____ Graves, resided Long Beach, Calif.; 2 children.
489. Lyman, b. ____.
490. Lacey, b. ____.

359. JOHN P. CALVIN (1840-1889), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Joshua 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (281) and Ann (Ketch) Calvin.

Born Feb. 29, 1840; died Feb. 17, 1889; married Mary Dye, born Feb. 23, 1843, died Dec. 18, 1917, who was a daughter of Henry Dye. John P. Calvin served in

the Union Army during the Civil War.

Three children:

491. Allen G., b. 1864; d. July 8, 1922; never mar.
492. Alice, b. 1866; mar. William Bishop, Mahoning County, Ohio; five children.
493. Iva B., b. Oct. 9, 1877; mar. R. Linnaeus Calvin (530).

362. FRANK B. CALVIN (1846-1911), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Joshua 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (281) and Ann (Ketch) Calvin.

Born in 1846; died 1911; married Ann Zimmerman, born 1847, died 1885, who was the daughter of Peter Zimmerman. Frank B. Calvin served with the Union Army during the Civil War.

There were two children:

494. Rose L., b. 1870; d. Oct., 1934; mar. H. D. Fox, son Emanuel Fox; resided Butler Co., Pa.; two children.
495. George L., b. 1873; mar. Charlotte Tetlow (1877-1910); lived in Columbiana, Ohio; one daughter, Esther, who mar. Ray Culp and had three children.

372. ANDREW J. CALVIN (1834-____), Williams County, Ohio. (Joshua 4, David 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (283) and Elizabeth Ann Calvin.

Born April 10, 1834; date of death not learned, nor the name of his wife. His home was in Williams County, Ohio.

There were six children:

496. Jerome W., b. ____; mar. Maud Sell; home in Williams Co., Ohio; no children.
497. Emil E., b. ____; mar. Albina Scott; resided Williams Co., Ohio; two children: Denver O. and Gale W. Calvin (no data).

498. Harry W., b. ____; mar. Urilla Kiefer; resided in Williams Co., Ohio; a son Eldred Calvin is mar. and has four children (no other data).
499. Charles O., b. ____; mar. Jennie Baker; resided in Williams Co., Ohio; four children (no other data).
500. Rose E., b. ____; mar. Wm. H. Scott, Williams Co., Ohio; (no other data).
501. Ella Dell, b. ____; mar. Joseph Arnold, Williams Co., Ohio; no children.

373. WALTER G. CALVIN (1835-____), Portage and Williams Counties, Ohio. (Joshua 4, David 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Joshua Calvin (283) and Elizabeth Ann Calvin.

Born in Portage County, Ohio, June 1, 1835; married Mary Shipley Leek, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, date not learned.

There were eight children:

502. Cora Ann, b. ____.
503. Jessie Olivia, b. ____.
504. Eva Lee, b. ____.
505. Elizabeth, b. ____.
506. Estella Shipley, b. ____.
507. Walter W., b. ____; attorney at law, residing at Kansas City, Mo.
508. Marion G., b. ____.
509. Bertha May, b. ____.

379. DAVID CALVIN (____-____), Williams County, Ohio. (Horatis 4, David 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Horatis Calvin (284).

Dates of birth and death not learned, nor the name of his wife.

He lived in Williams County, Ohio, and had four children:

510. Atty Hiram, b. ____; mar. one child (no other data).

511. Dr. Warren, b. ____; mar.; no children; resided Ft. Wayne, Indiana.
512. (Daughter), d. young.
513. (Daughter), b. ____; mar. _____ Baker; four children.

389. FRANKLIN D. CALVIN (1855-1931), Leetonia, Ohio. (Seth 4, David 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Seth Calvin (289) and Mary (Church) Calvin.

Born March 12, 1855; died May 15, 1931; married Margaret Hall who was born Aug. 15, 1850. Their home was in Leetonia, Ohio.

One daughter:

514. Ella, b. Nov. 27, 1884; mar. Ralph Wolfgang, Leetonia, Ohio. One daughter.

408. WILLIAM C. CALVIN (1862-1922), Portage County, Ohio. (Nun 4, Robert 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Nun Calvin (308) and Mary Calvin.

Born in 1862; died 1922; was twice married, (1) to Rilla Cope, born 1861, died Nov., 1884, and (2) to Anna Seibert.

There was one child by each marriage:

515. (Daughter), b. ____.
516. Carl, b. ____.

412. MARTIN L. CALVIN (1838-1910), Mahoning County, Ohio. (John Tate 4, Joshua 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John Tate Calvin (314) and Mary (Ketch) Calvin.

Born July 25, 1838, in Green Township of Mahoning County, Ohio; died in 1910; married Ann Nancy Fry (daughter of Jacob Fry) who was born in 1840 and died in 1875. Both Martin and his wife are buried at Locust Grove Cemetery. Martin's 95-acre farm, located not far away, is now owned by his son Urban D. Calvin. To this farm Martin moved the original log house

erected by his great grandfather, Joshua, in 1816 when he came from Virginia, and the old structure is now still standing in good condition.

Martin and Ann Nancy Calvin had four children:

517. Urban D., b. 1860; d. Mar. 2, 1932; mar. A. Forney, daughter of Daniel Forney. One dau. died in infancy.
518. *Jacob W., b. July 30, 1864; d. May 15, 1940; mar. Clara M. Calvin (473).
519. Rosa, b. June 6, 1869; mar. Wm. Nold (b. Nov. 9, 1866) who was a prominent farmer and fruit grower north of Columbiana, Ohio. There was one dau. Myra.
520. Mary, b. ____; mar. Clem Beard (1877-1937) who was a Civil Engineer residing at Columbiana, Ohio. One adopted dau., Ruth.

415. HENRY RIETZEL CALVIN (1846-1926), Mahoning County, Ohio. (John Tate 4, Joshua 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John Tate Calvin (314) and Mary (Ketch) Calvin.

Born in Green Township of Mahoning County, Ohio, on July 22, 1846; died in his native township Jan. 11, 1926; married Sarah E. Musselman, who was born May 5, 1857, died Feb. 12, 1941, and was the daughter of Daniel Musselman. Henry owned the old home farm of his father and grandfather. He was a violinist and musician of more than ordinary ability and was for a time leader of the Locust Grove Cornet Band. He and his brother Aaron, who lived with him for a number of years, were noted for their hospitality and their parties and barn dances for the entertainment of the younger folk.

Henry and Sarah Calvin had two children:

521. *John Elmer, b. May 8, 1879; mar. Ethel Magolda Baker.
522. Lulu M., b. June 26, 1882; d. Jan. 20, 1884.

416. AARON CALVIN (1849-1913), Mahoning County, Ohio. (John Tate 4, Joshua 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John Tate Calvin (314) and Mary (Ketch) Calvin.

Born in Green Township, Mahoning County, Ohio, May 9, 1849; died in 1913; married Angeline Forney, born May 10, 1860, now deceased, who was a daughter of Daniel Forney. Aaron lived with his brother Henry for a number of years and was in partnership with him on the old home place, but later bought a farm in Beaver Township. Fond of music like his brother Henry, Aaron's instrument was the bass violin.

He had one daughter:

523. Mary Alice, b. Dec. 19, 1882; mar. John Wiekard (b. June 10, 1879); one son, LeRoy.

421. HIRAM CALVIN (1854-____), Clay County, Arkansas. (R. T. 4, Nathaniel 3, Luther 2, Luther 1.)

Son of R. T. Calvin (328) and Angie (Rifner) Calvin.

Born in 1854; grew up in southern Illinois near Cairo; married Gussie Boren, daughter of a Mississippi River Pilot, and located at St. Francis, Clay County, Arkansas, in the extreme northeastern corner of that state. Here as a partner in the firm of Clemson and Calvin he became a very successful and widely known business man.

He had three daughters:

524. Fannie, b. ____.
525. Gussie, b. ____.
526. Aggie, b. ____.

6th Generation

427. CREIGHTON V. CALVIN (____-____), Columbiana, Ohio. Samuel V. 5, Robert 4, Samuel 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Samuel V. Calvin (334) and Elizabeth (Bartley) Calvin.

Date of birth not learned; married Lucy Hendricks, daughter of Charles and Mary (Templin) Hendricks. Creighton and his wife made their home in Columbiana, Ohio. As neither Creighton nor his cousins Joseph and Robert left any sons, the male line of descent from their great grandfather, Samuel, ends with them.

Creighton had one daughter:

527. Mary, b. ____; mar. Herman Crawford; reside Columbiana, Ohio.

437. DR. JAMES H. CALVIN (1849-1901), Salem, Ohio. (John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John R. Calvin (343) and Lovina (Roller) Calvin.

Born Aug. 29, 1849 in Green Township, Mahoning County, Ohio; died in Salem, Ohio, March 29, 1901; married Melissa M. Roller, born June 14, 1856, died May 22, 1920, who was the daughter of Samuel W. Roller. Dr. James H. Calvin was a graduate of Mt. Union College (A.B.) and of Western Reserve University (M.D.). He practiced medicine with success, his last residence having been at Salem.

There were two children:

528. *Ernest E., b. Nov. 5, 1876; d. Dec. 3, 1904; mar. Lida Entriken.

529. Laura, b. Dec. 13, 1881; mar. Samuel E. Conrad, a dentist, of Salem.

440. ALLAN P. CALVIN (1854-1926), Mahoning County, Ohio. (John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John R. Calvin (343) and Lovina (Roller) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 22, 1854; died in same county Jan. 10, 1926; buried at Locust Grove Cemetery; married Lydia A. Musselman, who was born Dec. 10, 1858, died May 16, 1928, and was a daughter of Isaac Musselman. Lydia is buried at

Eureka, California, where she went following her husband's death to join members of the family who had moved there.

Allan and Lydia Calvin were the parents of eight children:

530. *R. Linnaeus, b. Nov. 10, 1876; d. Dec. 22, 1942; mar. Iva B. Calvin (493).
531. *Vern G., b. Aug. 12, 1880; d. July 21, 1940; mar. May Lenon.
532. Ada V., b. May 15, 1884; mar. Herbert L. Judd (b. 1874), who was a son of Joseph Judd of Page Co., Va. They reside at Eureka, Calif. One son, Ivan, b. 1905.
533. Myrtle L., b. May 14, 1889; mar. Calvin H. Brundage, b. Oct. 14, 1881, d. Mar. 19, 1933, who was a high school teacher at Warren, Pa. Two children, Carson Alden and Nola Ardath.
534. *Blaine M., b. July 11, 1891; mar. Adeline Silvertson.
535. Lenora C., b. Nov. 9, 1893; mar. Thursa E. Graham (b. 1894), son of N. R. Graham and grandson of Nathan Graham of Clackamas Co., Oregon, who crossed the plains from Indiana by ox team in 1860. Reside near Monitor, Oregon. One dau. Dorothy.
536. Pitt Lee, b. Apr. 4, 1896.
537. *Otis R., b. Feb. 18, 1901; mar. Lena O. Silvertson.

444. BENTON J. CALVIN (1858-____), Mahoning County, Ohio. (John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John R. Calvin (343) and Lovina (Roller) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1858; married Martha J. Buckman (b. Dec. 11, 1861) who was a daughter of Samuel Buckman of Nappanee, Ind. Benton and his family were all "musically inclined," and with himself, wife and six children he formed a family cornet band.

There were seven children:

538. Russell J., b. Mar. 24, 1889; unmar.; served in France during the first World War and with the Army of Occupation in Germany.
539. *Conway L., b. Aug. 16, 1891; d. Apr. 16, 1923; mar. Destiny Wilson.
540. Ethel M., b. Apr. 21, 1893; d. Dec. 6, 1909; buried at Locust Grove.
541. Zentha F., b. June 21, 1895; mar. Craig L. Slagle (b. 1888); two daughters, Ruth and Betty.
542. Evan B., b. Apr. 16, 1898; d. June 16, 1898.
543. Selda B., b. Feb. 1, 1901.
544. Erwood L., b. Sept. 10, 1903; mar. Edna May Dishong (b. May 5, 1904), dau. of William Dishong, of Columbiana, Ohio.

446. EDWARD G. CALVIN (1862-1926), Mahoning County, Ohio. (John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John R. Calvin (343) and Lovina (Roller) Calvin.

Born June 23, 1862; died April 1, 1926; married Billie Templin, who was born June 17, 1857, died Jan. 29, 1936. Edward was a school teacher.

There was one daughter:

545. Lucy, b. June 16, 1893; mar. Robert Shepherd (b. Jan. 27, 1882). One son, Robert.

448. JOHN F. CALVIN (1865-1942), Greenford, Mahoning County, Ohio. (John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John R. Calvin (343) and Lovina (Roller) Calvin.

Born Oct. 22, 1865; died Aug. 1942; married Ella Detwiler, born March 22, 1869, who was a daughter of Abraham Detwiler. During his later years John F. and wife resided in East Lewiston, Ohio.

There were five children:

546. *Carl C., b. Jan. 8, 1896; mar. Effie Lynn.
547. Glenn H., b. Feb. 20, 1900; mar. Katherine Wetzel, b. July 1, 1902; reside at Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
548. Lois G., b. Mar. 22, 1904.
549. Dorothy E., b. Jan. 23, 1906.
550. *Richard F., b. Mar. 15, 1909; mar. Rosena Haus.

455. GRANT O. CALVIN (1873-1920), Green Township, Mahoning County, Ohio. (Luther B. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Luther B. Calvin (345) and Catherine (Calvin) Calvin (349).

Born Oct. 23, 1873; died in November, 1920; married Effie Cook, who was born Oct. 24, 1875 and was a daughter of Jacob Cook.

There were two daughters:

551. Helen, b. Nov. 20, 1900; mar. Harry Grindle (son of George Grindle, a native of England); two daughters, Vera and Phyllis.
552. Esther, b. July 22, 1904; twice married (1) to Donald Simpson (b. 1902), and (2) to Philip Hay (b. 1904); two children by first mar., Audrey and Jackie, now bear name Hay.

457. ANTHONY B. CALVIN (1877-), Youngstown, Ohio. (Luther B. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Luther B. Calvin (345) and Leah (Wisler Yoder) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1877; married Fern Umstead. Anthony graduated from N. E. Ohio Normal College, Canfield, with degree of A.B.; and in 1900 graduated from Law College of Ohio State University with degree of LL.B. Devoting himself to the practice of law at Youngstown, in 1905 he was elected Judge of the Criminal Court, in which position he served for five years.

One son:

553. David, b. ____; died at the age of six years.

467. PEARSON D. CALVIN (1854-1924), Mahoning County, Ohio. (John W. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John W. Calvin (351) and Elizabeth (Forney) Calvin.

Born Sept. 3, 1854, in Mahoning County, Ohio; died Aug. 10, 1924; married Sarah Sauerwine, who was born July 8, 1852. Pearson was a well-known farmer, his farm at Locust Grove being now owned by his son Ralph.

There were six children:

554. *Emerson, b. Oct. 30, 1879; mar. Mary Weikart.
555. *Clark M., b. Apr. 11, 1883; twice married.
556. Effie, b. in 1885; d. Feb. 25, 1923; mar. Harmon Lesher; no children.
557. Grace, b. in 1890; d. in 1906.
558. *W. Ray, b. Feb. 9, 1888; mar. Maude Lehman.
559. *Ralph E., b. Jan. 1, 1895; mar. Doris Green.

480. FREEMAN WILLARD CALVIN (1867-1925), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Philip R. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Philip R. Calvin (354) and Mary (Mitchley) Calvin.

Born Oct. 12, 1867; died Aug. 25, 1925; married Irene R. Calvin (450), a second cousin, who was daughter of John R. Calvin (343). Freeman Willard Calvin was a prominent farmer and fruit grower.

Three children:

560. *Oscar W., b. Aug. 19, 1894; mar. Catherine Crumbaker.

561. Harry, b. May 20, 1897; unmar.; served in the World War of 1914-18.
562. Nellie, b. Oct. 8, 1899; mar. Ross E. Davis (b. 1897), who was a school principal, fruit grower, and served in the World War of 1914-18.

481. HARVEY E. CALVIN (1870-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Philip R. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Philip R. Calvin (354) and Mary (Mitchley) Calvin.

Born Jan. 7, 1870; married Mary A. Bradley, born July 28, 1877, who was a daughter of Irvin and Mary Jane (Calvin) Bradley. Harvey is a well-known farmer, located south of Greenford, Ohio.

Four children:

563. Edith, b. Dec. 24, 1909; mar. Edwin Barth; two children, Donald and Ruth.
564. Edna, b. Dec. 24, 1910; mar. Charles Barth; four children; Charles Calvin, Mary Lou, James Richard, and Kenneth Lee.
565. Bert, b. Feb. 18, 1912.
566. Daniel, b. Sept. 7, 1916.

482. HENRY H. CALVIN (1872-), Mahoning Co., Ohio. (Philip R. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Philip R. Calvin (354) and Mary (Mitchley) Calvin.

Born in 1872; married Amanda Cole, daughter of Elias Cole of Michigan. Henry owns his father's former farm north of Washingtonville, Ohio. He was President of the 49th, 57th, and 58th Annual Reunions of the Calvin Family in August, 1935, 1943, and 1944.

Two sons:

567. *Paul, b. Nov. 2, 1898; mar. Thelma Bogner.
568. Mark, b. ____.

485. OLIVER D. CALVIN (1879-), Mahoning Co., Ohio. (Philip R. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Philip R. Calvin (354) and Mary (Mitchley) Calvin.

Born in 1879; married Lucy Davis, who died while children were young. Oliver D. Calvin is a photograther. He was President of the Calvin Family's 52nd and 53rd Annual Reunions at Salem, August, 1938 and August 10, 1939.

Four children:

569. Lillian, b. ____.
570. Margaret, b. ____.
571. Pearl, b. ____.
572. James, b. ____; mar.; resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

518. JACOB W. CALVIN (1864-1940), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Martin L. 5, John Tate 4, Joshua 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Martin L. Calvin (412) and Ann Nancy (Fry) Calvin.

Born July 30, 1864; died May 15, 1940; was married on Nov. 6, 1892 to Clara M. Calvin (473), a third cousin, who was born Aug. 19, 1870, died July 8, 1928, and was a daughter of John W. Calvin (351). Jacob was a farmer in the Locust Grove neighborhood of Green Township, his 50-acre farm being now operated by his son Lester.

Jacob had two sons:

573. Lester U., b. Mar. 6, 1894; mar. Mary Lois Beardsley, b. Feb. 26, 1909, dau. of Ensign Beardsley.
574. Lawrence, b. in 1907; d. in 1914; bur. at Locust Grove.

521. JOHN ELMER CALVIN (1879-), Green Township, Mahoning County, Ohio. (Henry R. 5, John Tate 4, Joshua 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Henry R. Calvin (415) and Sarah (Musselman) Calvin.

Born May 8, 1879; married Ethel Magolda Baker, born May 2, 1892, who was a daughter of W. H. Baker. John Elmer owns the old home farm of his father which is part of the land acquired in 1816 by John Elmer's great great grandfather, the pioneer Joshua Calvin, who was the ancestor of nearly all the Calvins of Mahoning and Portage Counties, Ohio. The farm, now comprising 132 acres, has therefore been in the family 127 years at this writing (1943). John Elmer Calvin, like his father Henry R., is keenly devoted to music and is an accomplished cornetist and violinist. He has played in several of the leading bands in his county and for some time had a stringed orchestra comprising himself, his wife, his son and several others.

John Elmer and Ethel Calvin have one son:

575. Floyd Henry, b. July 1, 1917.

7th Generation

528. ERNEST E. CALVIN (1876-1904), Salem, Ohio. (Dr. James H. 6, John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Dr. James H. Calvin (437) and Melissa (Roller) Calvin.

Born Nov. 5, 1876; died Dec. 3, 1904; married Lida Entriken. Resided at Salem, Ohio.

Two sons:

576. Paul, b. March 6, 1900; d. Aug., 1938; mar. Mildred Rigby. Paul served in the World War of 1914-18, losing his health and finally died from the effects. Three children, names not learned.

577. Elwood, b. March 21, 1901; mar. Esther L. Stauffer; served in World War of 1914-18; reside at Salem, Ohio; no children.

530. R. LINNAEUS CALVIN (1876-1942), Youngstown, Ohio. (Allan P. 6, John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Allan P. Calvin (440) and Lydia (Musselman) Calvin.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1876; died at Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1942; married Iva B. Calvin (493), a second cousin once removed, who was born Oct. 9, 1877, daughter of John P. Calvin (359).

R. Linnaeus Calvin was much interested in the history and genealogy of the Calvin families, particularly the New Jersey-Eastern Ohio line, and spent years in the collection of data on the subject, which he kindly made available to the Compiler. He was looking forward expectantly to the completion of the present work but unfortunately died suddenly on Dec. 22, 1942, of a previously unknown heart ailment after only one day's illness. His untimely death was a shock and surprise to the writer. He evidently did not like his first name, represented by the initial R., and did not furnish it. He was familiarly known by his friends and relatives as "Lenny" Calvin. He left no children.

531. VERN G. CALVIN (1880-1940), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Allan P. 6, John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Allan P. Calvin (440) and Lydia (Musselman) Calvin.

Born Aug. 12, 1880; died July 21, 1940; married May Lenon, born Oct. 10, 1880, who was a daughter of William H. Lenon. Vern served a four-year enlistment in the U.S. Marine Corps, of which 32 months were spent in the Philippine Islands.

One daughter:

578. Edythe M., b. Jan. 1, 1920.

534. BLAINE M. CALVIN (1891-), Mahoning County, Ohio, and Eureka, California. (Allan P. 6, John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Allan P. Calvin (440) and Lydia (Musselman) Calvin.

Born July 11, 1891; married Adeline Silvertson, born May 20, 1902, died July 5, 1931, who was a daughter of Lewis Silvertson who came to the U.S. from Norway as a boy. Blaine is a veteran of the World War of 1914-18, and now resides at Eureka, Calif., with his family.

Two sons:

579. Warren B., b. May 18, 1922; enlisted in U.S. Army in 1939.
580. Robert L., b. Jan. 22, 1925.

537. OTIS R. CALVIN (1901-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Allan P. 6, John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Allan P. Calvin (440) and Lydia (Musselman) Calvin.

Born Feb. 18, 1901; married Lena O. Silvertson, born May 20, 1902, who was the twin sister of Adeline Silvertson who married Otis' brother Blaine M. Calvin.

Two children:

581. Leland O., b. Dec. 20, 1921; enlisted in U.S. Army in 1939.
582. Marvis Arlene, b. Aug. 24, 1923; d. Nov. 28, 1923.

539. CONWAY L. CALVIN (1891-1923), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Benton 6, John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Benton J. Calvin (444) and Martha (Buckman) Calvin.

Born Aug. 16, 1891; died April 16, 1923; married Destiny Wilson, born July 4, 1894, who was a daughter of Jefferson Wilson. Coming from a musical family, Conway Calvin had been a member of the family cornet band organized by his father and the fondness for music thus inherited was continued by his own three children:

583. Delo Atlee, b. Jan. 29, 1919.
584. Leo Paul, b. April 20, 1921.
585. Gladys May, b. Jan. 7, 1923.

546. CARL C. CALVIN (1896-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (John F. 6, John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John F. Calvin (448) and Ella (Detwiler) Calvin.

Born Jan. 8, 1896; married Effie Lynn. Carl rendered military service during the World War of 1914-18, although the armistice was signed soon after his arrival in France. He is now a well-known farmer located north of Columbiana, Ohio. Was President of the Calvin Family's 56th Annual Reunion at Locust Grove, Aug. 13, 1942.

Two children:

586. Lynn Carl, b. June 18, 1932.
587. Carol Cleo, b. Nov. 20, 1935.

550. RICHARD F. CALVIN (1909-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (John F. 6, John R. 5, Philip 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of John F. Calvin (448) and Ella (Detwiler) Calvin.

Born March 15, 1909; married Rosena Haus.

One son:

588. James, b. ____.

554. EMERSON CALVIN (1879-), Greenford, Mahoning County, Ohio. (Pearson 6, John W. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Pearson D. Calvin (467) and Sarah (Sauerwine) Calvin.

Born Oct. 30, 1879; married Mary Weikart, born March 13, 1884, who was the daughter of Joseph Weikart. Reside at Greenford, Ohio, near the "heart of the Calvin section of Green Township." Emerson was President of the 47th and 48th Annual Reunions of the Calvin Family and Kin at Salem, Ohio, August 10, 1933

and August, 1934.

Seven children:

589. Hazel M., b. Oct. 24, 1905; mar. Charles Davis, b. May 15, 1906.
590. Elta M., b. Aug. 4, 1908; mar. William Grim; two children, Billy and Leroy.
591. Josephine L., b. Nov. 1, 1910; mar. Lawrence Ratcher.
592. *Warren W., b. Mar. 29, 1914; mar. Violet Johnson.
593. Gordon O., b. Oct. 16, 1919.
594. Perry D., b. April 8, 1924.
595. Richard L., b. Sept. 1, 1926.

555. CLARK M. CALVIN (1883-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Pearson 6, John W. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Pearson D. Calvin (467) and Sarah (Sauerwine) Calvin.

Born April 11, 1883; married twice (1) to Maude McClun (born 1889, died Oct. 5, 1911), and (2) to Carrie Lesher (born Dec. 17, 1886), who was a daughter of Christ Lesher.

There was one son by each marriage:

1st Marriage:

596. Randall, b. June 15, 1910; mar. Marvelle Elizabeth Frederick, b. Dec. 1, 1917.

2nd Marriage:

597. Leo R., b. June 16, 1916.

558. W. RAY CALVIN (1888-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Pearson 6, John W. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Pearson D. Calvin (467) and Sarah (Sauerwine) Calvin.

Born Feb. 9, 1888; married Maude Lehman (born Feb. 23, 1892), daughter of John Lehman.

Six children:

598. Bertha, b. May 24, 1914; mar. George Gottschling, b. Mar. 8, 1914.
599. Arlene, b. Nov. 26, 1916.
600. Dorothea, b. Mar. 12, 1921.
601. Virginia, b. Nov. 8, 1922.
602. Ruth, b. June 3, 1925.
603. Maxine, b. Aug. 30, 1926; d. Dec. 6, 1935.

559. RALPH E. CALVIN (1895-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Pearson 6, John W. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Pearson D. Calvin (467) and Sarah (Sauerwine) Calvin.

Born Jan. 1, 1895; married Doris Green, born Nov. 21, 1901. Ralph's farm near Locust Grove in Green Township is that formerly owned by his father. Ralph was President of the 45th and 46th Annual Calvin Family Reunions at Salem in August, 1931 and 1932.

Two children:

604. Glen Earl, b. Nov. 5, 1928.
605. Betty Jean, b. Nov. 16, 1931.

560. OSCAR W. CALVIN (1894-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Freeman W. 6, Philip R. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Freeman Willard Calvin (480) and Irene (Calvin) Calvin (450).

Born Aug. 19, 1894; married Catherine Crumbaker, born Feb. 14, 1896, daughter of William Crumbaker. Oscar W. Calvin owns a 40-acre apple orchard north of Locust Grove in Green Township.

Two children:

606. Robert, b. Sept. 30, 1922.
607. Lois, b. Feb. 10, 1928.

567. PAUL CALVIN (1898-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Henry H. 6, Philip R. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.)

Son of Henry H. Calvin (482) and Amanda (Cole) Calvin.

Born at East Lewistown, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1898; married Thelma Bogner, daughter of Monroe and Helen (Charlton) Bogner. Paul and his family resided for a number of years at Burton, Ohio, in Geauga County east of Cleveland, but moved in 1943 to a farm near Greenford in Mahoning County. He was President of the 50th and 51st Annual Calvin Family Reunions at Salem, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1936 and Aug. 12, 1937.

Four children:

608. Corrine, b. at Washingtonville, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1927.
609. Dale, b. at Greenford, Ohio, July 13, 1929.
610. Stanley, b. at Burton, Ohio, May 7, 1933.
611. Helen Amanda, b. at Burton, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1937.

8th Generation

592. WARREN W. CALVIN (1914-), Mahoning County, Ohio. (Emerson 7, Pearson 6, John W. 5, David 4, Luther 3, Joshua 2, Luther 1.).

Son of Emerson Calvin (554) and Mary (Weikart) Calvin.

Born March 29, 1914; married Violet Johnson, born Aug. 5, 1920.

One daughter:

612. Mary Jane, b. Feb. 25, 1941.

THE ROLLER FAMILY--THEIR INTERMARRIAGE WITH THE CALVINS

The Calvins of Green Township in Mahoning County, Ohio, so intermarried with the Roller Family of that neighborhood during the past century that the following data concerning the latter family will probably be of interest. It was furnished to the Compiler by the late R. L. Calvin of Youngstown, Ohio, and was doubtless obtained by him from family records and interviews with members of the Roller family.

The Rollers of Mahoning County, Ohio, are said to be descended from Jacob Roller who came to America from Wurtemburg, Germany, about the year 1740 and finally located at Sinking Valley, Hunterdon County (now Blair County), Pennsylvania, in 1776. The Rollers are said to have been a prominent family in Germany and to have had a coat-of-arms and family crest.

Jacob Roller, the immigrant, was born about 1720, presumably in Wurtemburg, Germany, and married Mary Hammer, probably after his arrival in Pennsylvania. They had nine children: Jacob, Michael, John, Baltzer, Henry, Caleb, Philip, Margaret, and Mary. Four of the seven sons, namely, Michael, John, Baltzer and Caleb Roller, later crossed the Alleghenys and located in Green Township of Mahoning County, Ohio. John Roller (1757-1819) and Baltzer Roller (1758-1841) came from Pennsylvania in 1803, Michael Roller (____-____) in 1804, and Caleb Roller (1767-1848) in 1814. All of these four are said to have rendered military service during the Revolutionary War with the Continental Army.

John, Baltzer and Michael Roller thus established their homes in Green Township soon after that section was opened to white settlement and they were therefore real Ohio pioneers. They were there a dozen years before Joshua Calvin (232) of the 5 New Jersey brothers and others of his family came from Virginia in 1816.

The intermarriage of the Calvins and Rollers started about 1820 with the marriage of Philip Calvin (276) to Ann Roller, a granddaughter of Baltzer Roller. About the same time Michael Roller, son of the pioneer John Roller, married Isabel Calvin (266). Later came the marriages of David Calvin (279) to Lydia Roller, daughter of Baltzer Roller; Aaron Calvin (263) to Amanda Roller, daughter of Caleb Roller; Robert Calvin (338) to Dora Walter, a granddaughter of Baltzer Roller; John R. Calvin (343) to Lovina Roller, daughter of Henry Roller; David P. Calvin (344) to Mary Roller, granddaughter of Baltzer Roller; Dr. James H. Calvin (437) to Melissa Roller, great granddaughter of John Roller; Joseph Roller, great grandson of Baltzer Roller to Jane Calvin (339); and Philip Cool, son of Susan (Roller) Cool, to Rachael Calvin (413); while the latter's daughter, Mary Cool, married Ernest I. Roller, great grandson of John Roller; and Anna L. Roller, a great granddaughter of John Roller, married Jacob Cook whose mother was Mary (Calvin) Cook. It would seem that it probably became difficult to find a Calvin in the Locust Grove neighborhood who was not related in some way to a Roller, or vice versa. The Locust Grove Cemetery in Green Township became the principal burial place for both families.

Thus one might say were France and Germany united in friendship and marriage in eastern Ohio--the Calvins of French origin, and the Rollers whose ancestors came from Germany. Today, after their families have been in the New World for over two centuries, origins are nearly forgotten and both Calvins and Rollers have now long been sterling Americans of the sort who form the backbone of the nation and have fought for it in all of its wars.

III

STEPHEN CALVIN OF HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, AND HIS PROBABLE DESCENDANTS

(Note. In the absence of official or other records it has been necessary in several cases to resort to conjecture in compiling the following data regarding the descendants of the supposed immigrant Stephen Calvin but in such cases the text will show that conclusions reached are so based. Sources for other data are as a rule indicated by the text but information compiled regarding the descendants of Joseph Calvin (618), a presumed grandson of the above Stephen, was largely furnished by Mrs. Lucille (Calvin) Higgins (792) of McAllen, Texas, and was obtained by her from various official and family records and county histories.)

1st Generation

613. STEPHEN CALVIN, the Immigrant ? (____-____), Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Date and place of birth not known, but as related in Part I, Chapter 12, his supposed great great grandson, George B. Calvin of McDonough Co., Ill., stated that his great great grandfather "came from France some time in 1700 to New Jersey" and Stephen is believed to have been one of the Huguenot immigrant party who came from France via Germany and England and settled in the Delaware River Valley sometime after 1700. Papers of the N.J. Historical Society show the name of Stephen Calvin in list of persons who in 1735 agreed to sign leases with the West Jersey Society for lands in Hunterdon Co., N.J., and Stephen, who was listed for 200 acres, had probably then been in the section for some time previous to the year indicated. Reference has already been made in Part I to the indications that Stephen was a close relative (probably a brother) of the immigrant Luther

Calvin who also settled in Hunterdon Co. No record has been found of Stephen Calvin's marriage, the date of his death, or the names of his children, but it appears probable that he was the father of Captain Luther Calvin, noted frontiersman who was born in New Jersey in 1747 and who finally settled in Mason Co., Ky. This is conjecture but for the reasons set forth in Part I, Chapter 12, it seems a logical one. There is also some evidence (as likewise related in Part I), that Captain Luther Calvin had a brother, possibly named James, but as the supposed James cannot be identified in early records he is not here listed as a son of Stephen Calvin. Stephen very probably had other children but as nothing has been learned of them, it can merely be surmised that his children included:

614. *Luther, b. in N.J. 1747, d. in Ky., Oct., 1831.

2nd Generation

614. CAPTAIN LUTHER CALVIN (1747-1831), New Jersey, Hampshire Co., Va. (W. Va.), Washington Co., Pa., and Mason Co., Ky. (Stephen 1 ?.)

Probable son of the supposed immigrant Stephen Calvin (613).

Born in N.J. in 1747 (Draper Manuscripts); died in Mason Co., Ky., Oct. 1831; married (1) Priscilla La Forge (La Farge ?) in N.J. about 1768 (Draper MMS), and (2) Ruth Corwine in Mason Co., Ky., on Dec. 1, 1802 (Mason Co. records).

A full biographical sketch of this colorful early Calvin pioneer will be found in Part I, Chapter 12 and need not be here repeated. As therein stated Luther, on leaving New Jersey, went first to Hampshire Co., Va. (W. Va.). He was undoubtedly a Revolutionary soldier and was probably identical with the "Lowther Colvan" who served with Va. troops in Western Pa., in 1775 under Captain George Rogers Clarke (Va. records--see Part I, Chapter 20), and was also

evidently the Luther Calvin who later served as a Ranger on the Frontiers sometime between 1778 and 1783 as shown by the Pa. Archives which also list him as a private in the militia of Washington Co., Pa., in Oct., 1781. Captain Luther is known to have resided in both Hampshire Co., Va. (W. Va.) and Washington Co., Pa., before finally settling in Mason Co., Ky. (Draper papers). His title of Captain was apparently acquired in Ky. after the Revolution.

The evidence as to the numbers and names of Captain Luther Calvin's children is somewhat confused. This question has been previously discussed in Part I but will be again reviewed here. All of Capt. Luther's children were by his first wife, Priscilla (La Farge) Calvin, (Draper papers), and Dr. J. N. Russell of Maysville, Ky., who married Luther's granddaughter, Mary Ann Priscilla Crosby, is quoted in the Draper manuscript collection (about 1863) as stating that Luther had 12 children, named Stephen, Sarah, James, Mary, Nancy, Joseph, Amos, Vincent, Luther, Priscilla, Mason, and Elizabeth. As Dr. Russell's wife and her sister Sally were bequeathed most of Capt. Luther's furniture and books by the terms of the latter's will, Dr. Russell should have been in a position to know the names of Capt. Luther's children. However, he apparently by mistake listed the name of Luther's supposed son Abraham as Amos, who was not a son but a grandson and son of Luther's eldest son Stephen.

Captain Luther's son Stephen Calvin left a memorandum among his papers (also quoted in the Draper manuscripts) which contained seven names, i.e., Stephen, James, Joseph, Abraham, Vincent, Priscilla, and Luther Calvin, with their birth dates. (See Part I.) This memorandum had no heading, and although it included Abraham (not mentioned by Dr. Russell), it omitted Sarah, Nancy, Mary, Mason, and Elizabeth. As a list of Captain Luther's children it was obviously incomplete since Sarah and Nancy at least are definitely known to have been Capt. Luther's daughters. Possibly Stephen's memo was merely a notation of the birth dates of those brothers and one sister which were known to him.

Finally, Capt. Luther Calvin himself, in his will recorded in Mason Co., Ky., in 1831, mentions the names of only four children identified as his sons and daughters by the language of the will. These were Stephen, James, Sarah, and Nancy, most of the estate going to Nancy and her husband John Crosby. A small bequest was made "to Jane Calvin, widow of Joseph Calvin" and although the latter was not called his deceased son, this may have no significance. Luther made provision for his wife Ruth and minor bequests were made to three Crosby children and to other grandchildren, Henry and Anne Calvin, who may have been children of his deceased son Luther, Jr., who died before him in 1809 as shown by Mason Co. records. No mention was made of the latter nor of Vincent or Abraham Calvin who had moved across the Ohio River to Brown Co., Ohio, and had also both died before Capt. Luther himself, which could explain the omission of their names. Nor was any mention made of Mason, Priscilla, Mary, and Elizabeth who were listed by Dr. Russell, and these again may have died in early life, as no trace can be found of them in Mason Co. records.

In conflict with the list of Dr. Russell which indicated that Joseph and Vincent Calvin were Capt. Luther's sons, is the statement of Vincent's son, John A. Calvin, in the Draper manuscripts, that his grandfather (name not given) and Capt. Luther were brothers and had both lived in the Romney section of Va. As Vincent Calvin was a brother of Joseph according to a History of Brown Co., Ohio, the declaration attributed to John A. Calvin would of course likewise apply to Joseph. It is difficult to explain this statement of John A. Calvin except possibly on the assumption that Dr. Draper misunderstood him or made an error in recording his statement. Despite assiduous search no brother of Capt. Luther can be identified in the records of the western country and no confirmation has been found of the statement attributed to John A. Calvin. On the contrary, all other sources tend to indicate that his father Vincent Calvin was a son of Capt. Luther. Assuming, therefore, that Dr. Russell's list of Luther's children

was correct except for the substitution of the name Amos for Abraham, the children of Capt. Luther and Priscilla (La Farge) Calvin are listed as:

615. Sarah, b. in Va. Jan. 16, 1770 (1769 as per Draper papers); d. July 28, 1834; mar. Feb. 15, 1789 to John Conrey, b. Apr. 22, 1760; d. Sept. 12, 1834. (Family and Mason Co., Ky., records.)
616. *Stephen, b. Apr. 23, 1772; d. June 20, 1846; mar. Susannah Rollison.
617. *James, b. Dec. 23, 1773; d. 1839; mar. Nancy Cartmill.
618. *Joseph, b. Apr. 13, 1777; d. 1831; mar. Janet Wardlaw.
619. *Abraham, b. Apr. 5, 1779; d. ____; mar. Susannah Sidwell.
620. *Vincent, b. Apr. 10, 1781; d. ____; twice married.
621. Priscilla, b. May 10, 1783.
622. Luther, Jr., b. July 26, 1785; d. June, 1809 (Mason Co. Records).
623. Nancy, b. ____; d. about 1833; mar. John Crosby, Jan. 24, 1816; 3 children, Andrew J., Mary Ann Priscilla (who mar. J. N. Russell) and Nancy. Crosby remarried in 1834 (Mason Co. Records).
624. Mary, b. ____.
625. Mason, b. ____.
626. Elizabeth, b. ____.

3rd Generation

616. STEPHEN CALVIN (1772-1846), Mason Co., Ky., Brown Co., Ohio, Edgar Co., Ill. (Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Capt. Luther Calvin (614) and Priscilla (La Farge) Calvin.

Born probably in Hampshire Co., Va. (W. Va.), on April 23, 1772; died in Edgar Co., Ill., June 30, 1846 (family records); mar. Susannah Rollison Oct. 4, 1795 (Mason Co., Ky., records) who was born Aug. 27, 1775, and died in Edgar Co., Ill., Nov. 25, 1861.

Stephen presumably accompanied his parents as a child to western Pa. and later to Mason Co., Ky., where he grew to manhood and married. Sometime after his marriage he moved across the Ohio River to Brown Co., Ohio, where he lived with his family for many years and where most of his children were born. In 1833 he removed with his wife to Edgar Co., Ill., to join sons who had located there and resided in that county until his death in 1846. See also Part I, Chapter 12.

According to Oka Calvin (686) who did much research into her family history and records, Stephen and Susannah (Rollison) Calvin had eleven children as follows:

627. Nancy, b. Apr. 29, 1795; twice married (1) to James Hannah, and (2) to Thomas Parish.
628. Phoebe, b. Feb. 13, 1798; d. March 19, 1863; mar. Tarpley Jones, b. 1794, d. Aug. 30, 1852.
629. *David, b. 1801 ?; d. 1845; mar. Mrs. Jane Miers Stephenson.
630. *Amos, b. Apr. 11, 1803; d. Apr. 13, 1875; mar. 4 times.
631. *John, b. about 1805; twice married.
632. *Elizabeth, b. Feb. 27, 1807; d. Dec. 1831; mar. Raleigh Bell Calvin, b. about 1805, d. 1831.
633. Malinda, b. March 31, 1809, (never married?).
634. Vincent, b. Oct. 5, 1810, (never married?).
635. *William, b. Feb. 27, 1811 (1812?); mar. Rachael Payne.
636. *Perry, b. Oct. 5, 1815; d. 1883; twice married.
637. *Timothy D., b. Sept. 3, 1817; mar. Mary Middleton.

617. JAMES CALVIN (1773-1839), Mason Co., Ky.; Brown Co., Ohio; Johnson Co., Ind. (Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Capt. Luther Calvin (614) and Priscilla (La Farge) Calvin.

Born Dec. 20, 1773 probably in Romney section of Va. (W. Va.); died 1839 in Johnson Co., Ind. (Draper papers); mar. Nancy Cartmill Sept. 1, 1793 (Mason Co., Ky., Records).

James was a boy about 15 when his father, Capt. Luther, settled in Mason Co., Ky. There he grew up and married shortly before he was 20 years old. According to the Draper mms. he served in the War of 1812 and after living many years in Brown Co., Ohio, removed about 1825 to Johnson Co., Ind., where he resided until his death. See also Part I, Chap. 12. According to a grandson, George B. Calvin (697) of McDonough Co., Ill. James Calvin had twelve children, seven sons as listed below, and five daughters not named. The Draper papers mention the two eldest sons, Luther and John, and two daughters, Nancy and Mary:

638. *Luther, b. 1794 (?); mar. Clarissa Hewett (Brown Co., O., records).
639. John, b. 1796 (?); moved to Knoxville, Marion Co., Iowa (Draper papers).
640. James, b. 1798 (?).
641. *Samuel, b. Feb. 14, 1800; d. 1866; twice married.
642. Thomas, b. about 1801; may have been the Thomas Calvin who located in Brown Co., Ind., as per census of 1850; wife Delphia, children John, b. 1830; Nancy, b. 1831; Squire W., b. 1833; Sarah E., b. 1837; Malissa, b. 1838; Samuel, b. 1841; Thomas, b. 1847; Hamer, b. 1848.
643. Joseph, b. ____.
644. *Hiram, b. ____.
645. Nancy, b. ____; mar. _____ Titus; resided in Edgar Co., Ill., in 1863 (Draper papers).
646. Mary, b. ____; mar. _____ Phillips; resided in Edgar Co., Ill., in 1863 (Draper papers).
647. _____ (daughter), b. ____; mar. _____ Lawrence, Taney Co., Mo.
648. _____ (daughter), b. ____; mar. _____ Wright, Taney Co., Mo.
649. _____ (daughter), b. ____.

618. JOSEPH CALVIN (1777-1831), Mason Co., Ky., and Brown Co., Ohio. (Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Believed to have been a son of Capt. Luther Calvin (614) but may have been a son of a brother of Luther, name unknown.

Born Apr. 13, 1777 (memo. Stephen Calvin), died in Brown Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1831, (Brown Co. records); married Jan. 1, 1805 to Janet Wardlaw who was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Apr. 7, 1784, died in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct., 1857. She was a daughter of Robert and Janet (Downey) Wardlaw who moved from Va. to Harrison Co., Ky., in 1794 and from there in 1800 to the present Brown Co., Ohio (then part of Clermont Co.), where he acquired over 1500 acres of land on White Oak Creek and was the first white settler in that part of the county.

Joseph Calvin moved from Mason Co., Ky., to the present Brown Co., Ohio, before 1805 and acquired a farm on White Oak Creek near the "Wardlaw Settlement." Here, after his marriage to Janet Wardlaw, he lived until his death in 1831 at the comparatively early age of 54. He was a leading citizen in his community and was elected County Trustee of Brown Co. in 1823 and again in 1826. By his will, recorded in Brown Co., Joseph left all his estate to his "dearly beloved wife Jane Calvin **** for the support of herself and our children so long as she remains my widow" and in case of her remarriage to be distributed according to law among his family.

Joseph and Janet (Wardlaw) Calvin had ten children (family records and Wardlaw Genealogy) as follows:

650. Sarah, b. ____; mar. Joshua Bratton.
651. Saphronia, b. ____; mar. William Vance, 1819.
652. *James, b. 1811; d. 1881; mar. Ann Matilda Lakin.
653. *Hugh, b. 1813; mar. Elizabeth Ann Malott.
654. Mary, b. ____; mar. in Dec., 1822 to Robert Hirous.

655. Albert, b. 1817; mar. Aug., 1835 to his cousin Malinda Wardlaw, b. 1819. Both died young without children.
656. Nancy, b. 1817 (twin of Albert); mar. Morris Vance, b. 1817.
657. Robert, b. 1820; mar. in Jan., 1852 to Margaret (Haas) Wardlaw, b. 1822 in N.C., widow of Philander Wardlaw.
658. *Luther, b. 1824; mar. 5 times.
659. Jane, b. 1825; (never married).

619. ABRAHAM CALVIN (1779-1817-20?), Mason Co., Ky., Brown Co., Ohio. (Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Believed to have been a son of Capt. Luther Calvin (614).

Born Apr. 5, 1779 (memo. Stephen Calvin); died in Brown Co., Ohio, probably between 1817 and 1820; married Susannah Sidwell Dec. 11, 1797 (Mason Co., Ky., records).

Abraham moved from Mason Co., Ky., to the present Brown Co., Ohio, possibly about 1810 when it was still part of Clermont Co. Brown Co. probate records show administration of his estate, and as Brown Co. was created in 1817 and Abraham's name does not appear in the 1820 census for the county, he apparently died between 1817 and 1820. The names of his children have not been learned, but (with the reservation that it is conjecture) there is some reason to believe that one of them may have been:

660. *Uriah, b. ____; mar. Dorcas Spires.

620. VINCENT CALVIN (1781-____), Mason Co., Ky., and Brown Co., Ohio. (Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Believed to have been a son of Capt. Luther Calvin (614). He may have been a son of a brother of Luther (name unknown) but the statement attributed to Vincent's son, John A. Calvin, (Draper papers) that his grandfather was a brother of Capt. Luther has not been confirmed and is in conflict with evidence from other sources as previously set forth. See Capt. Luther Calvin (614).

Born Apr. 10, 1781, probably in Washington Co., Pa., died in Brown Co., Ohio, probably about 1830; was twice married (1) to Christina Ruth, daughter of David Ruth, on Aug. 8, 1796 in Mason Co., Ky. (Mason Co. Records), and (2) to Sally (Sarah) Pool, daughter of John Pool, on Jan. 10, 1808, in Mason Co., Ky., (Mason Co. Records).

As Vincent Calvin was born in 1781 when Captain Luther Calvin was residing in Washington Co., Pa., Vincent was probably a native of that county and state, and was likely named for a prominent early settler and neighbor of his father named Vincent Calvin who came there from Virginia but was apparently not a relative. Young Vincent evidently accompanied his parents as a child to Mason Co., Ky., where he grew up and married and where all his children were born by his first wife. According to a History of Brown Co., Ohio, Vincent moved to that county from Ky. on Christmas Day, 1807, and located on White Oak Creek near his brother Joseph, but as Vincent married his second wife in Mason Co., Ky., a few days after the date given, the year of the removal may have been 1808. Vincent resided in Brown Co., Ohio, until his death, the date of which, however, has not been learned.

The children of Vincent and Christina (Ruth) Calvin were:

661. Anna, b. ____; mar. John Hynman, May, 1819. Lived in Brown Co., Ohio, for many years but later moved to the west.
662. Elizabeth, b. ____; mar. Ensign Mitchell, Jan. 1, 1819. Also went west.
663. John A., b. 1800 ?; mar. Nancy McPherson, Dec., 1822; moved to Cass Co., Indiana, (Draper papers).
664. *Lewis, b. 1801; d. 1878; twice married.

4th Generation

629. DAVID CALVIN (1801?-1845), Brown Co., Ohio, and Edgar Co., Ill. (Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Stephen Calvin (616) and Susannah (Rollison) Calvin.

Believed to have been born about 1801, presumably in Mason Co., Ky., died in 1845 in Edgar Co., Ill., married Mrs. Jane Miers Stephenson, a widow.

According to his descendants David grew up in Brown Co., Ohio, but left there about 1830 when still unmarried to locate in Edgar Co., Ill., where he entered land near the present Franklin Cemetery and engaged in farming. He was evidently married soon after arriving in Illinois.

His children, five in number, were as follows:

665. *S. Wilson, b. March 20, 1834; mar. Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
666. Harriett E. (Hattie), b. July 29, 1836; mar. Capt. Samuel Mitchell, b. March 4, 1828.
667. *Amos, b. ____; mar. Mrs. Annie Stephenson, a widow.
668. Priscilla, b. ____; mar. Wm. H. Moss, Paris, Ill.
669. Susan, b. 1843; d. Oct., 1940; mar. Robert Kennedy Collins, Johnson City, Tenn.

630. AMOS CALVIN (1803-1875), Brown Co., Ohio.
(Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Stephen Calvin (616) and Susannah (Rollison) Calvin.

Born Apr. 11, 1803, probably in Mason Co., Ky., accompanying his parents as a child to Brown Co., Ohio; died Apr. 13, 1875; married four times according to Oka Calvin (686) but names of wives not learned by her. However, records of Brown Co., Ohio, show marriages of Amos Calvin (apparently the same man) to (1) Sarah Jennings, Dec., 1822, (2) Nancy Gray, June, 1837, (3) Marea Bayne, Jan., 1843, and (4) Mary Jane Wilson, March, 1852.

His children, as reported by Oka Calvin (686) and confirmed by probate records of Brown Co., Ohio, were:

670. Mary, b. 1825-30; mar. S. Reece.
671. Phoebe, b. 1825-30; d. before 1875; twice mar. to (1) _____ Lloyd, and (2) _____ Brady; 7 children by second husband.
672. Sarah, b. 1833; d. before 1875; mar. Martin Myers; 8 children.
673. Matilda Jane, b. 1839; d. before 1875; mar. twice, to (1) _____ Phillips, 1 dau., Mary Jane; and (2) Jacob Warner.
674. Amos G., b. 1841; no further data.
675. Nancy, b. 1843; d. before 1875; mar. Thomas Brady.

631. JOHN CALVIN (1805-____), Brown Co., Ohio. (Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Stephen Calvin (616) and Susannah (Rollison) Calvin.

Born in 1805 (Draper Manuscripts); date of death not learned; was twice married, according to Oka Calvin (686), his first wife having been Nancy Calvin, a cousin. Name of second wife not learned.

John was probably born in Mason Co., Ky., and went with his parents as a child to Brown Co., Ohio, where he presumably grew up and married his first wife. He seems to have removed to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1829, and is believed to have been the John Calvin shown by land records there to have entered land that year near Bloomfield in the vicinity of the present Franklin Cemetery--the same neighborhood where his brothers David and Perry and his father Stephen located shortly after. John seems to have later left Edgar Co. with his family. Where he finally settled has not been learned.

His children, as given by Oka Calvin (686), were:

676. Robert, b. ____.
677. Minerva, b. ____.
678. Phoebe, b. ____.
679. Thomas, b. ____.
680. John, b. ____.
681. Claude, b. ____.

632. ELIZABETH CALVIN (1807-1831), Brown Co., Ohio. (Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Daughter of Stephen Calvin (616) and Susannah (Rollison) Calvin.

Born Feb. 27, 1807 in either Mason Co., Ky., or Brown Co., Ohio; d. in Dec., 1831 in Brown Co., Ohio; married Raleigh Bell Calvin (Rolly B.) in January, 1828 as per Brown Co. records. Her husband (born possibly about 1805) was apparently not a relative but is believed to have belonged to an entirely different Calvin family line from North Carolina which probably descended from the immigrant Frank Calvin of Va. This is conjecture but there is record in Mason Co., Ky., of a "Rawleigh" Calvin in 1809 and of a James Calvin (possibly a brother) who married Catherine Giddings Apr. 12, 1803, and is shown by later census records (1850 Adams Co., Ohio) to have been born in North Carolina.

This unusual arrangement of Elizabeth Calvin as head of family arises from the circumstances above stated, her ancestry being known while that of her husband having the same name has not yet been traced. Their descendants are of course at any rate descendants of Stephen Calvin (616). More might be known of the ancestry of Raleigh Bell Calvin but for the fact that according to tradition of descendants he died or was killed in 1831, little more than 3 years after his marriage, and that his widow Elizabeth died in December, 1831, in giving birth to a posthumous son. This son, a complete orphan from birth, was given his father's name and so far as learned was the only child of the couple:

682. *Raleigh Bell II, b. Dec. 17, 1831; d. Oct. 2, 1909; mar. Livonia H. Long.

635. WILLIAM CALVIN (1812-____), Brown Co., Ohio, Sanford, Ind., Vermillion, Ill. (Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Stephen Calvin (616) and Susannah (Rollison) Calvin.

Born Feb. 27, probably in 1812 (family records show year as 1811 but his brother Vincent was born Oct. 5, 1810); date of death not learned; married Rachael Payne.

William Calvin evidently was born, grew up, and married in Brown Co., Ohio, but later like several of his brothers removed to Edgar Co., Ill., where he seems to have located in the eastern part of the county near the Indiana state line not far from Sandford, Ind. Later William made his home at Vermillion, Ill., in Edgar Co. a few miles east of Paris (family records). One of his grandsons refers to him as James Calvin and his name may have been William James or James William.

His children were:

683. Susan, b. ____.
684. James, b. ____.
685. *Francis Alfred, b. ____.

636. PERRY CALVIN (1815-1883), Brown Co., Ohio, Edgar Co., Ill. (Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Stephen Calvin (616) and Susannah (Rollison) Calvin.

Born Oct. 5, 1815 presumably in Brown Co., Ohio; died in 1883 in Edgar Co., Ill.; married (1) Priscilla Calvin, (2) Mollie Frazier. Perry Calvin was one of the first of the sons of Stephen Calvin to move to Edgar Co., Ill., about 1829 or 30, settling near what is now known as Kansas Station.

He had one child:

686. Oka, b. 1861, d. about 1935, never married. Oka Calvin was for many years a teacher in the Chicago public schools. She was interested in the family genealogy and furnished the Compiler with most of the data herein regarding the children of her grandfather, Stephen Calvin (616).

637. TIMOTHY D. CALVIN (1817-____), Brown Co., Ohio, and Monroe Co., Indiana. (Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Stephen Calvin (616) and Susannah (Rollison) Calvin.

Born Sept. 3, 1817 presumably in Brown Co., Ohio, died in Brown Co., Indiana; date not learned; married Mary Middleton.

Timothy D. Calvin, the youngest son of Stephen, lived in Brown Co., Ohio, until 1854 when he moved with his family to Monroe Co., Indiana, locating near Nashville in what is now Brown Co., Ind. He was a tanner and farmer and a well-known man in his section. A History of Monroe Co., Ind. (1884), contains a biographical sketch of him.

His children were:

687. Collins, b. ____, Nashville, Ind.
688. *John B., b. 1855.
689. *Timothy D. 2nd, b. ____.

638. LUTHER CALVIN (1794?-____), Brown Co., Ohio, and Brown Co., Ind. (James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of James Calvin (617) and Nancy (Cartmill) Calvin.

The 1850 census for Brown Co., Ind., shows Luther's age as then 63, indicating he was born in 1787, but this was obviously an error as his father (b. 1773) was then only 14 years old and was not married until Sept., 1793. Luther was the eldest son and the date of his birth was probably about 1794; he married Clarissa Hewett in Brown Co., Ohio, on March 29, 1817 (Brown Co. records).

Luther Calvin moved to the northern part of Brown Co., Ind., near Spearsville, probably about 1825 when his father established his home nearby in the adjoining Johnson Co., Ind. He and his family are shown by the 1850 census for Brown Co., Ind., as are also James and John Calvin, undoubtedly his older married sons, judging from the names of their own children.

Luther's children are therefore given as:

1073. James, b. 1819; mar. Rachal _____, b. 1819, children; Minerva, b. 1840; Clarissa, b. 1843; Luther, b. 1848; Catherine, b. 1850.
690. *John, b. Feb. 19, 1823; d. 1870; mar. Sarah Conn.
691. Maria, b. 1831.
692. *Jackson, b. 1835; mar. Almira Taylor.
1074. Green L. ("Lonzo"?), b. 1838.

(Note.--Numbers assigned to two of Luther's children are not in sequence with those preceding because data regarding them was received after genealogy was arranged and numbered.)

641. SAMUEL CALVIN (1800-1866), Brown Co., Ohio, and McDonough Co., Ill. (James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of James Calvin (617) and Nancy (Cartmill) Calvin.

Born in Mason Co., Ky., Feb. 14, 1800, died in McDonough Co., Ill., in 1866; was twice married to (1) Phoebe Curry, and (2) Mary Hainey (Family records).

Samuel grew up in Brown Co., Ohio, and evidently did not accompany his parents to Johnson Co., Ind., in 1825 but according to family records removed from Ohio in 1836 to McDonough Co., Ill., where he resided until his death 30 years later. He had six children by his first wife and several by the second marriage but all of the latter were dead in 1899 and their names were not learned.

The children of Samuel and Phoebe (Curry) Calvin were:

693. Robert Curry, b. ____; d. 1887, killed in the mines in Montana; never married.
694. John, b. ____; d. as a young man.
695. Indiann (Dau.), b. ____; mar. _____ Crisp, moved to Montana.
696. William Harvey, b. ____; mar. but no surviving sons.

697. *George Bailey, b. 1832.
698. Mary, b. ____.

644. HIRAM CALVIN (1809-____), Brown Co., Ohio, Johnson Co., Ind., and Wayne Co., Ill. (James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of James Calvin (617) and Nancy (Cartmill) Calvin.

Born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1809 (1850 census); date of death not learned; married Mary Ann Jacobs.

Hiram was the youngest son of James Calvin (617); he apparently did not go to Johnson Co., Ind., with his parents about 1825 but seems to have married young and to have resided for a time in Cincinnati, Ohio, where at least one of his sons, Dr. Joseph J. Calvin, was born according to the latter's biography in a History of Jasper Co., Ill. However, at the time of the 1850 census Hiram and his family were residing in Johnson Co., Ind., where he left in 1856 to locate in Wayne Co., Ill.

Hiram and Mary Calvin had seven children as shown by the census of 1850, as follows:

1075. James W., b. 1830.
699. *Joseph J. b. 1832; mar. Catherine Wise; (His biography in History of Jasper Co., Ill., gave date of birth as 1825, evidently an error.
1076. Walker, b. 1835.
1077. Sarah C., b. 1836.
1078. George, b. 1838.
1079. Ensign M., b. 1841.
1080. Hiram S., b. 1843.

(Note.--Numbers assigned to Hiram's children except Joseph are not in sequence with those preceding because data regarding them was received after genealogy was arranged.)

652. JAMES CALVIN (1811-1881), Brown Co., Ohio, Cherokee Co., Kansas, and West Plains, Mo. (Joseph 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Joseph Calvin (618) and Janet (Wardlaw) Calvin.

Born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1811; died at West Plains, Mo., in 1881; was married Aug. 1835 to Ann Matilda Lakin, who was born July 4, 1817, died Jan. 31, 1885 in Lawrence Co., Mo., (family records).

James, who was the eldest son of Joseph Calvin, left Brown Co., Ohio, with his family about 1856 or 1857, locating first at Ottumwa?, Iowa, where he lived about a year, thereafter moving to the Southeastern part of Cherokee Co., Kansas. Here he bought a farm and made his home for a number of years but eventually sold out and bought a farm near West Plains, Mo., where he lived until his death in 1881.

There were 9 children, as follows, all as per family records:

700. Catherine Ellen, b. in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1836; d. July 16, 1872; mar. Charles Madden, a native of England; three children, Flora, Lion, and Frank.
701. *David Thomas, b. 1838; d. 1879; mar. Rosetta Phillips.
702. Mary Jane, b. in Brown Co., Ohio, 1842; d. 1877; mar. (1) 1859 to John Stansberry who d. 1866, and (2) to Elzra G. Lutes; 3 children, Francis and Alzina by first husband, and James by second marriage.
703. Christine Elizabeth, b. in Brown Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1843; d. Apr. 6, 1896; mar. Henry M. Lasley (b. March 22, 1845, d. Jan. 22, 1930); 5 children, Jennie, Maria, Molly, Nelson, and Harlan.
704. Martha Ann, b. in Brown Co., Ohio, 1846; mar. Jacob Truxal (b. in Pa. 1850); 6 children, Mary, David, Rose, Iva, William, and Eli.
705. *John Ira, b. 1850; mar. Emeline Creason.
706. *Franklin Pierce, b. May 18, 1853; d. March 14, 1917; twice married.

707. Margaret Louise, b. 1857; d. about 1940; mar. (1) Nov. 16, 1879 in Cherokee Co., Kansas, to King Clark, b. 1854; (2) ___ East, Wyandotte, Okla.
708. Robert Bruce, b. in Mo. in 1862; went to Okla. about 1890. No further data.

653. HUGH CALVIN (1813-____), Brown Co., Ohio?. (Joseph 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Joseph Calvin (618) and Janet (Wardlaw) Calvin.

Born 1813; date of death not learned; married Elizabeth Ann Malott, b. 1818.

Children as per family records:

709. Mary E., b. 1837.
710. Susan N., b. 1839.
711. Nancy J., b. 1841.
712. Saphronia A., b. 1845.
713. *Luther Carlin, b. 1848) twins.
714. Sarah C., b. 1848.)
715. Martha N., b. 1850.
716. Margaret, b. 1858.

658. LUTHER CALVIN (1824-____), Brown Co., Ohio?. (Joseph 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Joseph Calvin (618) and Janet (Wardlaw) Calvin.

Born 1824; date of death not learned; married 5 times to (1) _____ Danbury, (2) Altissa B. Malott (b. 1827) in Jan., 1943, (3) _____ _____, (4) Mary E. _____, b. 1843, and (5) Isabella _____ (b. 1853). (Family records.)

Children:

717. *Joseph P., b. 1849.
718. Andrew J. b. 1851.
719. Sarah, b. 1855.
720. John Marshall, b. 1857.
721. Stephen, b. 1861.
722. Luther D., b. 1862.
723. Emma, b. 1864.

724. Charles, b. 1871.
725. William, b. 1880.

660. URIAH CALVIN (____-____), Brown Co., Ohio.
(Abraham ? 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Believed to have been a son of Abraham Calvin (619) and Susannah (Sidwell) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned; married Dorcas Spires (b. 1801).

Children (family records):

726. *Rolly Bell, b. 1827; mar. Rebecca Courts in 1843 (1848?).
727. Rebecca Ann, b. ____; mar. John W. Pitzer, March, 1852.
728. Susannah, b. ____; mar. Morris T. Reynolds, March, 1852.
729. *David N., b. 1832; mar. Abigail Dunn (b. 1834).
730. Melissa, b. ____; mar. Alfred Parker.
731. *Stephen, b. 1837; mar. Cynthia _____.

664. LEWIS CALVIN (1801-1878), Brown Co., Ohio.
(Vincent 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Vincent Calvin (620) and Christina (Ruth) Calvin.

Born in Mason Co., Ky., in 1801, died in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1878; twice married to (1) Xenia Graham in May, 1819, and (2) Sarah Jones in June, 1837.

Lewis Calvin was a boy of 7 or 8 years when his father moved from Mason Co., Ky., to Brown Co., Ohio. Lewis lived in Brown Co. the rest of his life where he became a prosperous farmer owning 500 acres of land in Washington township. He was a leading citizen of his section and served as County Trustee for the year 1827.

His children are reported as:

1st Marriage:

732. Elizabeth, b. _____; mar. Wm. Purdy.
733. Ira, b. Feb. 22, 1829; d. Aug. 16, 1906;

mar. May 22, 1850 to Minerva Pangburn (b. Jan. 6, 1830, d. Mar. 7, 1916); 6 children: John Lewis, Mary (mar. Wm. Alford), Oren, Emma, Elmer, Minnie, birth dates not learned.

734. *Newton, b. Nov. 29, 1831; d. ____; mar. Asenath M. Pangburn.

2nd Marriage:

735. Anna A., b. 1841; mar. _____ Shepard.
736. Henry, b. 1843.
737. Elmira A. b. 1846; mar. _____ Hussong.
738. Corinth, b. 1851; mar. _____ Wills.
739. Leonard, b. 1858) twins
740. Asbury, b. 1858)
(Probably three others including a son, Addison, and a daughter, Nancy.)

5th Generation

665. S. WILSON CALVIN (1834-____), Paris, Edgar Co., Ill. (David 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of David Calvin (629) and Jane (Miers) Stephenson Calvin.

Born March 20, 1834; married Mrs. Sarah E. Smith a widow, who had two children by her first husband. S. W. Calvin was a dry goods merchant in Paris, Ill., the county seat of Edgar Co.

One son:

741. David Walter, b. ____; mar. Janette _____; one daughter Elizabeth, b. ____.

667. AMOS CALVIN (____-____), Edgar Co., Ill. (David 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of David Calvin (629) and Jane (Miers) Stephenson Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill.; dates of birth and death not known; married Mrs. Annie Stephenson, a widow.

According to Oka Calvin (686) Amos moved to Montana and presumably died there.

One child known:

742. May Marie, b. ____.

682. RALEIGH BELL CALVIN II, (1831-1909), (Raleigh B. I and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Raleigh Bell Calvin I and Elizabeth (Calvin) Calvin (632).

Born in Brown Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1831; died in Edgar Co., Ill., Oct. 2, 1909; married on Feb. 15, 1853 to Livonia H. Long who was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1836, died Nov. 28, 1921 in Edgar Co., Ill.

Raleigh Bell Calvin II was born after the death of his father and as his mother also died at time of his birth, he never knew either father or mother. The infant was probably cared for by his grandparents but later as a young boy lived with his uncle Timothy D. Calvin. However, when the latter moved with his family to Indiana in 1854, young Raleigh did not accompany them but according to family tradition ran away and became an apprentice boy in his native Ohio. Later, while still a young single man, he moved to Edgar Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming near Paris not far from his Uncle David. Here he was married and raised a large family, dying in 1909 at the age of 78.

His children, 15 in number as per family records, were as follows:

743. Margaret Clarissa, b. May 17, 1854, d. Feb. 9, 1932; mar. Lowden Julian; 8 children.
744. Mary Elizabeth, b. Sept. 24, 1855; d. Nov. 5, 1883.
745. Laura Belle, b. Nov. 3, 1857; d. March 22, 1940; mar. James Warmouth; 4 children.
746. *Charles Fletcher, b. Feb. 28, 1859; d. July 30, 1934; mar. Addie Virginia Propst.

747. *Harley Lincoln, b. Nov. 27, 1860; d. Oct. 18, 1891; mar. Ida Gowan.
748. Emma, b. Nov. 27, 1860; d. Dec. 20, 1882.
749. *Samuel Joseph, b. March 10, 1863; d. Apr. 12, 1943; mar. Hattie Satterley.
750. Ella Jane, b. March 20, 1865; d. Dec. 22, 1934; mar. James Glass.
751. *John Franklin, b. Feb. 4, 1867; mar. Minnie Belle Mitchell.
752. Julia Ann, b. Feb. 4, 1867; d. Apr. 25, 1890.
753. *Silas Wilson, b. Sept. 28, 1869; mar. Grace Wright.
754. Nora Mae, b. Sept. 4, 1872; mar. (1) Elmer Kelsey and (2) _____ Helms.
755. *William Otis, b. Dec. 28, 1874; mar. Effie Mabel Manning.
756. Nettie, b. June 15, 1877; d. Sept. 2, 1882.
757. *Simon Rolly, b. Apr. 4, 1880; mar. Hattie Steel.

685. FRANCIS ALFRED CALVIN (____-____), Sandford, Ind., Edgar Co., Ill. (William 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Wm. Calvin (635) and Rachael (Payne) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned; married Susan Elizabeth Cottman, dau. of Rev. James W. Cottman, a United Brethern minister of Sandford, Ind., and Vermillion, Ill.

Children (as per family records):

758. *Levi Alexander, b. Feb. 4, 1866; d. Oct. 30, 1937; mar. Nora Belle Shaffer.
759. Cora Adelaide, b. at Sandford, Ind., Aug. 4, 1867; mar. Julius Schaeffer; resided at Galveston, Texas (1941); two sons, Earl and Kenneth.
760. *Bertram Alfred Stafford, b. July 19, 1869; mar. Carrie _____.
761. James William, b. at Sandford, Ind., July, 1871; d. 1933; bur. Tulsa, Okla.; mar. Jennie _____; no children.

688. JOHN B. CALVIN (1855-____), Nashville, Ind. (Timothy 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Timothy D. Calvin (637) and Mary (Middleton) Calvin.

Born in Monroe Co., now Brown Co., Ind., in 1855, married in 1878 to Sadie Reddick.

John B. Calvin engaged in the harness business with his brother, Timothy D. 2nd, with success. A History of Monroe Co., Ind., published in 1884 indicates that John B. then had one son. There may have been later children, names not learned.

One known son:

762. Dennis J., born May 17, 1882.

689. TIMOTHY D. CALVIN II, (____-____), Nashville, Ind. (Timothy D. 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Timothy D. Calvin (637) and Mary (Middleton) Calvin.

Born in Monroe Co., now Brown Co., Ind., date not learned; engaged in the harness business with his brother John B. at Nashville, Ind. (History of Monroe Co., Ind., 1884.) No data as to name of his wife but there were two daughters who were students at DePauw University in 1908, namely:

763. Notie, b. ____.
764. Elsa, b. ____.

690. JOHN CALVIN (1823-1870), Brown Co., Ind. (Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin (638) and Clarissa (Hewett) Calvin.

Born in Brown Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1823; died in Brown Co., Ind., in 1870; married Sarah Conn. John served through the Mexican War and later also during the Civil War in which he was a 1st Lieutenant, 82nd Indiana Volunteers, taking part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mt., Chickamauga, and Stone River (History of Johnson Co., Ind.).

Two sons known:

765. James, b. 1849.
766. *John W., b. March 16, 1852; was a farmer in Ninevah Township, Johnson Co., Ind.

692. JACKSON CALVIN (1835-1887), Brown Co., Ind., and Linn Co., Kansas. (Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin (638) and Clarissa (Hewett) Calvin.

Born in Brown Co., Indiana, Feb. 10, 1835; died at Trading Post, Linn Co., Kansas, Jan. 26, 1887; was married April 4, 1864 at Trafalgar, Johnson Co., Ind., to Almira Taylor, who was born Jan. 31, 1848, died April 4, 1915. Both Jackson and Almira are buried at Trading Post, Kansas. (Family records.)

Jackson Calvin grew up in Brown Co., Ind., and served with the Union Army during the Civil War, as Corporal Co. C., 22nd Indiana Regiment. His marriage in 1864 was probably at the close of his military service. In 1880 Jackson migrated westward with his family in a covered wagon, first settling at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and later in 1885 moving by wagon to Trading Post, in Linn County, Kansas, about 65 miles south of Kansas City near the Missouri border. Here the family lived two years but were making plans to return to their native Indiana when Jackson became ill of pneumonia and died in January, 1887, leaving his widow in the new country without funds and with ten children aged from 15 years to a baby less than one year old. Descendants now tell with pride of the brave Almira's subsequent struggle to house and support her family. Several neighbors offered to adopt some of the children, but the widow thanked them, stating she had no children for adoption, and settled down with her brood in a one-room shack, where seven of the children were in bed at one time with the measles. The two oldest boys worked at anything they could to help out, and in their spare time raised broom corn and peddled brooms. The family was kept together--the good Almira seeing that the children

attended school and Sunday school--and with the help of a pension received in 1889 for her husband's Civil War service was able to buy a small house at Trading Post. The crisis was successfully passed and Almira lived to see her children all married and settled around her, and they now include some of Linn County's most prosperous farmers and land owners. Their present comfortable circumstances, however, have not caused them to forget the debt they owe to the worthy Almira and her struggles during the pioneer days. Her descendants have now reached over 90 in number, with four grandsons and one great grandson now serving in the present World War (1944). It is pleasing to record that Almira in her later years was able to make a visit to her old Indiana home and relatives and to attend the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

Jackson and Almira Calvin had 13 children, as per family records, as follows:

767. Mary, b. Apr. 4, 1865; d. Jan., 1903; mar. Robert Harris; one son, Virgil, b. July 6, 1902 (now in military service).
768. Alice, b. Aug. 21, 1866; mar. (1) Henry Hudson; 3 children: Dollie, b. June 25, 1886, (mar. Wm. Miller); Jackson C., b. Oct. 15, 1889, d. Oct. 26, 1889; Charlotte, b. July 4, 1891, (mar. Lewis Castle); and (2) Robert F. McCamish.
769. Loretta, b. May 17, 1867; mar. Jefferson Brummitt; 4 children: Clarence, b. Feb. 19, 1890, Verna, b. Mar. 27, 1893, and two others, names not learned.
770. *Elmer Lewis, b. March 10, 1870; mar. Nettie Shattuck.
771. Keller, b. June, 1872; d. Aug. 28, 1873.
772. Cordelia, b. Nov. 26, 1873; mar. Nile Carpenter; 5 children: Chloral, b. Mar. 30, 1892, res. Kansas City, Mo., Glen, res. Osawattomie, Kans., Verle, b. Apr. 12, 1905, res. Amoret, Mo., Clifford, and one other, name not learned.
773. *Otis Taswell, b. March 24, 1875; mar. Maggie Church.

774. *James Edgar, b. Dec. 13, 1876; mar. Effie Williams.
775. *Alonzo Roscoe, b. March 24, 1879; mar. Lenora Shattuck.
776. *John Dillard, b. Oct. 13, 1880; mar. Ina Shattuck.
777. William, b. March 22, 1882; mar. Rosa Belle Odell; res. Parkdale, Oregon; no children.
778. Carl, b. Feb., 1884; d. May, 1884.
779. Lillie, b. Jan. 19, 1886; mar. Walter Hiatt, res. Independence, Kans., 4 children: Victor, b. May 28, 1909, Faye, b. Nov. 23, 1910, Leland Ray and Lewis Roy, (twins), b. Dec. 26, 1918, d. in infancy.

697. GEORGE BAILEY CALVIN (1832-____), McDonough Co., Ill. (Samuel 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Samuel Calvin (641) and Phoebe (Curry) Calvin.

Born in Brown Co., Ohio; accompanied his parents to McDonough Co., Ill., in 1836 when 4 years old; name of his wife not learned, nor date of his death.

Children reported in letter from his son Samuel:

780. Samuel, b. 1859, McDonough Co., Ill.; mar. _____ _____; no children.
781. Mary, b. ____; was a school teacher.
782. Phoebe, b. ____; was a school teacher.
783. William Everett, b. 1872, in McDonough Co., Ill.
784. Ida, b. ____.
785. Edith, b. ____.

699. DR. JOSEPH J. CALVIN (1832?-____), Cincinnati, Ohio, Johnson Co., Ind., Wayne Co., Ill., Williamsburg, Ind., Jasper Co., Ill. (Hiram 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Hiram Calvin (644) and Mary Ann (Jacobs) Calvin.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1826 according to a History of Jasper Co., Ill., but 1850 census shows his age as then 18, indicating date of birth was 1832; date of death not learned; married in 1856 to Catherine Wise, dau. of Jacob Wise and a niece of Governor Wise of Va.

Dr. J. J. Calvin evidently accompanied his parents to Wayne Co., Ill., in 1856 from Johnson Co., Ind., and after living in Wayne Co., and Williamsburg, Ind., located in Jasper Co., Ill., where he practiced medicine and engaged in farming. (See biographical sketch in History of Jasper Co., Ill.).

He had four children as reported:

786. William C., b. ____.
787. Annie M., b. ____.
788. James, b. ____.
789. Charles H., b. ____.

701. DAVID THOMAS CALVIN (1838-1879), Brown Co., Ohio, Lawrence Co., Mo. (James 4, Joseph 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of James Calvin (652) and Ann Matilda (Lakin) Calvin.

Born in Brown Co., Ohio, 1838; died in Lawrence Co., Mo., 1879; married in 1862 to Rosetta Phillips, born in Mo., 1842, died Lawrence Co., Mo., in 1882.

Children:

790. *James H., b. 1862; d. 1918; mar. Ida ___.
791. William, d. young.
792. Thomas, b. 1868; d. 1917; never married.
793. Mark, b. 1874; d. abt. 1900; mar. _____ _____; one child, Rosa, b. ____.
794. Rosa, b. 1877; d. at Joplin, Mo., Feb. 11, 1943; mar. Howard B. Russell; 4 children: Jewell C., Burness H., Irene E., and Leon M.

705. JOHN IRA CALVIN (1850-____), Brown Co., Ohio. (James 4, Joseph 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of James Calvin (652) and Ann Matilda (Lakin) Calvin.

Born in Brown Co., Ohio, 1850; date of death not learned; married Emeline Creason, born 1856.

Children:

795. Jesse, b. 1879; d. Jan. 16, 1908; unmarried.
796. Parl Coley, b. 1880.
797. Eva, b. 1882, d. young.
798. Oscar, b. ____ "
799. Richard, b. ____ "

706. FRANKLIN PIERCE CALVIN (1854-1917), Brown Co., Ohio, and Lawrence Co., Mo. (James 4, Joseph 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of James Calvin (652) and Ann Matilda (Lakin) Calvin.

Born in Brown Co., Ohio, May 18, 1853; died in Lawrence Co., Mo., March 14, 1917; twice married: (1) On Jan. 1, 1878, to Adelia Ann Weaver (b. Sept. 10, 1860, d. Jan. 3, 1903), dau. of Joshua and Elizabeth Ann (Boyd) Weaver, natives of North Carolina, and (2) on June 28, 1908, to Mrs. Lucy (Cardwell) Harrow, a widow (Family records).

There were nine children, as follows:

1st Marriage:

800. Anna Maye, b. Apr. 7, 1883; mar. Aug. 24, 1910, Lon P. Cunningham (b. in W. Va., 1844; d. in Joplin, Mo., Nov., 1911).
801. Walter Grey, b. Aug. 5, 1885; unmarried.
802. Archibald George, b. Nov. 20, 1887; mar. Faye St. Claire in 1914; no children.
803. Lottie Belle, b. Jan. 16, 1890; mar. Newell G. Hurlbut, June 7, 1915; one child, Natalie G.
804. Albert Joshua, b. Jan. 22, 1892; d. Oct. 12, 1918; Corporal Machine Gun Co., 69th Infantry, U.S. Army.
805. Aris Alfaretta, b. Oct. 20, 1894; mar. Oct. 6, 1915 to Floyd McGowan (b. Sept.

18, 1889); two sons, Richard C. and Thomas F., reside Burbank, Calif. (1943).

806. Lucille Marie, b. Jan. 7, 1897; mar. June 15, 1918 to Lieut. Wm. Frederick Higgins (b. July 1, 1893, McHenry, Miss.); reside McAllen, Texas (1944).

807. Kenneth Weaver, b. Feb. 18, 1901; unmarried.

2nd Marriage:

808. Jesse, b. 1910.

809. Jewell Lucy, b. Aug., 1917; mar. Sept. 30, 1933 to John C. Slater.

713. LUTHER CARLIN CALVIN (1848-____), Brown Co., Ohio?). (Hugh 4, Joseph 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Hugh Calvin (653) and Elizabeth A. (Malott) Calvin.

Born in 1848, twin to his sister Sarah; married Talitha _____, born 1855.

Two children:

810. Emma E., b. 1878.

811. Hugh M., b. 1880.

717. JOSEPH P. CALVIN (1849-____), Brown Co., Ohio?. (Luther 4, Joseph 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Luther Calvin (658) and Altissa B. (Malott) Calvin.

Born 1849; married Sarah _____, born 1852.

Children:

812. Anna, b. 1872.

813. James M., b. 1873.

814. William W., b. 1874.

815. Hiram L., b. 1876.

816. Oran F., b. 1877.

817. Mary L., b. 1879.

818. Elizabeth, b. 1880.

726. ROLLY B. CALVIN (1827-____), Brown Co., Ohio. (Uriah 4, Abraham? 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Uriah Calvin (660) and Dorcas (Spires) Calvin.

Born 1827; date of death not reported; married Rebecca Courts, date given as 1843 but was perhaps 1848, as Rolly was only 16 years old in 1843 and no children are shown until 1852. Census of 1850 for Brown Co., Ohio, shows Rolla Calvin, age 23, wife Rebecca, age 22, no children.

Census returns of 1860 and 1870 and Brown Co. and family records show the following children:

819. Uriah Newton, b. 1852; d. March 7, 1935; mar. (1) Sarah Belle Sidwell (b. 1858), one child, Minnie (b. 1879) mar. Wm. Hiler; and (2) Louise Hanselman, reside near Browntown, Ohio.
820. Perry Gates, b. May 1, 1854; mar. Nancy Elizabeth Boothby (1862-1913); two children: Clarence, b. Oct. 25, 1886, mar. Clara Edna Bauer; and Edith, b. Oct. 2, 1889, d. June 1, 1937; mar. Gus Berry, two sons, Carl and Earl.
821. Martin, b. 1856; mar. Amanda Leonard; 3 daughters.
822. James, b. 1859; d. 1897; mar. Lou Louderback; one son Howard, b. abt. 1884.
823. Julia, b. 1862; mar. John Smith.

729. DAVID N. CALVIN (1832-), Brown Co., Ohio. (Uriah 4, Abraham? 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Uriah Calvin (660) and Dorcas (Spires) Calvin.

Born in 1832 according to census returns and evidently died between 1860 and 1870; married Abigail Dunn (b. 1834).

Children:

824. *John C., b. 1855; d. Feb. 9, 1926; mar. Lilly B. _____ (b. 1860).
825. Helen J., b. 1857.
826. Flora Bell, b. 1859.
827. Elizabeth A., b. 1864.

731. STEPHEN CALVIN (1837-), Brown Co., Ohio. (Uriah 4, Abraham? 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Uriah Calvin (660) and Dorcas (Spires) Calvin.

Born in 1837 as per census returns, married Cynthia _____.

Children:

828. Lena, b. 1859.
829. Emma, b. 1861.
830. Uriah W., b. 1863.
831. Charles, b. 1867.
832. Flora E., b. 1870.

734. NEWTON CALVIN (1831-1893), Brown Co., Ohio, and Marion Co., Indiana. (Lewis 4, Vincent 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Lewis Calvin (664) and Xenia (Graham) Calvin.

Born in Brown Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1831; died in Indiana in 1893; married Asenath Pangburn (b. 1837, d. 1902), daughter of John L. and Thirza (Conrey) Pangburn and granddaughter of John Conrey and Sarah (Calvin) Conrey of Mason Co., Ky. (family records). As Sarah (Calvin) Conrey was a daughter of Capt. Luther Calvin (614), Newton Calvin and his wife were second cousins.

Newton after his marriage removed first to Hardin Co., Ohio, and later to near Galesburg, Ill., but eventually settled in Marion Co., Indiana, a few miles south of Indianapolis near the town of New Augusta. He died in 1893, his wife surviving him until 1902.

Children, as per family records:

833. Charles Albert, b. ____; died young.
834. *Edgar Eugene, b. Oct. 16, 1858; d. March, 1938; mar. Alida Frances Man.
835. Olive, b. ____; died young.
836. Otha Fletcher, b. Oct. 13, 1865; d. Dec. 13, 1929; mar. Eliza Jane Comingore; Res. Indianapolis, Ind.; no children.

837. Nellie Grace, b. Oct. 14, 1872; d. Aug., 1873.

6th Generation

746. CHARLES FLETCHER CALVIN (1859-1934), Edgar Co., Ill. (Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B. and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Raleigh B. Calvin II (682) and Livonia H. (Long) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1859; died July 30, 1934; married on Jan. 7, 1889 to Addie Virginia Propst, born Aug. 16, 1865.

One son:

838. *Ross R., b. Nov. 22, 1889; twice married.

747. HARLEY LINCOLN CALVIN (1860-1891), Edgar Co., Ill. (Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B. and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Raleigh Bell Calvin II (682) and Livonia H. (Long) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., Nov. 27, 1860; d. Oct. 18, 1891; mar. Ida Gowan.

Children:

839. Ora, b. Feb. 4, 1887; mar. Dec. 18, 1917 to Lola Fultz, b. June 30, 1887.
840. Russell, b. June 4, 1891; d. Nov. 18, 1904.

749. SAMUEL JOSEPH CALVIN (1863-1943), Edgar Co., Ill. (Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B. and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Raleigh Bell Calvin II (682) and Livonia H. (Long) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., March 10, 1863; died April 12, 1943 in same county; married Feb. 1, 1890 to Hattie Satterlee (b. May 29, 1869, d. May 30, 1928).

Children:

841. Ethel, b. Jan. 1, 1891; d. June 8, 1891.
842. Floyd R., b. Feb. 22, 1893; d. Jan. 29, 1926; mar. Nov. 20, 1920 to Ella Umacher (b. Aug. 1, 1891); one daughter, Ruth Emily, b. March 1, 1922.
843. Carrie, b. June 24, 1895; mar. Sept. 27, 1919 to _____.
844. Ruth, b. Aug. 18, 1897; mar. Oct. 20, 1925 to _____.
845. Ernest, b. Feb. 10, 1905; d. Dec. 16, 1926; mar. Nov. 1, 1924 to Violet Eisenring (b. Nov. 30, 1902); one daughter, Dolores, b. Apr. 2, 1926.

751. JOHN FRANKLIN CALVIN (1867-), Edgar Co., Ill. (Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B. and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Raleigh Bell Calvin II (682) and Livonia H. (Long) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., Feb. 4, 1867; married Sept. 1, 1889 to Minnie Belle Mitchell (b. Aug. 3, 1867).

Children:

846. Bessie Mae, b. Sept. 30, 1890.
847. *Carl D., b. Feb. 1, 1892; d. Aug. 31, 1936; mar. Mae E. Mohler.
848. Wilbur, b. Oct. 26, 1894; d. Dec. 13, 1920; (unmarried).
849. Floyd F., b. Jan. 5, 1897; d. May 20, 1927; (unmarried).
850. Margaret J., b. Feb. 27, 1899; twice married.
851. *Chester ("Ted"), b. July 4, 1904; mar. Florence A. Nagel.
852. Thelma M., b. Aug. 22, 1907; d. Dec. 30, 1933; (unmarried).

753. SILAS WILSON CALVIN (1869-), Edgar Co., Ill. (Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B. and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Raleigh Bell Calvin II (682) and Livonia H. (Long) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., Sept. 28, 1869; married Nov. 7, 1901 to Grace Wright (b. Oct. 30, 1879).

Children:

853. Pauline, b. Sept. 2, 1902; twice married; (no further data).
854. Jesse, b. Oct. 8, 1903; mar. Dec. 24, 1923; (no further data).
855. Ruby, b. March 20, 1905; mar. July 1, 1926; (no further data).
856. Lucille, b. Sept. 11, 1906; d. July 24, 1911.

755. WILLIAM OTIS CALVIN (1874-), Edgar Co., Ill. (Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B. and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Raleigh Bell Calvin II (682) and Livonia H. (Long) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., Dec. 28, 1874; married (1) on June 26, 1896 to Effie Mabel Manning (b. Dec. 7, 1877, d. Aug. 26, 1920), and (2) on April 27, 1935 to Tacie Lucille Morrow (b. Dec. 17, 1908).

Children:

1st Marriage:

857. *Parker Lean, b. Sept. 2, 1900; mar. Stella Stewart.
858. Audrey Imogene, b. Aug. 8, 1906; mar. Aug. 6, 1928; (No further data.)
860. Meda Madge, b. March 20, 1920; mar. June 17, 1935; (No further data.)

2nd Marriage:

861. Donald Frank Morrow, b. ____.

757. SIMON ROLLY CALVIN (1880-), Edgar Co., Ill. (Raleigh B. II. 5, Raleigh B. and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Raleigh Bell Calvin II (682) and Livonia H. (Long) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., Apr. 4, 1880; married on Aug. 15, 1907 to Hattie Steel, b. Jan. 7, 1886, (Family records).

Children:

862. Charles Jack, b. May 14, 1910; mar. Myrtle Wuelfing (b. Sept. 28, 1914).
863. Joan Dale, b. Feb. 28, 1920.

758. LEVI ALEXANDER CALVIN (1866-1937) Sandford, Ind. (Francis 5, William 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Francis Alfred Calvin (685) and Elizabeth (Cottman) Calvin.

Born at or near Sandford, Ind., Feb. 4, 1866; died Oct. 30, 1937; married on Sept. 9, 1890 at Danville, Ill., to Nora Belle Shaffer, born at Paris, Ill., Aug. 24, 1869.

Children:

864. Charles Harold, b. Jan. 4, 1892 at Covington, Ky. Served as a Lieutenant with U.S. Army in France during first World War, in active service 18 months; unmarried; resides (1943) with his mother in Alhambra, Calif.
865. Edith Blanche, b. in Mo., Aug. 14, 1894; mar. Russell V. Boyd.

760. REV. BERTRAM ALFRED STAFFORD CALVIN, Edinburg and Champaign, Ill. (Francis 5, William 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Born July 19, 1869; died 1922 at Champaign, Ill.; married Carrie _____ who also died in 1922 and was buried at Champaign. Rev. Bertram was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Children:

866. Donald, b. ____; at last account resided in Tulsa, Okla.
867. Gertrude, b. ____; married _____ _____; resides in Chicago, Ill.

766. JOHN W. CALVIN (1852-), Johnson Co., Ind. (John 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of John Calvin (690) and Sarah (Conn) Calvin.

Born March 16, 1852; was twice married (1) on Feb. 2, 1881 to Alice M. Mullendore (b. Aug. 1, 1860, d. March 9, 1884), and (2) on Dec. 23, 1887 to Mollie Hungate (b. March 1, 1859), dau. of Turner B. and Harriet F. Hungate.

John W. Calvin was a prominent farmer in Ninevah Township of Johnson Co., Ind., and a county history (1888) contains a biographical sketch of him.

As given therein his children were:

1st Marriage:

868. Omer Thomas, b. Dec. 11, 1882.
869. Ida Blanche, b. Sept. 1, 1883.

2nd Marriage:

870. George Harlan, b. ____.

770. ELMER LEWIS CALVIN (1870-), Boicourt, Linn Co., Kansas. (Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Jackson Calvin (692) and Almira (Taylor) Calvin.

Born March 10, 1870 in Brown Co., Indiana; married Nettie Shattuck in Linn Co., Kansas, where Elmer has long been a prominent farmer.

Children:

871. *Homer Jackson, b. Apr. 30, 1899; mar. Lucy Robertson.
872. *William Lee, b. Dec. 24, 1900; mar. Flossie Tyler.
873. Christine, b. Apr. 6, 1903; mar. Delbert Leascher, Kansas City, Mo.
874. Clifton Clyde, b. May 19, 1906; mar. Rachel Buschong; one daughter, Susanne, b. July 2, 1940; res. Lawrence, Kansas.

875. Freda, b. Jan. 28, 1916; mar. Wm. Shannon, Kansas City, Mo.

773. OTIS TASWELL CALVIN (1875-), Boicourt, Linn Co. Kansas. (Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Jackson Calvin (692) and Almira (Taylor) Calvin.

Born Mar. 24, 1875; mar. Maggie Church. Otis is a well-known farmer near Boicourt, in Linn Co., Kansas.

Children:

876. *Verne Jackson, b. Sept. 4, 1898; mar. Mary Witcher.
877. Helen Juanita, b. Jan. 4, 1900; mar. Blaine Gibson, Boicourt, Kansas.
878. Forrest Otis, b. Aug. 24, 1905; mar. Elizabeth Corby. Forrest resides at Kansas City, Mo., where he is head of The Calvin Company, a nationally known advertising firm (1944); no children.
879. Clarke Lowell, b. Dec. 8, 1911; mar. Rose Etta Carr. Clarke is now on the technical staff of the Douglas Aircraft Co. at Santa Monica, Calif., and resides at Pacific Palisades, Calif. (1944); one daughter, Nina Marie, b. April 9, 1944.

774. JAMES EDGAR CALVIN (1876-1837), Boicourt, Linn Co., Kansas. (Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Jackson Calvin (692) and Almira (Taylor) Calvin.

Born Dec. 13, 1876; died April 2, 1937; married Effie Williams.

Children:

880. Eugene, b. Oct. 29, 1902; d. Feb. 4, 1903.
881. *Russell, b. Jan. 29, 1904; mar. Bernice Berkenbile.
882. Lucile, b. Aug. 16, 1907; mar. John Evans, Olathe, Kans., 1 daughter, Elaine, b. Nov. 3, 1929.

883. *Blaine, b. Dec. 26, 1909; mar. Edith Dalton.

775. ALONZO ROSCOE CALVIN (1879-), Oakland, California. (Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Jackson Calvin (692) and Almira (Taylor) Calvin.

Born March 24, 1879; married: (1) Lenora Shattuck, who died in 1915, and (2) Mabel Allen. Alonzo now makes his home in Oakland, California, where two of his children also reside.

Children:

1st Marriage:

884. Opal, b. Sept. 13, 1907; mar. Jean Carter; res. Oakland, Calif.
885. *Wilmer K., b. May 11, 1909; mar. Mary E. Stephenson.
886. Dorothy, b. June 9, 1912; mar. (1) Warren Doidge, who d. in 1942, and (2) Barnard Bird; one child by first marriage, Diedre, b. Dec. 16, 1939.

2nd Marriage:

887. *Richard Roscoe, b. June 12, 1919; mar. June Wolter.
888. Carl Edgar, b. May 5, 1921; d. in infancy.

776. JOHN DILLARD CALVIN (1880-), Boicourt, Linn Co., Kansas. (Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Jackson Calvin (692) and Almira (Taylor) Calvin.

Born Oct. 13, 1880; married Ina Shattuck.

Children:

889. Muriel, b. Apr. 3, 1907; mar. Jos. Volkey. Res. Oakland, Calif.
890. Mildred, b. Dec. 17, 1910; mar. Frances Coffin; one child, Beverley, b. June 22, 1939.

891. Dale Dillard, b. Apr. 14, 1914; mar. Annette Phillips; no children. Dale is now a Chief Petty Officer, U.S. Navy, (1943).
892. Marjorie, b. March 11, 1921; res. Boicourt, Kansas.

790. JAMES H. CALVIN (1862-1918), Broken Bow, Okla. (David 5, James 4, Joseph 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of David Thomas Calvin (701) and Rosetta (Phillips) Calvin.

Born 1862; died Nov., 1918; married Ida _____.

Children:

893. Maude, b. 1886; res. Richmond, Calif.
894. Charles, b. 1890; res. Richmond, Calif.
895. Clarence, b. 1892; d. 1914.
896. Margaret, b. 1894; d. 1933.
897. Walter, b. 1897; res. Moberly, Mo.
898. Richard, b. 1900; res. Miami, Okla.
899. Rosa, b. 1902; mar. _____ Laberee, Julesburg, Colo.
1279. Edward, b. 1905; res. with mother on home ranch, Broken Bow, Okla.
1280. Luther L., b. 1907; Ensign U.S. Navy, with U.S.S. "Alabama" (1944).

824. JOHN C. CALVIN (1855-1926), Brown Co., Ohio. (David 5, Uriah 4, Abraham ? 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of David N. Calvin (729) and Abigail (_____) Calvin.

Born in 1855, died Feb. 9, 1926; married Lilly _____, b. in 1860.

Children:

900. David E., b. _____) Both resided in Nor-
901. Clyde, b. _____) wood, Ohio, in 1931.
902. Helen J., b. 1857.
903. Elizabeth A., b. 1864.

834. EDGAR EUGENE CALVIN (1858-1938), New Augusta, Ind.,

Los Angeles, Calif., (Newton 5, Lewis 4, Vincent 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Newton Calvin (734) and Asenath (Pangburn) Calvin.

Born near New Augusta, Ind., Oct. 16, 1858; died in Los Angeles, Calif., March, 1938; married in 1881 at Granger, Wyoming, to Alida Frances Man.

Edgar E. Calvin was a nationally known railroad executive who became President of the Union Pacific Railroad. See biographical sketch in Part I, Chapter 12 hereof.

Children as per family records:

904. Nellie Grace, b. March 6, 1886.
905. Caroline Baker, b. Oct. 9, 1888; mar. George N. Lawrence. Reside at Salt Lake City, Utah.
906. *Herbert Howard, b. Nov. 23, 1890; mar. Jane Hoge.
907. Erminie Ida, b. Jan. 5, 1895; mar. James B. Austin, now deceased; resides Los Angeles, Calif.
908. *Francis Edgar, b. Feb. 20, 1898; twice married.

7th Generation

838. REV. ROSS R. CALVIN (1889-), Edgar Co., Ill., Clovis, New Mexico, (Charles F. 6, Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B. and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Charles F. Calvin (746) and Addie (Propst) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1889; twice married, (1) on June 12, 1917 to Olive Adine Chilton (b. Apr. 2, 1890) and (2) on Jan. 28, 1925, to Grace Van Deurs (b. Aug. 2, 1899).

Rev. Ross is a graduate of De Pauw University (A.B. 1911) and of Harvard University where he

specialized in English literature and philology, receiving the degrees of A.M. 1913 and Ph.D. 1916.

He was for a time an instructor in English at Syracuse University and again at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Dr. Calvin later attended the General Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York and thereafter entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, becoming Curate of Trinity Parish in New York City, and subsequently Rector of St. Peter's Memorial Church at Geneva, N.Y. In 1927 for reasons of health he removed to Silver City, New Mexico, where he was Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd and special lecturer at the New Mexico State Teacher's College on Southwestern botany. In 1942 he transferred from Silver City to Clovis, New Mexico, where as Rector of St. James Chapel he now serves. Dr. Calvin is author of the book "Sky Determines" (McMillan Co., N.Y. 1834), an interesting interpretation of New Mexico's romantic history. See also biographical sketch in Part I, Chapter 12 hereof.

Children:

1st Marriage:

909. Ross R. Jr., b. May 31, 1918; mar. Sept. 17, 1941 to Rosemary Clarke; resides Peoria, Ill.

2nd Marriage:

910. Rodney P., b. Jan. 7, 1926.
911. Margaret V., b. Oct. 15, 1930.

847. CARL D. CALVIN (1892-1936), Paris, Edgar Co., Ill. (John F. 6, Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B. and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of John Franklin Calvin (751) and Minnie Belle (Mitchell) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., Feb. 1, 1892; died Aug. 31, 1936; married on Sept. 1, 1889 to Mae E. Mohler, born June 18, 1891.

Children:

912. Emaline, b. Jan. 3, 1921; mar. Feb. 4, 1938.
913. William R., b. July 13, 1923.
914. Betty M., b. Oct. 29, 1924.
915. Thelma R., b. Aug. 22, 1929.

851. CHESTER "TED" CALVIN (1904-), Paris, Edgar Co., Ill. (John F. 6, Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B., and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of John Franklin Calvin (751) and Minnie Belle (Mitchell) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., July 7, 1904; married Nov. 3, 1931 to Florence A. Nagel, born Oct. 8, 1911. Home, Paris, Ill.

Children:

916. Gwen Lee, b. July 21, 1933.
917. Joan Margaret, b. Nov. 1, 1936.
918. Wilma Jane, b. Feb. 9, 1941.

857. PARKER LEAN CALVIN (1900-), Edgar Co., Ill. (Wm. Otis 6, Raleigh B. II 5, Raleigh B., and Elizabeth 4, Stephen 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of William Otis Calvin (755) and Effie Mabel (Manning) Calvin.

Born in Edgar Co., Ill., Sept. 2, 1900; married Dec. 24, 1923 to Stella Stewart, born Nov. 20, 1905.

Children:

919. Betty Jean, b. May 4, 1925.
920. Roberta Ann, b. Sept. 8, 1927.
921. Marlin, b. July 23, 1929.
922. Parker Lean, Jr., b. Dec. 2, 1931.

871. HOMER JACKSON CALVIN (1899-), Osborne, Kansas. (Elmer 6, Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Elmer Lewis Calvin (770) and Nettie (Shattuck) Calvin.

Born April 30, 1899; married Lucy Robertson.

Children:

923. Louise, b. Sept. 28, 1928.
924. John, b. Apr. 11, 1932.

872. WILLIAM LEE CALVIN (1900-), La Cygne, Kansas. (Elmer 6, Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Elmer Lewis Calvin (770) and Nettie (Shattuck) Calvin.

Born Dec. 24, 1900; married Flossie Tyler.

Children:

925. Janice, b. Dec. 14, 1927.
926. Carol, b. Apr. 28, 1932.

876. VERNE JACKSON CALVIN (1898-), White City, Kansas. (Otis 6, Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Otis Taswell Calvin (773) and Maggie (Church) Calvin.

Born Sept. 4, 1898; married Mary Witcher.

Children:

927. Billie Eugene, b. Dec. 18, 1924; now in service U.S. Navy at Port Hueneme, Calif. (1944).
928. Don Ray) twins, b. Nov. 27, 1926; d. Dec. 4, 1926.
929. Dean Jay)

881. RUSSELL CALVIN (1904-), Boicourt, Kansas. (James 6, Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of James Edgar Calvin (774) and Effie (Williams) Calvin.

Born Jan. 29, 1904; married Bernice Berkenbile.

One child:

930. Russell, Jr., b. Aug. 18, 1927.

883. BLAINE CALVIN (1909-), Pleasanton, Kansas. (James 6, Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of James Edgar Calvin (774) and Effie (Williams) Calvin.

Born Dec. 26, 1909; married Edith Dalton.

One daughter:

931. Gwendolin, b. June 23, 1929.

885. WILMER K. CALVIN (1909-), Joplin, Missouri. (Alonzo 6, Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Alonzo R. Calvin (775) and Lenora (Shattuck) Calvin.

Born May 11, 1909; married Mary E. Stephenson.

Three children:

932. Joye Ann, b. Apr. 9, 1933.
933. Wilmer K., Jr., b. Aug. 15, 1935.
934. Mary Susan, b. Oct. 2, 1941.

887. RICHARD ROSCOE CALVIN (1919-), Oakland, California. (Alonzo 6, Jackson 5, Luther 4, James 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Alonzo R. Calvin (775) and Mabel (Allen) Calvin.

Born June 12, 1919; married June Wolter. Richard is now a 2nd Lieut. U.S. Army, being a Fighter Pilot flying Lockheed P. 38s, at present stationed (Jan., 1944) at La Junta, Colo.

One son:

935. Richard Wells, b. Feb. 11, 1942.

906. HERBERT HOWARD CALVIN (1890-), Los Angeles, Calif. (Edgar E. 6, Newton 5, Lewis 4, Vincent 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Edgar E. Calvin (834) and Alida Frances (Man) Calvin.

Born Nov. 23, 1890; married Jane Hoge.

One son:

936. *Richard Hoge Calvin, b. Dec. 13, 1913; mar. Suzy Borelli.

908. FRANCIS EDGAR CALVIN (1898-), Los Angeles, Calif. (Edgar E. 6, Newton 5, Lewis 4, Vincent 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Edgar E. Calvin (834) and Alida Frances (Man) Calvin.

Born Feb. 20, 1896; twice married (1) on Feb. 20, 1930 to Cecilia de Mille, and (2) on Feb. 5, 1943 to Katherine Holliday Smithies.

Children by first marriage:

937. Peter de Mille, b. May 24, 1932.
938. Cecilia de Mille, b. July 3, 1936.

8th Generation

936. RICHARD HOGE CALVIN (1913-), Los Angeles, Calif. (Herbert 7, Edgar E. 6, Newton 5, Lewis 4, Vincent 3, Luther 2, Stephen 1.)

Son of Herbert Howard Calvin (906) and Jane (Hoge) Calvin.

Born in Santa Barbara, Calif., Dec. 13, 1913; married Suzy Borelli, on Feb. 12, 1938.

One son:

939. Edgar Eugene II, b. Apr. 28, 1939.

IV

JOHN CALVIN (COLVIN) OF CHESTER CO., PA., AND HIS PROBABLE DESCENDANTS

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940. JOHN CALVIN (COLVIN) (____-1766?), Chester Co., Pa.

Supposed to have immigrated to America about 1725-30, probably from England. Although John located in Chester Co., Pa., he may have been a member of the Huguenot immigrant party to which Luther, Stephen, and Philip Calvin of Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, are believed to have belonged. (See Part I, Chapters 7 and 13.)

Date and place of birth of John Calvin (or Colvin) is not known; he died intestate in East Nottingham Township of Chester Co., Pa., but the date of his death is also uncertain. Letters of administration for his estate were granted July 17, 1766 to Elizabeth and Robert Colvin (probably his widow and a son), but John may have died some years earlier as the Chester Co. tax lists for East Nottingham Township show the name "Widow Calvin" in 1750, and "Widow Calvin" or Elizabeth Colven appear in the lists for several years thereafter, while the name of John Calvin or Colvin is not to be found in the tax lists after 1749 until the year 1760 when John Colven is listed as a single freeman, and this latter could have been a son of the presumed immigrant. The father may have died in 1749 or 1750 and the administration of his estate delayed until a settlement became necessary as his children grew to maturity.

The first documentary record of the supposed immigrant appears in the tax lists of Chester Co., Pa., New London Township, for the year 1734. His name was then entered as John Colvin but the following year (1735) he was listed with the spelling Calvin, and the

latter form appears in the tax lists for 1739, 1740, 1747, and 1749. The tax lists indicate that he moved to East Nottingham Township in 1739. Likewise it was to John Calvin (not Colvin) that a warrant was issued in 1749 for 20 acres of land in Chester Co. Although supposed descendants afterwards appear in official records with the family name spelled in various ways, usually Calvin or Colvin, and his presumed widow, Elizabeth, in her will dated July 4, 1806, signs her name Elizabeth Colvin, some at least of his later descendants have always used the form Calvin, and there seems considerable reason to believe that this was the original name.

No proof has been found as to the children of the presumed immigrant John Calvin (or Colvin), but early Chester Co. tax lists for East Nottingham and Ridley Townships show the name of Robert Calvin, Colvin, Colven, or Calvian between 1756 and 1780, while that of John Colven appears between 1760 and 1764 and Samuel Calvin, Colvin, or Colvil is shown from 1766 to 1768, with the name of James Colvin appearing between 1763 and 1779 and that of William Colvin in 1770 and 1771. All of these names except that of Samuel also appear later in the lists of Revolutionary militia for Chester and adjoining counties, sometimes with the spelling Calvin and at others with that of Colvin. (See Part I, Chapter 20.) It seems a reasonable conjecture, therefore, in the absence of record of any other early family head in Chester Co. bearing the name Calvin or Colvin, that John Calvin (or Colvin) had sons bearing the above names.

The Chester Co. tax lists indicate that in 1764 Jno. Calvin of East Nottingham was a blacksmith; that in 1767 Samuel Colvin of the same township was a "smith"; and that in 1771 James Colvin of the same township was also a blacksmith. It seems to have been a blacksmithing family, although Robert Colven (possibly the eldest son of the immigrant) was listed in 1768 as a "joyner" or carpenter.

Sufficient data has not been found to compile much of the genealogy of the descendants of these supposed sons of John Calvin of Chester Co. There is reason to believe that another James Calvin who settled in Crawford Co., Pa., may have been a grandson of the presumed Chester Co. immigrant, but as the parents of this latter James have not been determined he and his descendants have been compiled hereinafter as a detached family line. The same thing is true of another early settler in Crawford Co., Pa., John C. Calvin, and his descendants, who will likewise be found in the Detached Family Lines.

Although as above stated proof has not been found as to the names of the children of John Calvin (or Colvin), the early Chester Co. settler, it may be surmised on the basis of circumstancial evidence as outlined that they probably included the following:

941. *Robert, b. ____; d. 1782; mar. Esther Ewing (family records).

942. John, b. ____. His name appears in Chester Co. tax lists only in 1760, 1763, and 1764. He may have moved to northern Pa. and could have been the father of a John C. Calvin who lived in Jefferson and Crawford Counties, Pa. (See Detached Family Lines.)

943. Samuel, b. ____. No record of him found in Chester Co. after 1768; no record of Revolutionary War Service. He may have died in early life.

944. *James, b. ____; d. April, 1796; believed to have been the James Calvin, blacksmith, who d. in Washington Co., Pa., in 1796.

945. William, b. ____. Presumed to have been the Will Calvin (Colvin) who located in nearby York Co., Pa., where he acquired land in 1779 and served during the Revolution. (See Part I, Chapter 13.)

2nd Generation

941. ROBERT CALVIN (COLVIN) (____-1782), Chester Co., Pa. (John ? 1.)

Surmised to have been eldest son of John Calvin (Colvin) (940).

Date of birth not learned; presumably died in 1782 as administration of his estate was authorized in Chester Co., on May 23, 1782, with John Henry Calvin and Esther Calvin, administrators; married Esther Ewing (letter from his great grandson, Mathew Calvin of Hollidaysburg, Pa.).

The name of Robert Calvin first appeared in the tax lists of East Nottingham Township of Chester Co., Pa., in 1756 and if then of legal age he must have been born not later than 1735. Chester Co. records show that in 1765 he owned 60 acres of land in East Nottingham Township and in 1767 he was also referred to as a "joyner" or carpenter. On July 17, 1766 he and Elizabeth Colvin were appointed administrators for the estate of his presumed father, John. The name Robert Colvin also appears in tax lists of Ridley Township during this period, but this was apparently another Robert of unknown origin. Both Robert Calvins or Colvins served during the Revolution with Chester Co. militia as did also Robert Calvin, Jr. (See Part I, Chapter 20.)

Little of a definite nature can be stated regarding the children of Robert Calvin or Colvin (941). John Henry Calvin who was an administrator of Robert's estate was probably one of his sons, as was presumably also Robert Calvin, Jr. Robert also had a son named Mathew according to a grandson of the latter likewise named Mathew, and Hugh Calvin or Colvin who served with Lancaster Co. militia in 1776 may have been yet another. The James Calvin (961) who settled in Crawford Co., Pa., could also have been a son of Robert, although this is pure conjecture. At any rate Robert's children are surmised to have included the following and very likely others less certain:

946. John Henry, b. ____.

947. Robert, Jr., b. ____; may have been the "Gen. Robert Colvin" who according to a Lancaster Co., Pa., history defended Baltimore in 1814 and who married Margaret Gibson. Their son, William C. Colvin, was b. Oct. 13, 1817 in Fawn Township of Lancaster Co., Pa., and mar. Mary Ann Colt, the couple having had three daughters, Hannah J., Helen A., and Daisy, and one son Cyrus H. Colvin. These probable descendants of Robert seem to have adopted the spelling Colvin for the family name.

948. *Mathew, b. 1773; d. 1827; mar. Mary Hutchinson. Mathew and his descendants spelled the family name Calvin. Since as above noted, his brother Robert and descendants seem to have settled on the form Colvin, we have here another clear example of name conversion, whatever the original name.

944. JAMES CALVIN (____-1796), Chester Co., Pa., and Washington Co., Pa. (John ? 1.)

Surmised to have been a son of John Calvin or Colvin (940).

Presumably born in Chester Co., Pa., date not known; his name first appeared in the tax lists of that county in 1763 and he may have been born about 1740; if identity is as conjectured he died in Washington Co., Pa., in April 1792. James was evidently twice married, and although the maiden name of neither wife is known, his second wife's first name was Christiana.

The early tax lists of Chester Co., Pa., East Nottingham Township, show:

1763. James Colvin, Tax 3/9.
1771. James Colvin, blacksmith.
1773. James Colvin, 60 acres, 3 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep.

1779. James Colvin, 50 acres, 3 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep.

Early deeds of Chester Co., Pa.:

June 6, 1776. From Joseph Smith of East Nottingham to James Colvin.

Apr. 3, 1780. From James Colvin of East Nottingham to Joseph Smith for $2,000 Continental money.

From Pa. Archives, Militia rolls during the Revolutionary War:

1778. James Colvin, Private, Chester Co. Militia, East Nottingham.

1780. James Calvin, Private 6th Co., 6th Batt., Lancaster Co. militia.

1781. James Colvin, Private 6th Co., 6th Batt., Lancaster Co. militia.

1782. James Colvin, Private 6th Co., 6th Batt., Lancaster Co. militia.

From tax lists of Cumberland Co., Pa., Rye Township:

1782. James Colvin, 1 horse, 2 cattle.

No further record of James Calvin or Colvin is found in Chester, Lancaster, or Cumberland Counties, Pa., and the name does not appear in the 1790 Census for any of these counties. However, the 1790 Census for Washington Co., Pa., shows James Colvin, with family comprising 2 males over 16 years (including head of family), 3 males under 16 years, and 4 females, while the records of wills of Washington Co., Pa., list the will of James Calvin, occupation blacksmith, (name clearly spelled Calvin), dated March 6, 1796, probated April 13, 1796, the will mentioning his wife Christiana and 9 children as follows: "son Robert," "beloved Mathew," "beloved son Samuel," daughters Christiana, Jr. and Martha, and "beloved children Elizabeth, James, Jane, and Deborah." Witnesses, Joseph Cooper and James Calvin, Jr. As the blacksmith's son James was apparently a minor child when the will was drawn, the witness James Calvin, Jr., was presumably a

younger James Calvin living in the neighborhood who, although not the blacksmith's son, was called James, Jr., to distinguish him from his older neighbor. The Washington Co. 1790 Census does in fact show another James Colvin who was apparently a younger man as his family then comprised only 4 children. This second James may have been a nephew of the blacksmith, although this is conjecture.

From the above records the conclusion is reached that James Calvin (Colvin), blacksmith, of Chester Co., Pa., sold out there in April, 1780, moved to adjoining Lancaster Co. where he remained until 1782, and went early that year to Cumberland Co., Pa., from where he crossed the Alleghenys with his family to settle finally in Washington Co., Pa., where he died in 1796. Belief that the James of Chester Co. was identical with the James of Washington Co. is supported not alone by the fact that both were blacksmiths and that the record in Washington Co. follows disappearance in the eastern counties but more especially by the names of the latter's sons, three of whom, Robert, Mathew, and Samuel, bore names found with the Chester Co. Calvins or Colvins.

What became of the descendants of James Calvin, the blacksmith, has not been learned. His widow, Christiana, is shown by the 1800 Census for Washington Co. with 6 of the 9 children, comprising 2 boys, 1 between 16 and 26 years of age and 1 between 10 and 16, and 4 girls, 2 between 16 and 26, 1 10-16, and 1 under 10, but the family has not been traced further. The 1810 Census for adjoining Beaver Co., Pa., shows a Robert and a James Calvin with their families and a Mathew Colvin, then unmarried, but there is reason to believe that the first two named were probably sons of Stephen Calvin (231) from New Jersey, although Mathew may have been the blacksmith's son. At any rate, none of the blacksmith's sons appear in the Washington Co. Census for 1810 and in the absence of further data regarding them the genealogy of James, the blacksmith, must end with his children, who were, as shown by his will, as follows:

949. Robert, probably born before 1775 as he must have been of legal age in 1796 since his father before his death that year deeded Robert 50 acres of land, with a provision that Robert should pay his "half sisters" 5 pounds apiece when they came of age. This provision indicates that the father had been twice married, and that Robert was a son by the first marriage. Robert conveyed this land in 1799 to one Arthur Duncan and must have left Washington Co. soon after as he does not appear there in the 1800 Census.

950. Mathew, b. ____. May also have been of legal age when his father died in 1796.

951. Samuel, b. ____.

952. Christiana, b. ____.

953. Martha, b. ____.

954. Elizabeth, b. ____.

955. James, b. ____.

956. Jane, b. ____.

957. Deborah, b. ____.

3rd Generation

948. MATHEW CALVIN (1773-1827), Chester and Columbia Cos., Pa. (Robert 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin or Colvin (941) and Esther (Ewing) Calvin.

Born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1773; died in Columbia Co., Pa., in 1827; (data from grandson, Mathew Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., Sept., 1917); married Mary Hutchinson, daughter of Lt. Samuel Hutchinson of the Continental Army of the Revolution and granddaughter of Capt. John Rutherford, a noted company commander of the Revolution. Mathew Calvin settled in Columbia Co., Pa., where he was long a prominent citizen. He had a large family which at the 1820 Census comprised four sons and seven daughters, but of these only the name of one son has been learned, namely:

958. *Samuel, b. July 30, 1811; mar. Rebecca S. Blodgett.

4th Generation

958. HON. SAMUEL CALVIN (1811-____), Hollidaysburg, Pa. (Mathew 3, Robert 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Mathew Calvin (948) and Mary (Hutchinson) Calvin.

Born July 30, 1811; date of death not learned; married Rebecca S. Blodgett, dau. of John A. Blodgett of Bedford. Samuel was a prominent and successful attorney at law, and served two terms as a member of the U.S. Congress at Washington. (See biographical sketch in Part I, Chapter 13.) He had two children but their descendants have not furnished data to complete the family line.

Samuel's children as per the 1860 census were:

959. Eliza B., b. 1835; mar. Dr. Geo. W. Smith, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

960. Mathew, b. 1837; was like his father a lawyer at Hollidaysburg, Pa.; names of wife and children not learned except that he had a son Samuel (an artist) who resided at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

V

DETACHED CALVIN FAMILY LINES

Sufficient data has not been found regarding the origin of certain Calvin family groups to determine their proper places in the Calvin Genealogy, and they are therefore shown in the following pages as detached family lines, with comment in each case as to their probable but not proven origin. They are all very likely descendants of early Calvin immigrants heretofore considered but in the absence of information to determine their ancestry with certainty, they were not included in the preceding established family lines.

These Detached Family Lines, as shown in the following pages, comprise:

(a) James Calvin (1767-1846) of Crawford Co., Pa., and Descendants.
(b) John C. Calvin (____-1848) of Jefferson and Crawford Cos., Pa., and Descendants.
(c) James Calvin (1782-1835) and Robert Calvin (1784-1856) of Beaver Co., Pa., and their Descendants.
(d) William Calvin (Colvin) (____-1784) of Petersburg, Virginia, and Descendants.
(e) James Calvin (____-1803) of Christian Co., Kentucky, and Descendants.

V(a)

JAMES CALVIN (1767-1846) OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, AND DESCENDANTS

(NOTE.- There are some indications that this James Calvin of Crawford Co., Pa., may have been a descendant of the Calvins-Colvins of Chester Co., Pa., possibly a son of either John Calvin-Colvin (942) or his presumed brother Robert (941), but proof of this descent has not been found.)

1st Generation (Conjecture)

940. JOHN CALVIN (COLVIN) (____-1766?), of Chester Co., Pa. (See preceding pages and Part I, Chapters 7 and 13.)

2nd Generation (Conjecture)

942. JOHN CALVIN (COLVIN) or
941. ROBERT CALVIN (COLVIN). This is pure conjecture as identity has not been established.

3rd Generation

961. JAMES CALVIN (1767-1846), Crawford Co., Pa. (____2, John? 1.)

The name of James' father not yet learned but it is surmised that his father may have been one of the sons of the presumed immigrant John Calvin or Colvin (940) of Chester Co., Pa., possibly of the latter's presumed son John Calvin (942) or the immigrant's

supposed eldest son Robert Calvin or Colvin (941). James used both of these names in naming his own sons.

According to barely legible entries in an old family bible now in possession of a descendant, James Calvin was born in 1767 - place of birth not given - and records of Crawford Co., Pa., indicate that he died in February, 1846. He was twice married. The name of his first wife who bore him seven sons and at least one daughter has not been learned but her first name may have been Catherine. James' second wife was Lydia Hughes, to whom he was married in 1833 and by whom he had one daughter, named Lydia for her mother.

In a biography of Thomas C. Calvin (one of James' grandsons), a History of Crawford Co., Pa. (Brown) states that James Calvin came to Crawford Co., as a pioneer "about 1800," purchasing and clearing a farm where he remained until his death, and that he was "born near Washington Co., Pa." Although James Calvin undoubtedly came to Crawford Co. from Washington Co. or vicinity, it is very doubtful that he was born in that section as early as 1767. Washington Co. deed records show that on June 19, 1798, George Stewart and wife of Brooks Co., Va. (now W. Va.), which adjoins Washington Co., Pa., on the west, conveyed to James Calvin of the same place a "tract or parcel of land on Robinson's Run in Washington Co., Pa., containing 98 acres and 95 perches (being a part of land called Blackberry Plains)," and on Nov. 14, 1806, "James and Cathren Calvin of Robinson Township" deeded 22 acres in Robinson's Township to one George Shillito. As the 1800 Census for Washington Co. showed no James Calvin or Colvin it may be that the words "of Robinson Township" in this deed were merely pro forma and that James was not then actually a resident of the county. At any rate this James (with wife "Cathren") was quite possibly the James Calvin who was the pioneer settler in Crawford Co. "about 1800." It seems doubtful if he was the second James Colvin shown by the 1790 Census for Washington Co. with wife and four young children including two sons and two daughters, since the Crawford Co. James was then only 23 years old, had only one known daughter

by his first wife and his first son was not born until 1791. That the Crawford Co. James resided in Washington Co. in 1793, however, seems fairly certain as family records show that his son Thomas was born "in Washington Co., Pa." on April 4, 1793, and he could very well have been the James Calvin, "Jr.," who witnessed the will of the blacksmith James Calvin (944) in that county on March 6, 1796. This possible association with the blacksmith James, who apparently came from Chester Co., Pa., and the fact that the Crawford Co. James gave to his sons such names as Samuel, Robert, John, Mathew, and James (all of these being names found among the Chester Co. Calvins), are the principal bases for the conjecture that James Calvin of Crawford Co. was a native of Chester Co., Pa.

According to family records the subject James Calvin removed from Washington Co. to Mercer Co., Pa., while his son Thomas (b. 1793) was a youth, and later settled in Crawford Co., where he is shown by the 1810 Census with family consisting of his wife, seven sons and one daughter. However, the 1820 Census shows him again in Mercer Co., with his wife and five of the sons, and with James, Jr., and Thomas Colvin (both 26-45), supposedly his older married sons, living near him with their own families. James, Sr., was also still in Mercer Co., in 1830 with his wife and one son yet at home as shown by the Census of that year, but he does not appear in the 1840 Census for Mercer Co. and he probably returned to Crawford Co. soon after 1830. His first wife evidently died shortly after 1830 and he remarried in 1833.

James Calvin had seven sons and one daughter by his first wife and another daughter by his second marriage who was born when he was 71 years old. (Crawford Co. records and family papers.)

The children were:

1st Marriage:

962. *James, Jr., b. Jan. 1, 1791; d. 1873; twice married.

963. *Thomas, b. Apr. 4, 1793; d. Aug. 8, 1783; mar. Ann Dowling.

964. Rebecca, b. about 1795; mar. (1) Charles Richardson, (2) _____ Yates.
965. David, b. prob. abt. 1797; d. 1849; wife's name unknown; had 4 children at 1830 Census, 2 sons and 2 daus., names unknown.
966. John, b. prob. abt. 1800 (under 10 in 1810); may be John shown by 1830 Census for Crawford Co., age 30-40, wife 20-30, and 4 daus., 2 under 5 and 2 5-10.
967. *Mathew, b. 1802; mar. Rebecca _____.
968. *Robert, b. 1806, d. 1892; mar. Elizabeth Kelly.
969. Samuel, b. 1808?; may be Samuel shown by 1870 Census of Crawford Co., age 62, wife Christianna, 63, one son James H., 27.

2nd Marriage:

970. Lydia, b. 1838, d. 1918; mar. _____ Clark; one son Alexander, d. 1942.

4th Generation

962. JAMES CALVIN, JR. (1791-1873), Mercer and Crawford Cos., Pa. (James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (961) and Catherine ? (____) Calvin.

Born Jan 1, 1791; died in West Fallowfield Township of Crawford Co., Pa., in 1873; he was twice married according to a great granddaughter still living in 1943, (1) to Margaret Richardson and (2) to Rebecca _____.

Probably accompanied his parents as a boy to Mercer Co., Pa., from Washington Co., Pa., shortly after 1800. He was evidently the James Colvin, Jr., shown by the Mercer Co., Census of 1820, West Salem Township, age 26-45, with his young wife and two children, one boy and one girl, both under 10 years. He also appears in the 1830 Census for West Salem Twp. of Mercer

Co., Pa., as James Calvin with one son (16-18), and two daughters one under 10. He may have been the James Colvin shown by the 1840 Census for the same county and township but before 1850 had moved to West Fallowfield Township of Crawford Co. where he resided until his death in 1873.

His will, recorded in Crawford Co., mentions his wife Rebecca and the following children:

971. *John R., b. April 15, 1815; d. Nov. 1, 1882; (family records).
972. Mary, b. ____; mar. _____ Summers.
973. Jane, b. ____; mar. _____ McElwee.
974. Marvel, b. ____; mar. _____ Wright.

963. THOMAS CALVIN (1793-1873), Mercer and Crawford Cos., Pa. (James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (961) and Catherine ? (____) Calvin.

Born "in Washington Co., Pa.," on Apr. 4, 1793; died Aug. 8, 1873 at Calvins Corners in Crawford Co., Pa.; married Apr. 6, 1818 at Salem, Mercer Co., Pa., to Ann Dowling, who was born in August, 1799, died at Meadville, Crawford Co., Pa., July 28, 1869 (family records).

According to family records, Thomas removed as a youth with his parents from Washington Co. to Mercer Co., Pa., thence to Crawford Co. where he resided until his death. He grew up in Mercer Co. and before his marriage rendered two periods of military service during the War of 1812-15, first, with Capt. John Gilliland's Co., 137th Regt., 1st. Brigade, 16th Division, Crawford Co., Pa., from Aug. 25, 1812 to Oct. 15, 1812, honorably discharged at Erie Harbor, Pa., and second as drummer in same company, 135th Regt. of Pa. Militia, from on or about June 1, 1914 to date of honorable discharge, Feb. 12, 1815. Many years later, in 1871, he was granted a pension for this service by the U.S. Govt. (Pa. Archives and U.S. Pension records).

Thomas resided in Mercer Co. after his marriage for a few years and is shown there by the 1820 Census

with his wife and one young son but before 1830 had settled in adjoining Crawford Co. where he lived the rest of his life.

He had 12 children, as per family records, as follows:

975. James, born April 5, 1819, died July 24, 1822.
976. Sarah, born Oct. 13, 1820, died July 15, 1822.
977. Mary, born July 22, 1822, died July 22, 1822.
978. Catherine, born July 19, 1823, died March 1, 1900; married Andrew McMichael, Meadville, Pa.
979. Mary, born July 19, 1823, died 1893; married Enoch Roberts, of Calvins' Corners, Pa. (Crawford Co.).
980. David, born Sept. 2, 1824, died Sept. 30, 1825.
981. Sarah Ann, born Aug. 2, 1827, died Aug. 13, 1832.
982. *Mathew A., born Nov. 10, 1830, died Feb. 23, 1907; married Mary Ann Beatty.
983. Nancy Ann, born April 24, 1833, died Dec., 1898; married Thomas Nelson.
984. *Thomas Jefferson, born Oct. 30, 1836, died at Altamont, Kansas, on May 28, 1908; married (1) Lucinda S. McKnight, and (2) Esther Jane Woods.
985. Hannah Jane, born July 11, 1840, died Dec. 25, 1917; married John Marshall Douds.
986. Sarah R., born Jan. 17, 1842, died Jan., 1905; married Robert M. Lytel.

967. MATHEW CALVIN (1802-), Crawford Co., Pa. (James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (961) and Catherine ? (_____) Calvin.

Born in 1802 probably in Mercer Co., Pa.; date of death not learned; wife's name not known except that her first name was Rebecca. Mathew was undoubtedly

the Mathew Calvin shown by Census returns of Crawford Co., Pa., as follows:

1830. Mathew Calvin, Fallowfield Township. Age 20-30; wife 20-30; 4 children, 3 boys under 5, 1 girl 5-10.

1840. Mathew Calvin, Fallowfield Township. Age 30-40; wife 30-40; 6 children, 5 boys, 1 under 5, 2 5-10; 2 10-15; 1 girl 15-20.

1850. Mathew Calvin, Fairfield Township. Farmer, born in Ireland. Age 48; wife Rebecca age 40; 4 children at home, all born in Pa.; 3 boys, Wm. 17, David 14, Robert 9; 1 girl Lydia 8. (Living nearby were John 25, James 23, and Mathew 20, evidently Mathew's older sons, all born in Pa.)

That the above Mathew was not born in Ireland as stated in the 1850 Census but was James' son of that name, born in Pa., is indicated by the following:

(1) No other Mathew Calvin appears in a Crawford Co. Census down to 1850 and James' son Mathew signed a legal document in that county in May, 1832, before his father's remarriage, and another in Feb., 1846, after the latter's death (Crawford Co. records).

(2) A Mathew Calvin listed in the 1840 Census of adjacent Mercer Co. (the only Mathew then shown in that county) was then 50-60 years old, wife 40-50, and could not have been James' son who was born after 1800. The Mercer Co. entry was probably Mathew Calvin (950) from Washington Co.

(3) Crawford Co. records show will of John K. Calvin, dated Feb. 11, 1857, making bequests to his father Mathew, his brother Robert who then had no children, his brothers David, James, and Mathew, to 3 older sons of his brother James, and to his mother Rebecca Calvin. Executors, brother James and cousin, John M. Calvin. This will beyond question refers to the family of Mathew Calvin of the 1850 Census for Crawford Co., and since John M. Calvin, described as

a cousin, is known to have been a son of Robert Calvin (968), the latter and the testator's father Mathew were evidently brothers and both sons of James Calvin (961).

The listing of Mathew Calvin in the 1850 Census as born in Ireland was thus clearly a mistake, as his father James was in Washington Co., Pa., in 1793 and resided in western Pa. continously thereafter. The Compiler need not attempt to explain the Census error, but error it obviously was. Mathew's name does not appear in the 1860 Census for Crawford or adjacent counties. He may have died and the family have been broken up before that year.

It appears from Crawford Co. records and the 1850 Census that Mathew and Rebecca Calvin had 8 children, namely:

987. _____ (girl), b. 1820-25 (5-10 in 1830).
988. John K., b. 1825; d. March, 1857 (Crawford Co. records and 1850 Census).
989. James, b. 1827; mar. Mary _____; had at least one son, Hiram, b. 1849 or 50. (1850 Census.)
990. Mathew, b. 1830; mar. Malinda _____. (1850 Census.)
991. *William H., b. 1834; d. Dec., 1861; mar. Jane B. Crouch.
992. David, b. 1836.
993. Robert, b. 1841.
994. Lydia, b. 1842.

968. ROBERT CALVIN (1806-1892), Mercer and Crawford Cos., Pa. (James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (961) and Catherine ? (____) Calvin.

Born in Mercer Co., Pa., in 1806; died in Crawford Co. Pa., March, 1892; married Elizabeth Kelly, daughter of John Kelly, a native of Ireland, who was an early settler in East Fallowfield Township of Crawford Co., Pa. (History of Crawford Co. - Brown.)

Robert Calvin was apparently married soon after 1820 and he appears with his family and four children

in the 1830 Census of Mercer Co.

As per a biography of his son Thomas in Brown's Crawford Co. history, Robert had seven children as follows:

995. Catherine, b. ____.
996. Jeannette, b. ____.
997. Sarah, b. ____.
998. James, b. 1830?
999. *John M. b. ____, d. July 20, 1909.
1000. Thomas C., b. Apr. 1, 1835; d. 1905; mar. Mary Baxter.
1001. Dr. David M., b. ____; d. 1892.

5th Generation

971. JOHN R. CALVIN (1815-1882), Crawford Co., Pa. (James 4, James 3, _____2, John ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin, Jr., (962) and Rebecca (_____) Calvin.

Born April 15, 1815; died Nov. 1, 1882; married _____ _____. He had two daughters, names not reported, who died while young, and two other children:

1002. George, b. ____; died while young.
1003. Margaret, b. Oct. 21, 1838; d. Dec. 14, 1918; mar. _____ Gardner; one son, John and 3 daughters, Mary, Jennie, and Alice, the last named having married Cyrus A. Calvin (1006).

982. MATHEW A. CALVIN (1830-1907), Crawford Co., Pa. (Thomas 4, James 3, _____2, John ? 1.)

Son of Thomas Calvin (963) and Ann (Dowling) Calvin.

Born Nov. 10, 1830, presumably in Crawford Co., Pa.; died Feb. 23, 1907, near Adamsville in same county; married Mary Ann Beatty, who was born July 20, 1836, died June, 1917.

Mathew owned a large farm in Hayfield Township, Crawford Co., Pa. He and Arthur Brown were the first

elders of the Watson Run U.P. Church. In the early days of the church there was no organ and Mathew Calvin led off on singing the Psalms. He sold his farm and retired in 1902 after which he and his wife lived with their children.

These were:

1004. *Charles Beatty, b. Feb. 11, 1860; d. March 13, 1915; mar. May Beeman.
1005. Leslie, b. Aug. 18, 1866; d. Apr. 29, 1868.
1006. Cyrus A., b. July 27, 1868; d. Oct. 25, 1933; mar. Alice Gardner, granddaughter of John R. Calvin (971). No surviving children.
1007. *Arthur Johnson, b. June 3, 1871; mar. Margaret Brown.
1008. *Pressley S., b. Apr. 6, 1874; mar. Mary Royer.
1009. Lillian Ann B., b. ____; mar. Will L. Van Dusen, of Glens Falls, N.Y.

984. THOMAS JEFFERSON CALVIN (1836-1908), Crawford Co., Pa., and Chetopa, Labette Co., Kansas. (Thomas 4, James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Thomas Calvin (963) and Ann (Dowling) Calvin.

Thomas J. Calvin was born in Crawford Co., Pa., Oct. 30, 1836; died at Altamont, Kansas, May 28, 1908; buried at Chetopa, Kansas; was twice married: (1) on Dec. 4, 1862, to Lucinda S. McKnight, who was born in Crawford Co., Pa., died at Chetopa, Kansas, on Sept. 23, 1872; and (2) on Nov. 27, 1873, to Esther Jane Woods, who was born Sept. 28, 1845?, died at Pittsburg, Kansas, in March, 1934.

After his first marriage, Thomas J. Calvin moved with his family from Pa. to Warren Co., Ill., near North Henderson, and later to Ford Co., Ill. He resided in Illinois until 1870 when he removed to southeastern Kansas locating at Chetopa, in Labette Co. Here he lived the rest of his life, becoming one of the best known men in his section. He served as

Justice of the Peace at Chetopa for several years and was a member of the Kansas State Legislature from 1879 to 1881 when the Kansas Prohibition Law was enacted. He was generally known as Judge Calvin, and was a respected citizen in his community.

He had six children, as follows:

1st Marriage:

1010. Elizabeth Ann, b. Aug. 17, 1865 in Warren Co., Ill.; d. Sept. 23, 1895. Was a cripple most of her life; never married.

1011. *Frederick Leslie, b. Jan. 5, 1870 in Ford Co., Ill., d. Dec. 30, 1916.

2nd Marriage:

1012. Ralph Dowling, b. May 4, 1875; resided Pittsburg, Kansas.

1013. Bertha May, b. March 9, 1879; d. July 29, 1885.

1014. Amy Lois, b. Apr. 3, 1884.

1015. Thomas Jefferson, Jr., b. July 22, 1886; resided Chetopa, Kansas.

991. WILLIAM H. CALVIN (1834-1861), Crawford and Mercer Cos., Pa. (Mathew 4, James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Mathew Calvin (967) and Rebecca (_____) Calvin.

Born May 7, 1834 in Crawford Co., Pa.; died in December, 1861; married Jane B. Crouch, daughter of Silas Crouch. William bought land from his father-in-law and settled in Sandy Creek Township of Mercer Co., Pa., where he died at the early age of 28 years, leaving two children, a daughter Ellen Jane, and a son William F. His widow was remarried to Jacob Sweetwood and the family moved about 1869 to Doniphan Co., Kansas, but returned after a few years to Missouri, leaving there later to locate in Smith Co., Kansas.

The two children of William H. Calvin were:

1016. Ellen Jane, b. 1858.

1017. William F., b. Jan. 13, 1862; accompanied his mother and stepfather to Kansas as a young boy; married Sarah E. Wence; later removed to Burlington, Colorado; five sons (data received too late for proper arrangement):

1274. Leemon L., b. Jan. 17, 1887; d. Feb. 9, 1894.

1275. Leonard F., b. March 12, 1890; mar. Katherine Baltz; 3 children: Ellen Mae, Irene, and Melvin, birth dates not reported.

1276. Roy E., b. Apr. 25, 1896; mar. Edna L. Brown; 2 children: Roy E., Jr., and Wm. J., birth dates not reported.

1277. Glen W., b. Jan. 15, 1900; d. Feb. 3, 1900.

1278. Asa E., b. July 26, 1902; mar. Helen M. Evans; 2 children: Mildred Ruth, b. July 21, 1925; Edward Eugene, b. Jan. 13, 1931. Asa E. now (1944) in military service as Major, U.S. Army, last address Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

999. JOHN M. CALVIN (____-1909), Meadville, Pa. (Robert 4, James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin (968) and Elizabeth (Kelly) Calvin.

Date of birth not learned; died July 20, 1909 at Meadville, Pa.; names of wife and children not learned except that he had a daughter:

1018. Clementine, b. ____; d. July, 1932; never married.

6th Generation

1004. CHARLES BEATTY CALVIN (1860-1915) Crawford Co., Pa. (Mathew 5, Thomas 4, James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Mathew A. Calvin (982) and Mary Ann (Beatty) Calvin.

Born Feb. 11, 1860 in Fairfield Township, Crawford Co., Pa., died March 13, 1915, on his farm near Meadville, Pa.; married on June 19, 1889 to May Beeman, who was born Apr. 24, 1866.

At the time of his marriage Charles B's father gave him part of his farm, also building and presenting him with a dwelling house.

He had four children, as follows:

1019. *Albert W., b. Jan. 11, 1891; mar. Edna D. Atwell.
1020. *Glenn G., b. Apr. 20, 1895; mar. (1) Georgie Eldridge; (2) Helen Wade.
1021. Harold, b. Nov. 15, 1898; d. Sept. 9, 1899.
1022. Harriet Ann, b. Feb. 10, 1902; d. Feb. 22, 1902.

1007. REV. ARTHUR JOHNSON CALVIN (1871-), Crawford Co., Pa. (Mathew 5, Thomas 4, James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Mathew A. Calvin (982) and Mary Ann (Beatty) Calvin.

Born June 3, 1871 in Hayfield Township, Crawford Co., Pa., married Margaret Brown, born Feb. 20, 1872.

Rev. Arthur J. Calvin is a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, ordained Nov. 9, 1897, Conemaugh Presbytery; served as Pastor at Jacksonville and Conemaugh, Indiana Co., Pa.; Mechanicstown, Ohio; Donora, Pa.; Noblestown, Pa.; near Parnasus, Pa.; near New Castle, Pa.; New Galilee, Pa.; Covington, N.Y.; and Savannah, Ohio, his present pastorate.

Children:

1023. Mary Henrietta, b. Oct. 27, 1898; mar. Arthur Higgins.
1024. Leslie Brown, b. Jan. 10, 1901; mar. Bertha E. Bradshaw.
1025. Agnes E., b. Jan. 23, 1903.
1026. Arthur M., b. April 4, 1905.
1027. Dorothy May, b. Aug. 25, 1910; mar. Herbert Toal.

1008. PRESSLEY S. CALVIN (1874-), Crawford Co., Pa. (Mathew 5, Thomas 4, James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Mathew A. Calvin (982) and Mary Ann (Beatty) Calvin.

Born April 6, 1874; married Mary Royer.

Pressley S. Calvin is a well-known farmer in Crawford Co., Pa. He has a large family of eleven children, as follows:

1028. Robert Beatty, b. June 18, 1906; mar. Manie Phyllis.
1029. Hugh Fulton, b. Aug. 9, 1907.
1030. James Sloan, b. March 4, 1909; mar. Annabel Watson.
1031. Margaret E., b. Oct. 10, 1910; died July, 1911.
1032. Charles Arthur, b. May 29, 1912; mar. Ida Phyllis.
1033. Clara Elizabeth, b. Feb. 28, 1915.
1034. David R., b. July 10, 1916.
1035. Helen Marie, b. Feb. 2, 1918.
1036. Pressley, Jr., b. Aug. 2, 1919; died July, 1925.
1037. Evert Edwin, b. July 4, 1920.
1038. Marion Evelyn, b. July 31, 1922.

1011. FREDERICK LESLIE CALVIN (1870-1916), Altamont, Kansas. (Thomas J. 5, Thomas 4, James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Thomas Jefferson Calvin (984) and Lucinda (McKnight) Calvin.

Born Jan. 5, 1870 in Ford Co., Ill.; died Dec. 30, 1916 at Altamont, Kansas; name of wife not learned.

Children:

1039. Forrest L., b. ____; resided at Enid, Oklahoma.
1040. Winifred V., b. ____; resided at Detroit, Mich.

7th Generation

1019. ALBERT W. CALVIN (1891-), Los Angeles, California. (Charles 6, Mathew 5, Thomas 4, James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Charles Beatty Calvin (1004) and May (Beeman) Calvin.

Born Jan. 11, 1891, in Hayfield Township, Crawford Co., Pa.; married Edna R. Atwell, born Oct. 6, 1890 at Erie, Pa.

Albert learned the machinist trade with the Erie R.R. Co. at Meadville, Pa., and was employed in 1912 by the A. Stucki Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., as draftsman and assistant to the head of the firm, who, a native of Berne, Switzerland, was a noted engineer and designer of the first pressed steel railway car. Albert moved to Los Angeles, Calif., in 1920 and is now (1944) a Machinist Instructor with the National Supply Co. and also President of the Calvin Pump Co., which manufactures a small patented pump for clearing clogged drains.

Children:

1041. Romaine W., b. Nov. 5, 1917; mar. Donald Wolff; one daughter, Eda Jane.
1042. Charles A., b. Jan. 24, 1922; mar. June E. Bauer, now in service of U.S. Coast Guard (1944).
1043. Eleanor A., b. Jan. 9, 1925.

1020. GLENN G. CALVIN (1895-), Los Angeles, Calif. (Charles 6, Mathew 5, Thomas 4, James 3, _____ 2, John ? 1.)

Son of Charles Beatty Calvin (1004) and May (Beeman) Calvin.

Born Apr. 20, 1895 in Hayfield Township, Crawford Co., Pa.; married (1) on Sept. 16, 1916 to Georgie Eldridge, who died March 12, 1919, and (2) on Sept. 18, 1922 to Helen Wade. Glenn moved to Los Angeles, Calif., with his family in March, 1923. He is a draftsman and is now (1944) Shop Engineer, with the Emsco Derrick and Equipment Co., Los Angeles.

His children are:

1st Marriage:

1044. Gwendolyn, b. Feb. 13, 1915; mar. Nov. 2, 1936 to Frank E. Thomas, now (1944) a Lieut. J.G. with the U.S. Navy; one son, James T.

1045. Gladys, b. May 7, 1917.

2nd Marriage:

1046. Glenna, b. July 8, 1921.

1047. Helen, b. June 5, 1925.

V(b)

JOHN C. CALVIN (____-1848) OF JEFFERSON AND CRAWFORD COS., PA., AND DESCENDANTS

(NOTE.- The above John C. Calvin was an early settler in Crawford Co., Pa., where he is said to have gone from Jefferson Co., Pa. Although there is some reason to believe he may have originated in Chester Co., Pa., his ancestry has not been determined and the established family line begins with him.)

1st Generation

1048. JOHN C. CALVIN (____-1848), Jefferson and Crawford Cos., Pa.

Ancestry not established. According to a biography of his grandson, Dr. Abner C. Calvin, in Bates' History of Crawford Co., Pa., (1899), John C. Calvin was a native of Jefferson Co., Pa., but this may merely signify that he came from there to Crawford Co. He may have been a descendant of John Calvin or Colvin (940) of Chester Co., Pa., or possibly of the Huguenot immigrant Stephen Calvin (613) of Hunterdon Co., N. J. The Chester Co. origin seems more likely and Bates' Crawford Co. History refers to his grandson, Dr. Abner C. Calvin, as a cousin of Dr. D. M. Calvin of Meadville who was a grandson of James Calvin (961), surmised to have been of Chester Co. origin. The two doctors were not first cousins, unless through maternal lines, but may have been more distant cousins through the Calvin line, thus indicating a possible relationship between their grandfathers, John C. (1048) and James (961). The latter two

pioneers may have themselves been first cousins or even brothers who came to Crawford Co. via different routes, James by way of Washington Co., Pa., and John C. later from Jefferson Co., Pa.

Date of John C. Calvin's birth not learned but it was probably about 1785-90 as his wife Nancy was born in 1791 according to the 1870 Census; he died in Crawford Co., Pa., presumably in Feb., 1848, as his will was recorded Feb. 16, 1848; his wife's name was Nancy as shown in his will, maiden name not learned. The date of move to Crawford Co. from Jefferson Co. not learned but may have been about 1827-30. His will, recorded in Crawford Co. in 1848, showed that he then still owned property in Jefferson Co., Pa.

Children as named in his will were:

1049. *Joseph, b. 1826?, mar. Mary A. Frame, , b. 1834 (1870 Census).
1050. *William, b. 1830; mar. Margaret _____, b. 1835 (1870 Census).
1051. Mary, b. ____.
1052. Nancy, b. ____.

2nd Generation

1049. JOSEPH A. CALVIN (1826?-____), Crawford Co., Pa. (John 1.)

Son of John C. Calvin (1048) and Nancy (_____) Calvin.

Born about 1826 (age 44 at 1870 Census); date of death not learned. According to Bates' History of Crawford Co. Joseph was a native of Jefferson Co., Pa., and came to Crawford Co. with his father, probably as a child. The 1870 Census for Crawford Co. indicates that Joseph was born in 1826, and Brown's History of Crawford Co. states that he married Mary A. Frame and that they were "both natives of Pa. and of Scotch-Irish descent." Mary was born in 1834, died 1918.

Children, as shown by the 1870 Census, were:

1053. Hugh, b. 1850; d. 1902?
1054. *John H., b. 1852?; d. 1823; twice married. (Family record.)
1055. *Abner C., b. 1854.
1056. Joseph, b. 1858.
1057. *William J., b. 1862; d. 1923.
1058. Susan, b. 1864; d. 1938?; mar. Descartes Ellis, a farmer near Hartstown. (Family record.)

1050. WILLIAM CALVIN (1830-1878), Crawford Co., Pa. (John 1.)

Son of John C. Calvin (1048) and Nancy (_____) Calvin.

Born in 1830; d. June 6, 1878, (Crawford Co. records); married Margaret _____, who was born in 1835 (1870 Census).

Children, as per 1870 Census (his mother Nancy also then lived with the family, aged 79):

1059. Mary, b. 1856.
1060. John, b. 1860.
1061. Ralph, b. 1863.
1062. Claude, b. 1866.
1063. Maud, b. 1869.

3rd Generation

1054. JOHN HARVEY CALVIN (1852?-1923), Crawford Co., Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio. (Joseph 2, John 1.)

Son of Joseph A. Calvin (1049) and Mary (Frame) Calvin.

Year of birth was 1852 as per 1870 Census (then 18), but the wife of his son Harvey J. Calvin states that John H. died in 1923 at the age of 75 which would make the year of his birth 1848. According to the same source he was twice married (1) to Harriett Calvin (said to be no relative), and (2) to Elizabeth Mumford Smock of Greenwood Township near Geneva, Pa., who died in 1899.

Children:

1st Marriage:

1064. Mary, b. ____; mar. _____ Troutman, Findlay, Ohio.
1065. Martha Harriett, b. ____; mar. _____ Mumford, Meadville, Pa.
1066. Joseph Curtis, b. ____; a farmer near Meadville, Pa.

2nd Marriage:

1067. Otto Merle, b. ____; d. 1922.) Twins
1068. Philo Earl, b. ____; d. 1940.)
1069. Harvey Jefferson, b. 1899; mar. ____ ___.

1055. DR. ABNER C. CALVIN (1854-), Crawford Co., Pa. (Joseph 2, John 1.)

Son of Joseph A. Calvin (1049) and Mary (Frame) Calvin.

Born at Hartstown, Pa., Oct. 21, 1854, according to biography in Brown's History of Crawford Co., Pa. (1885); married in 1880 to Priscilla (McFadden) Price, daughter of James A. McFadden, long a well-known attorney in Meadville. Dr. Calvin is said to have graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1878, and after practicing for awhile at Phila. established himself at Meadville where he was a very successful practicioner and described as a very genial and popular man.

One child:

1070. J. Mac, b. ____.

1057. WILLIAM J. CALVIN (1862-1923), Crawford Co., Pa. (Joseph 2, John 1.)

Son of Joseph A. Calvin (1049) and Mary (Frame) Calvin.

Born in 1862 (1870 Census); died March 22, 1923 (Crawford Co. records); married Clara _____.

Children shown by county records:

1071. William S., b. ____.
1072. James E., b. ____.

V(c)

JAMES CALVIN (1782-1835) AND ROBERT CALVIN (1784-1856) OF BEAVER CO., PA., AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

(NOTE.- James and Robert Calvin were early settlers in Beaver Co., Pa., and are believed to have been brothers. A History of Beaver Co., Pa. (1888), states that James Calvin came to Beaver Co. in 1794 from Allegheny Co., Pa., and "with a brother bought 400 acres of land on Brush Run which he farmed until his death in 1835." It seems likely that the brother mentioned was Robert Calvin, as the 1810 Census for Beaver Co. shows James and Robert Calvin with their families, although then residing in different townships. The two presumed brothers are believed to have been sons of Stephen Calvin (231), one of the five New Jersey brothers, who is known to have had a son James, and the late R. L. Calvin (530) thought that the James of Beaver Co. was Stephen's son. He was not sure of this, however, and, although James named his first son Stephen, the Compiler in the absence of some further proof did not feel justified in listing James and Robert definitely in the genealogy as sons of Stephen. The blacksmith James Calvin (944) of Washington Co., Pa., had sons Robert and James who disappeared from Washington Co. after the blacksmith's death in 1796 but the blacksmith's son Robert was a grown man in 1796 and could not have been the Robert of Beaver Co., who was born in 1784. Therefore, although definite proof is lacking, it seems likely that both James and Robert Calvin of Beaver Co., Pa., were sons of Stephen Calvin (231).

1st Generation (Conjecture)

229. Luther Calvin, Hunterdon Co., N.J.

2nd Generation (Conjecture)

231. Stephen Calvin, Hunterdon Co., N.J.

3rd Generation

1081. JAMES CALVIN (1782-1835), Beaver Co., Pa.
(Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Surmised have been a son of Stephen Calvin (231) but definite proof of this conjecture not found.

Born Aug. 21, 1782, died 1835; married March 15, 1804 to Elizabeth Groscost or Grosscoss, b. May 10, 1787. Both James and his wife are buried in New Salem Cemetery in Beaver Co., Pa. (family records). According to a History of Beaver Co., Pa. (1888), James moved to Beaver Co. in 1794 from Allegheny Co., Pa., and with a brother bought 400 acres of land on Brush Run. James' presumed father Stephen Calvin left Cumberland Co., Pa., after 1790 and probably accompanied his brother John Calvin (230) to western Pa., but unlike John who located in Mercer Co., Stephen did not remain in Pa. and is thought to have gone on to settle in Southern Ohio. His supposed sons James and Robert were evidently minors when the family left Cumberland Co. but were probably grown when the father went on west and the two sons apparently decided to remain behind and acquired the land in Beaver Co. That James Calvin of Beaver Co. was Stephen's son is the belief of descendants of Stephen's brother Joshua in Eastern Ohio, and as straws tending to confirm this, not only did James name his eldest son Stephen but also gave the name Joshua to another of his sons, presumably for his uncle of that name.

James and Elizabeth Calvin had 12 children, as follows:

1083. Mary, b. Dec. 11, 1804; mar. John Laurence and moved to Illinois.
1084. *Stephen, b. Dec. 4, 1807; d. Apr. 23, 1895; mar. Jane J. Graham.
1085. *John, b. Sept. 16, 1810; mar. Abby Eakin.
1086. Catherine, b. Oct. 2, 1812; mar. James M. Reed, (b. July 7, 1811, d. Jan. 8, 1904); moved to Carroll Co., Ohio, and later to Hardin Co., Ohio; 9 children.
1087. *Jonathan, b. Feb. 14, 1815; twice married.
1088. *James G., b. Feb. 9, 1817; twice married.
1089. Samuel, b. Feb. 11, 1819; never married; killed at Jennings, Mercer Co., Pa., by kick from a horse.
1090. *Joshua, b. Feb. 20, 1820; d. March 9, 1890; twice married.
1091. Robert, b. March 15, 1822; never married.
1092. Joseph, b. Nov. 24, 1824; never married.
1093. *Luther, b. June 20, 1827; mar. Cornelia Ruby.
1094. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 7, 1829; mar. Joseph Passmore; moved to Mt. Vernon, Indiana; two children.

1082. ROBERT CALVIN (1784-1856), Beaver Co., Pa. (Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Surmised to have been a son of Stephen Calvin (231) but definite proof of this conjecture not found.

Born in 1784; died in Beaver Co., Pa., in 1856 at the age of 72; married Mary Anderson (family records). Robert is believed to have been the brother of James Calvin (1081) who with the latter bought 400 acres of land on Brush Run in Beaver Co., as related in a History of Beaver Co., Pa. (1888). This conjecture is supported by the fact that the 1810 Census for Beaver Co. listed only two Calvins, James and Robert (except for a Mathew Colvin then unmarried, who is believed to have come from another family). As added straws tending to confirm this belief, Robert had sons named

James and Luther (the latter being the name of his presumed grandfather) and he furthermore gave to one of his daughters the rather distinctive name Agnes, which was the name of the wife of John Calvin (230), his supposed father's brother who settled in adjoining Mercer Co., Pa.

According to family records Robert and Mary Calvin had 12 children, 6 boys and 6 girls, all born in Beaver Co., Pa., as follows:

1095. John, b. 1804.
1096. *William, b. Sept. 28, 1805; d. May 9, 1853; mar. Rachel Young.
1097. Rebecca, b. 1808.
1098. *James, b. Dec. 11, 1812; d. July, 1903; mar. Elisabeth Johnson.
1099. Julia, b. 1815.
1100. Robert, b. 1817.
1101. Cyrus, b. 1820.
1102. Mary Jane, b. 1822.
1103. Elisabeth, b. 1824.
1104. Luther, b. 1826.
1105. Agnes, b. 1830.
1106. _____ (girl), b. ____.

4th Generation

1084. STEPHEN CALVIN (1807-1895), Beaver Co., Pa. (James 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (1081) and Elizabeth (Groscost) Calvin.

Born in Beaver Co., Pa., Dec. 4, 1807; died Apr. 23, 1895; married Jane Graham, born July 5, 1820, died March 29, 1861. They are both buried at New Salem Cemetery. It is to be noted that Stephen named his second son Robert, presumably for his "Uncle Robert," thus tending further to confirm the belief that Robert was his father's brother.

There were ten children, as per family records, as follows:

1107. *James, b. Aug. 20, 1842; mar. Mary Jane May.
1108. *Robert, b. Oct. 28, 1843; d. Jan. 23, 1933; mar. Margaret E. Graham.
1109. Mary J., b. Oct. 20, 1845; mar. William C. May; moved to Missouri.
1110. Esther Ann, b. May 17, 1841; d. Oct. 11, 1850.
1111. Elizabeth, b. ____.
1112. Isabel, b. ____; d. in infancy.
1113. Stephen, b. Apr. 28, 1851; mar. Isodeen Mackall; 4 children, 3 girls and 1 boy, names not reported; resided Beaver Falls, Pa.
1114. William L., b. March 19, 1853; d. 1910; mar. Mary J. Kirkpatrick (b. 1857, d. 1933); resided East Palestine, Ohio; 3 children, one a daughter mar. _____ Groner, East Palestine, Ohio.
1115. Emaline, b. March 17, 1855; mar. Thomas Cook, farmer, Beaver Co., Pa.; 3 children.
1116. Martha A., b. Feb. 7, 1857; mar. Samuel Funkhauser, 3 children.

1063. JOHN CALVIN (1810-____), Beaver Co., Pa., and Meiggs Co., Ohio. (James 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (1081) and Elizabeth (Groscost) Calvin.

Born Sept. 16, 1810; married to (1) Abby Eakin, and (2) Mrs. _____ Wells, a widow. After his first marriage John and his family moved to Meiggs Co. in Southern Ohio.

No further data except the names of 5 children, all by his first wife; as follows:

1117. Wallace, b. ____.
1118. Anna, b. ____.
1119. Catherine, b. ____.
1120. James, b. ____.
1121. Mary, b. ____.

1087. JONATHAN CALVIN (1815-____), near Alliance, Ohio. (James 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (1081) and Elizabeth (Groscost) Calvin.

Born Feb. 14, 1815; married (1) Maria Morrison, (2) Mrs. _____ Fisher. Jonathan was a farmer near Alliance, Ohio.

Seven children, all by the first marriage:

1122. *Lewis, b. ____; mar. Mary Davis.
1123. Park, b. ____; mar. (1) Cynthia Dobson, (2) Elizabeth Fisher, 3 sons by first marriage, all died young.
1124. William, b. ____, never married.
1125. Robert, b. ____, " "
1126. Alfonso, b. ____, " "
1127. Sophia, b. ____; mar. Elmer Wharton, farmer near north Benton, Ohio; one son Lewis.
1128. Jennie, b. ____; never married.

1088. JAMES G. CALVIN (1817-____), Beaver Co., Pa. (James 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (1081) and Elizabeth (Groscost) Calvin.

Born Feb. 9, 1817; married (1) Mary J. Groscost, and (2) Mrs. _____ Mitchell.

Children:

1st Marriage:

1129. Elizabeth, b. ____.
1130. Anna Eliza, b. ____.
1131. Almeda, b. ____.

2nd Marriage:

1132. Frank, b. ____; d. while a young man.
1133. Margaret J., b. July 16, 1858; d. Feb. 8, 1859.

1090. DR. JOSHUA CALVIN (1820-1890), Calcutta, Ohio. (James 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (1081) and Elizabeth (Groscost) Calvin.

Born Feb. 20, 1820; died March 9, 1890; married (1) Mary Creighton (b. Apr. 16, 1825, d. July 18, 1857); (2) Caroline Hamilton (b. Dec. 21, 1827, d. Jan. 19, 1910).

There were five children by the first marriage and six by the second, as follows:

1st Marriage:

1134. Almina, b. ____; mar. Wm. Dawson; moved to Ill.
1135. Almyra, b. 1847; d. 1931; never married; taught school for 50 years; resided at Calcutta, Ohio.
1136. Elizabeth, b. ____; mar. Kelly Hart, no children.
1137. Mary, b. ____; mar. Augustus Witt, Calcutta and Youngstown, Ohio; 3 children.
1138. Harvey, b. ____; mar. _____ Rowe; was a farmer north of Calcutta, Ohio; 2 sons, names not learned.

2nd Marriage:

1139. Olivia J., b. Aug. 8, 1860; d. Jan. 28, 1863.
1140. William H., b. ____; mar. _____ _____; lived at New Waterford, Ohio; one daughter, name not learned.
1141. Rena, b. ____.
1142. Sheridan, b. ____; mar. _____ _____; lived at Calcutta, Ohio; a daughter, name not learned.
1143. Dr. Homer M., b. 1868; d. Feb. 2, 1935; was a well-known physician at Salineville, Ohio; name of wife not learned; one son and one daughter, names not learned.
1144. Maria, b. ____; mar. John McGeorge; res. Canonsburg, Pa.

1093. DR. LUTHER CALVIN (1827-____), Clarkson and East Liverpool, Ohio. (James 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of James Calvin (1081) and Elizabeth (Groscost) Calvin.

Born June 20, 1827; married Cornelia Ruby. Dr. Luther was a dentist at Clarkson and later at East Liverpool, Ohio.

Two children:

1145. Benjamin, b. ____; mar. and moved to Iona, Mich.; no children.
1146. Jennie, b. ____; mar. Wm. Cowan, farmer east of Blackhawk, Beaver Co., Pa., 8 children.

1096. WILLIAM CALVIN (1805-1853), Beaver Co., Pa. (Robert 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin (1082) and Mary (Anderson) Calvin.

Born Sept. 28, 1805; died May 9, 1853; married Rachel Young, born May 2, 1814, died Dec. 31, 1855. William lived all his life in Beaver Co., Pa.

There were five children:

1147. Baltzer, b. ____; mar. and moved to Ft. Wayne, Ind.
1148. Julia M., b. ____.
1149. Samuel Y., b. ____.
1150. Peter Y., b. ____; mar. and moved to Sioux City, Iowa.
1151. *William Y., b. June 10, 1846; mar. Matilda Hartford.

1098. "ELDER" JAMES CALVIN (1812-1903), Youngstown, Ohio. (Robert 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of Robert Calvin (1082) and Mary (Anderson) Calvin.

Born Dec. 11, 1812; died July, 1903, at the age of 91; married Apr. 26, 1835 to Elisabeth Johnson, who was born in Youngstown when it comprised only a

couple of log houses on the bank of the Mahoning River. She died in 1907. James Calvin was a minister of the Disciples Church and was widely known as Elder James, having been especially noted for the large number of young couples married by him. He was apparently strongly opposed to slavery and shortly before the Civil War is said to have been active in the so-called "Underground Railway" which assisted in the escape of slaves to Canada.

He and his wife Elizabeth had two children:

1152. *Wilson T., b. ____; mar. Margaret Wood.
1153. Lorraine, b. ____; mar. _____ Clause, an Englishman; no children.

5th Generation

1107. JAMES CALVIN (1842-____), Negley, Ohio. (Stephen 4, James 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of Stephen Calvin (1084) and Jane (Graham) Calvin.

Born Aug. 20, 1842; married Sept. 28, 1866 to Mary Jane May who died July 15, 1932.

There were five children:

1154. Ira E., b. ____.
1155. Almina, b. ____.) twins
1156. Alvira, b. ____.)
1157. Maud, b. ____.
1158. Ada, b. ____.

1108. ROBERT CALVIN (1843-1933), Negley, Ohio. (Stephen 4, James 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of Stephen Calvin (1084) and Jane (Graham) Calvin.

Born Oct. 28, 1843; died Jan. 23, 1933; married Margaret E. Graham, born Feb. 8, 1845; died Sept. 28, 1906.

Five children, as follows:

1159. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 8, 1868; d. Jan. 11, 1880; never married.
1160. James, b. Aug. 5, 1870; d. Jan. 24, 1871.
1161. Ida F., b. 1873; d. 1925; never married.
1162. Harry, b. July 25, 1879; d. Aug. 2, 1883.
1163. Edna M., b. 1887; never married.

1122. LEWIS CALVIN (____-____), Williams Co., Ohio. (Jonathan 4, James 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of Jonathan Calvin (1087) and Maria (Morrison) Calvin.

Probably born on his father's farm near Alliance, Ohio, date not learned but possibly about 1840; married Mary Davis and moved to Williams Co., Ohio.

Children:

1164. Charles, b. ____.
1165. Albert, b. ____.
1166. Park, b. ____.
1167. Minnie, b. ____.
1168. Earl, b. ____.
1169. Thomas, b. ____.
1170. Oscar, b. ____.

1151. WILLIAM Y. CALVIN (1846-____), near Negley, Ohio. (William 4, Robert 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of William Calvin (1096) and Rachel (Young) Calvin.

Born June 10, 1846; married Matilda Hartford of Allegheny Co., Pa. Left an orphan at the age of 9, William Y. was raised by his mother's parents, the Youngs. After his marriage William made his home near Negley, Ohio.

There were nine children:

1171. Maud A., b. ____.
1172. Nannie R., b. ____.
1173. George D., b. ____.
1174. Jennie, b. ____.
1175. *Harry Thomas, b. ____.
1176. Chester W., b. ____; said to have resided at Beaver Falls, Pa., and to have

served as Mayor of that city. No further data.

1177. Martha, b. ____.
1178. Anna L., b. ____.
1179. Everett T., b. ____.

1152. WILSON T. CALVIN (____-____), Youngstown, Ohio. ("Elder" James 4, Robert 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of "Elder" James Calvin (1098) and Elisabeth (Johnson) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned, but was probably born about 1835-40; married Margaret Wood. Wilson died during the Civil War.

There were three children:

1180. Annie, b. ____; d. young.
1181. Addie, b. ____; mar. _____ Wood; no children.
1182. *Harry Wilson, b. ____; mar. _____ Mawby.

6th Generation

1175. HARRY THOMAS CALVIN (____-____), Niles, Ohio. (William 5, William 4, Robert 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of William Y. Calvin (1151) and Matilda (Hartford) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned, but was probably born about 1890-1900; name of wife not learned. Harry was a druggist at Niles, Ohio, and is now deceased. Two children:

1183. Janet Dean, b. ____; graduated from Purdue University and married John Oliver Bradshaw of Ames, Iowa, on Aug. 27, 1938.
1184. George T., b. ____.

1182. HARRY WILSON CALVIN (____-), Youngstown, Ohio. (Wilson 5, Elder James 4, Robert 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of Wilson T. Calvin (1152) and Margaret (Wood) Calvin.

Date of birth not learned, married _____ Mawby.

Three children:

1185. *John J., b. ____; mar. _____ _____.
1186. Clyde, b. ____; mar. _____ _____.
1187. Frank, b. ____; d. in infancy.

7th Generation

1185. JOHN J. CALVIN (____-), Youngstown, Ohio. (Harry 6, Wilson 5, Elder James 4, Robert 3, Stephen ? 2, Luther ? 1.)

Son of Harry Wilson Calvin (1182).

Date of birth and wife's name not learned. John J. Calvin is engaged in business at Youngstown, Ohio, where he is a manufacturer's representative for safety and recreational equipment.

One son:

1188. John Paul, b. ____.

V(d)

WILLIAM CALVIN (COLVIN) (____-1784) OF LUNENBURG CO., DINWIDDIE CO., AND PETERSBURG, VA., AND HIS DESCENDANTS

(NOTE.- The parentage and ancestry of William Calvin have not been determined but it seems a reasonable conjecture that he may have been a descendant of the immigrant Frank Calvin who arrived in Westmoreland Co., Va., in 1654. See Part I, Chapter 14.)

1189. WILLIAM CALVIN (COLVIN) (____-1784), Lunenburg and Dinwiddie Cos., Va.

Date and place of birth not known; died apparently at Petersburg, Va., in 1784, his will having been dated July 12, 1784, and probated at Petersburg Nov. 3, 1784. Name of his wife not known.

What seems to be the first record of William Calvin is found in 1751 when his name appears in the List of Tithes for Lunenberg Co., Va. (Records Va. State Library). The following year 1752 he and another occupied rented lands in Lunenburg Co. but he evidently later moved to Dinwiddie Co., Va., near Petersburg, where William Colvin, Sr. and Jr., are shown on the personal property lists for 1782. William Colvin, Sr., evidently died in 1784, as his will dated July 12, 1784, was probated at Petersburg, Va., on Nov. 3, 1784. The will mentioned his wife Elizabeth and sons William and Joseph. (See also Part I, Chapter 14.)

His known children were:

1190. *William, Jr., b. ____; believed to have married Mary Ann_____, b. prior to 1775.

1191. Joseph, b. ____; mar. Elizabeth Wells of Chesterfield Co., Va., on Aug. 6, 1790. (Va. State Library records.) No further record of Joseph in Va. and he may have removed to Alabama after his marriage.

2nd Generation

1190. WILLIAM CALVIN (COLVIN) JR. (____-____), Petersburg, Va. (William 1.)

Son of William Calvin or Colvin, Sr. (1189).

Date of birth unknown; is believed to have married Mary Ann _____ although no record of the marriage has been found; evidently died in middle age probably between 1800 and 1810, as the Census of 1820 for Chesterfield Co., Va. (adjoining Petersburg, Va.,) shows a widow Mary Ann Colvin and family with youngest child between 10 and 16 years old. This is surmised to have been William's widow and family. Tending to confirm this conjecture is the fact that one of the widow's sons, Samuel Tanner Calvin, gave the name Joseph Wells Calvin to his own first son, presumably for the young father's uncle Joseph who married Elizabeth Wells, and who was William's brother.

The deed records of Petersburg and adjacent Dinwiddie and Chesterfield Counties show that on Dec. 1, 1784, William Calvin acquired a lot in Petersburg for 100 Guineas Va. money, and that on May 3, 1786 he bought another lot for 2,000 lbs. of tobacco, which lot he later sold for £35.

According to family tradition the widow moved from Va. with her family sometime between 1820 and 1830 to locate in Limestone Co., Alabama, in the northern part of that state. Her deceased husband's brother, Joseph, quite possibly preceded her there before 1820 and inspired her to make the move, although what became of Joseph himself and his descendants has not been learned. The widow, Mary Ann Calvin, died in Limestone Co., Alabama, in 1833, her will

dated Nov. 26, 1832 having been admitted to probate Feb. 13, 1833. She mentioned her sons Thomas, Frances, and Samuel, and daughter, Mary Ann. Frances and her friend Thomas Malone, Jr., were named as Executors. In this will the family name is clearly spelled and signed as Calvin, not Colvin.

Assuming for reasons indicated that William Calvin was the husband of the widow, Mary Ann Calvin, their children were:

1192. *Thomas, b. ____; mar. Louisa Pegram.
1193. *Frances B., b. ____; mar. Martha Yarbrough.
1194. *Samuel Tanner, b. 1807; d. March 27, 1855; mar. Maria Manson Pegram.
1195. John, b. ____; went to sea and was never heard of again. (Family tradition.)
--- Mary Ann, b. ____.

3rd Generation

1192. THOMAS CALVIN (____-____), Limestone Co., Alabama. (William 2, William 1.)

Son of William Calvin, Jr., (1190) and Mary Ann (_____) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned; married Louisa Pegram, sister of Maria Pegram who married Thomas' brother Samuel. The Pegram family moved to Alabama from Va. at about the same time as the widow Calvin and her family. Thomas' marriage took place after arrival in Alabama.

Children:

1197. William, b. ____; mar. Mollie Moore; one child reported, a daughter, Lila, b. ____.
1198. Sophia, b. ____; mar. Philip Gill.

1193. FRANCES B. CALVIN (____-____), Limestone Co., Alabama, and Mississippi. (William 2, William 1.)

Son of William Calvin, Jr., (1190) and Mary Ann (_____) Calvin.

Dates of birth and death not learned; married Martha Yarbrough in Athens, Alabama, in 1843 and moved to Mississippi.

Children:

1199. Sallie, b. ____; mar. Newton Brown.
1200. Mary, b. ____; mar. H. McKinnon.
1201. Ellis, b. ____; mar. J. Rhodes.
1202. *Thomas Harrison, b. ____; twice married.
1203. Irvine, b. ____; d. in Civil War; buried in Confederate Cemetery, Columbus, Miss.

1194. SAMUEL TANNER CALVIN (1807-1855), Limestone Co., Alabama. (William 2, William 1.)

Son of William Calvin, Jr., (1190) and Mary Ann (_____) Calvin.

Born in Va. in 1807; died in Limestone Co., Ala., March 27, 1855; married on July 2, 1837 to Maria Manson Pegram, sister of Louisa Pegram who married his older brother, Thomas.

Children:

1204. *Joseph Wells, b. Aug. 1, 1839; d. Feb. 16, 1907; mar. Ella Davis.
1205. *Samuel DeWitt Clinton, b. 1842; d. 1909; mar. Virginia Greenhaw.
1206. Eliza James, b. Aug. 14, 1845; d. 1847.
1207. Nathaniel Pegram, b. Sept., 1848; d. 1849.

4th Generation

1202. THOMAS HARRISON CALVIN (____-____), Mississippi. (Frances 3, William 2, William 1.)

Son of Frances B. Calvin (1193) and Martha (Yarbrough) Calvin.

Date of birth not reported; married twice (1) to Lucretia Nations (b. Apr. 1856, d. March, 1884); and (2) to Lila Calvin, granddaughter of his uncle Thomas Calvin (1192).

Children:

1st Marriage:

1208. Emma, b. ____; mar. Leon Vance.
1209. *Irvin James, b. 1881; mar. Carrie Eddins.

2nd Marriage:

1210. Hugh Levis, b. ____; d. 1837; mar. Katie Halpin; resided at Vicksburg, Miss., and is buried there.

1204. JOSEPH WELLS CALVIN (1839-1907), Limestone Co., Ala. (Samuel 3, William 2, William 1.)

Son of Samuel Tanner Calvin (1194) and Maria Manson (Pegram) Calvin.

Born Aug. 1, 1839; died Feb. 16, 1907; married (1) Ella Davis in 1871; and (2) Martha Louise Holt in Sept., 1879.

Children:

1st Marriage:

1211. *Joseph Hiram, b. July, 1872; d. 1922; mar. Bernice Jackson.
1212. Mollie, b. Nov., 1873; d. 1879.

2nd Marriage:

1213. Ethel May, b. July 4, 1880; d. 1881.
1214. Mave Sullivan, b. Aug. 4, 1882; mar. Edward Morrow Blackburn, Nov. 26, 1913; one son, Edward A., b. Apr. 21, 1920.
1215. Floy Irene, b. Dec. 7, 1884; mar. Thos. Edward Halchett in July, 1910.
1216. *Theodore Westley, b. ____; mar. Clara Pearl Adkins.
1217. Charles Clinton, b. 1891; d. same year.
1218. *Earle Pegram, b. 1893; mar. Virginia Robinson.
1219. *Robert Price, b. ____; mar. twice.

1205. SAMUEL DE WITT CLINTON CALVIN (1842-1909), Limestone Co., Ala. (Samuel 3, William 2, William 1.)

Son of Samuel Tanner Calvin (1194) and Maria Manson (Pegram) Calvin.

Born in 1842; died 1909; married Virginia Greenhaw in 1879.

Children:

1220. Samuel Joseph, b. Dec., 1880.
1221. Mary Mariah, b. 1885.

5th Generation

1209. IRVIN JAMES CALVIN (1881-), Mississippi. (Thomas H. 4, Frances 3, William 2, William 1.)

Son of Thomas Harrison Calvin (1202) and Lucretia (Nations) Calvin.

Born 1881; married Carrie Eddins.

Children:

1222. Thomas Harrison, b. 1905.
1223. *Aubrey James, b. ____; mar. Katherine Trout.
1224. Edna Mae, b. ____; mar. Alonzo Woodward, one son.
1225. Dorothy, b. ____; mar. Jos. Marinshuck.
1226. Irvin James, b. ____.

1211. JOSEPH HIRAM CALVIN (1872-1922); Decatur, Alabama. (Joseph Wells 4, Samuel 3, William 2, William 1.)

Son of Joseph Wells Calvin (1204) and Ella (Davis) Calvin.

Born July, 1872; died 1922; married Bernice Jackson in April, 1902. Joseph H. Calvin was a wholesale grocer at Decatur, Alabama.

Children:

1227. Maria Evelyn, b. Jan., 1903; mar. Joseph H. Woods.
1228. Joseph Jackson, b. 1905; mar. Mamie G. Ellis; one daughter, Bernice.
1229. Joseph Hiram, b. 1919.

1216. THEODORE WESTLEY CALVIN (____-), Limestone Co., Ala. (Joseph Wells 4, Samuel 3, William 2, William 1.)

Son of Joseph Wells Calvin (1204) and Martha Louise (Holt) Calvin.

Date of birth not reported; married Clara Pearl Adkins in March, 1915.

Children:

1230. Dorothy Bernice, b. ____.
1231. Francis Mildred, b. ____.
1232. Theodore, Jr., d. ____.
1233. Thomas M., b. ____.
1234. Edward Perry, b. ____.
1235. Joseph Pegram, b. ____.

1218. EARLE PEGRAM CALVIN (1893-), Limestone Co., Ala. (Joseph Wells 4, Samuel 3, William 2, William 1.)

Son of Joseph Wells Calvin (1204) and Martha Louise (Holt) Calvin.

Born 1893; married Virginia Robinson in Jan., 1915.

Children:

1236. Earle Pegram, Jr., b. ____.
1237. Virginia Price, b. ____.
1238. Dorothy Elizabeth, b. ____.

1219. ROBERT PRICE CALVIN (____-), Limestone Co., Ala. (Joseph Wells 4, Samuel 3, William 2, William 1.)

Son of Joseph Wells Calvin (1204) and Martha Louise (Holt) Calvin.

Date of birth not reported; married (1) in Oct., 1915 to Mildred Roberts who died in 1917; and (2) to Eva Hagan, who died in 1940.

Children, both by second wife:

1239. Martha V., b. ____.
1240. Linda Price, b. ____.

6th Generation

1223. AUBREY JAMES CALVIN (____-), Mississippi. (Irvin 5, Thomas H. 4, Frances 3, William 2, William 1.)

Son of Irvin James Calvin (1209) and Carrie (Eddins) Calvin.

Date of birth not learned; married Katherine Trout.

Children:

1241. Virginia, b. ____.
1242. Audrey, b. ____.
1243. Carey, b. ____.

V(e)

JAMES CALVIN (____-1803) OF CHRISTIAN CO., KY., AND DESCENDANTS

(NOTE.- The parentage and ancestry of this James Calvin has not been determined. He is known to have come from Virginia and it seems logical to surmise that he was probably a descendant of the early immigrant, Frank Calvin, who came to Westmoreland Co., Va., from England in 1654. See Part I, Chapter 14.)

1244. JAMES CALVIN (____-1803), Christian Co., Kentucky.

Date of birth now known but was possibly about 1740; Kerr's History of Ky. states that he came from Virginia, county not stated; he died in Christian Co., Ky., in 1803 (will dated Feb. 21, 1803 proven July, 1803); he was twice married and may have been the James Calvin who married Barbara Kuykendall in Hampshire Co., Va. (now W. Va.), about 1765-1770. (See details below.) James' second marriage was to Susanna Puckett at Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky., on March 26, 1788, as per records of that county.

It seems fairly certain that this James Calvin of Christian Co. was identical with the James Calvin who was an early settler in Nelson Co., Ky., where on June 23, 1787, he executed a deed which disclosed the fact that he had formerly lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa. The purpose of this deed was to confirm title to certain land in Washington Co., Pa., (formerly part of Westmoreland Co.), which land he had sold in May, 1776 but the previous deed for which had been lost by the grantee before it was recorded. Witnesses to the later deed were Wm. May, Gabriel Cox and Isaac Cox, the

latter two having been former residents of Hampshire Co., Va., who came to Kentucky via western Pa. The date James Calvin left western Pa. for Kentucky is not indicated but he was evidently in Pa. as late as Feb., 1780, since the minutes of the Virginia Court held there while the region was still claimed by Va. show that on Feb. 28, 1780, "James Colvin proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he served as an Ensign in a Company of Volunteers in Va. service in 1764 and had never received any benefit under the King's Proclamation of 1763." (Annals, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.) This record tends to confirm the belief that James was of Va. origin, and although the court record does not indicate in what section of Virginia he had resided, there is reason to believe he may have been the James Calvin who married Barbara (Decker) Kuykendall in Hampshire Co., Va., about 1765-70. Barbara was the supposed widow of one Jacob Kuykendall who had been captured by the Indians and was thought dead but in 1773 turned up alive and well, only to find his wife married to James Calvin "with two or three young children clinging to her skirts and calling James Calvin their father." Kuykendall finally accepted the situation and consented to a divorce and legalization of the marriage to Calvin. See story of the romance in Part I, Chapter 16. The conjecture that this was the James Calvin who finally settled in Christian Co., Ky., is supported to some extent by the fact that the latter's son Aaron, as indicated by the probate records of Christian Co., seems to have given to one of his daughters the rather distinctive name of Barbara. This may be significant even though Aaron's mother seems to have been James' second wife. Belief that James Calvin came from Hampshire Co., Va., leaves the question of his parentage and ancestry yet undecided, but it would appear to be a reasonable conjecture that he was a descendant of the immigrant Frank Calvin who arrived in Westmoreland Co., Virginia, in 1654.

After his remarriage at Harrodsburg in 1788 James Calvin apparently continued to reside in Nelson

Co. for several years, as county records show that in 1792 James Colvin with others took inventory of an estate there. His home may have been in that part of Nelson Co. which later became Hardin Co., Ky., as he still owned land in Hardin Co. at time of his death, but when Kentucky opened new lands for general settlement "South of Green River" in 1797, he, as James Colvin, obtained a grant of 200 acres in Blue Lick Fork in Christian Co., Ky., survey for which was made Jan. 10, 1799. Here he evidently lived with his family until his death in 1803.

Despite frequent entry of his name as Colvin, James Calvin's will, dated Feb. 21, 1803, proven July, 1803, spells the name clearly as Calvin. This will orders sale of land on head waters of Clear Creek in Hardin Co., and mentions his wife Susannah and 14 children listed below, a majority of whom were probably by his first wife. Marriages of the children as shown below are from Christian Co. records except for Luke, Rachel, Hannah, and James who were probably married in Nelson Co., Ky.

The children were:

1245. Luke, b. ____; believed the eldest son; wife's name not learned.

1246. Rachel, b. ____; mar. _____ Kennada, probably in Nelson Co.

1247. Elizabeth, b. ____; mar. Simon ~~Reedon~~ REEDER, Nov. 9, 1807.

1248. Hannah, b. ____; mar. Benj. Harned in Nelson Co., 11 children: William, Edward, James, Larkin, Enos, John, Job, Jonathan, Katherine, Priscilla, and Nancy.

1249. Nancy, b. ____; mar. Edward Mitchell, May 7, 1807.

1250. *James, b. 1790; was probably twice married.

1251. Moses, b. ____; mar. Patsy Sowel, Aug. 30, 1809.

1252. *Aaron, b. 1795; d. 1855?; mar. Jeen Steel, Aug. 25, 1816.

1253. Mary, b. ____; may have been the "Polly" Calvin who mar. Jesse Brewer, Feb. 23, 1809.

1254. Luther, b. ____; mar. Peggy Gaylard, Dec. 5, 1815.

1255. Susannah, b. ____; mar. James Stuart, Nov. 30, 1830.

1256. Sarah, b. ____; mar. Jesse Walker, July 17, 1817.

1257. William, b. ____; mar. Betsy Henderson, Dec. 5, 1826.

1258. Charity, b. ____; mar. Young Sowell, Oct. 2, 1822.

2nd Generation

1250. JAMES CALVIN (1790-1866), Christian Co., Kentucky. (James 1.)

Son of James Calvin (1244) and Susannah (Puckett) Calvin.

James (1250) appears in the 1850 Census for Christian Co. with his family, his own age then given as 60, indicating he was born about 1790. If this age was correct his mother must have been Susannah (Puckett) Calvin who was married to the older James in March, 1788, but if the age of the younger James was understated in the 1850 Census his mother may have been the first wife of James, Sr. James, Jr., seems to have died in 1866 as his estate was administered that year in Christian County. He was evidently twice married. His first wife must have been Judith Edwards as this was the maiden name of the mother of James' son Job Calvin. Job was born in 1846 and his mother must have died soon thereafter, since the 1850 Census gives the name of James' wife as then "Mary A.," aged 40, 20 years less than her husband, and rather obviously a second wife. Mary's maiden name may have been Stewart as Susan Stewart, age 88, born in Maryland, resided then with the family and may have been Mary's mother.

The children of James Calvin (1250), as per the 1850 Census and reports from a descendant, were:

1259. Richard, b. ____; moved when a young man to Flatrock, Ill.; had a son named Marion, perhaps others.
1260. James M., b. 1829; moved to Fairfield, Ill.; said to have had a large family of boys, some of whom held county offices; names of wife and children not learned.
1261. Hannah, b. 1832; no further data.
1262. Benjamin F., b. 1836; d. about 1918 in Christian Co., Ky.; had at least one son, named Boone, who lives in Christian Co., Ky.
1263. Nancy C., b. 1840; no further data.
1264. John W., b. 1843; left Christian Co. as a young man and never heard of again.
1265. *Job, b. 1846; d. 1915 in Christian Co.; mar. Sarah Gamble.

1252. AARON CALVIN (1795-1855?), Christian Co., Kentucky. (James 1.)

Son of James Calvin (1244) and Susannah (Puckett) Calvin.

Aaron's age appears in 1850 Census as then 55, indicating year of birth was about 1795 and that his mother must have been Susannah who married his father in March, 1788. Aaron was married, as per Christian Co. records, in Jan., 1817, to Jeen (Jean)? Steel, who however evidently died before 1850 as she does not appear in the Census of that year.

The Census and probate records indicate that Aaron had two daughters:

1266. Barbara, b. 1830.
1267. Rachel, b. 1832.

3rd Generation

1265. JOB CALVIN (1846-1915), Christian Co., Ky. (James 2, James 1.)

Son of James Calvin (1250) and Judith (Edwards) Calvin.

Born in Christian Co., Ky., in 1846 (1850 Census); died in same county in 1915; married Sarah Gamble (b. 1850, d. 1910).

Children:

1268. *James Marion, b. March 25, 1875; mar. Nell Sutherland.
1269. Sidney A. (dau.) b. ____; mar. James Wilkins.
1270. Everett, b. ____; was a merchant in Christian Co.; had two sons, names not learned.
1271. Willie (dau.), b. ____; mar. M. B. Williams, Hopkinsville, Ky.

4th Generation

1268. JAMES MARION CALVIN (1875-), Hickman, Kentucky, (Job 3, James 2, James 1.)

Son of Job Calvin (1265) and Sarah (Gamble) Calvin.

Born in Christian Co., Ky., March 25, 1875; married Nell Sutherland and located at Hickman, Ky., where for many years he was Superintendent of City Schools. See biographical sketch in Kerr's History of Kentucky.

Children:

1272. James Sutherland, b. March 27, 1915; graduated from Yale University with Dr.'s degree; joined staff of the Proctor and Gamble Co. but now in military service (1944); mar. Louise Deese of Lamberton, North Carolina.
1273. Reginald Ross, b. June, 1919; graduated from Duke University; now in military service (1944); mar. Betty Taylor, Charlotte, North Carolina.

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Who's Who in Canada. (1939.)

INDEX

(Index covers entire book, both Parts I and II. References are to pages. When more than one person of the same family name also bear the same given name or names, the index helps to identify them partially by showing the state of principal residence in parenthesis after each name. If both name and home state of two or more are the same, the page references are grouped together, but only in these fewer cases may the searcher have need to look up more than one reference before finding the person desired. Wives are usually indexed under their maiden names but of course can also be located by finding their husbands' names in the index. Children who died as minors unmarried are not indexed.)

Adkins, Clara Pearl, 357,359
Alabama Calvins, 119-20
Aldrich, David A., 165
Alford, Wm., 283
Allen,
  Dorothy, 29-30, 157
  George, 45-6,193
  Margaret, 212,221-22
  Mathew, 29,157
  Sarah (Kirby), 157
American Revolution, Calvins & Colvins in, 122-131
Anderson, Mary, 343-44
Arnold, Mary, 234
Atwell, Edna D., 333,335
Austin,
  James B., 303
  Mrs. James B., 85-6
Aylesworth, Austers, 177

Baker, _____(O.), 243
  Ethel Magolda, 244, 253
  Jennie, 242
  W. H., 253
Baltz, Katherine, 332
Barksdale, Rosa (Colvin), 101
Barth,
  Charles, 251
  Edwin, 251
Bartley, Elizabeth, 233
Bauer,
  Clara Edna, 293
  June E., 335
Baudouin (Bowdoin),
  James, 12
  Pierre, 12
Baxter, Mary, 329
Bayne, Marea, 273
Beard, Clem, 244
Beardsley,
  Ensign, 252
  Mary Lois, 252
Beatty, Mary Ann, 326,329
Beeman, May, 330,333
Berkenbile, Bernice, 300,306
Berry,
  Carl, 293
  Earl, 293
  Gus, 293
Bethlehem Twp., N. J. (See Hunterdon Co., N. J.).
Bibliography, 370-74
Bigelow, Lorin, 215

Binner, Gertrude B., 45,197
Bird, Barnard, 301
Bishop, William, 241
Blackburn,
Edward A., 357
Edward M., 120,357
Eliz. (Calvin), 46
Jesse, 46
Blair, Hugh, 213
Blodgett, Rebecca S., 317
Bogner,
Monroe, 259
Thelma, 251,259
Boone, Daniel, 40,75-6
Boothby, Elizabeth, 293
Boree, Julia, 195
Borelli, Suzy, 307-8
Boren, Gussie, 245
Boyd,
Russell V., 298
Walter H., 170
Bradley,
Irvin, 231
Mary A., 240,251
Bradshaw, John O., 351
Brady, _____(O.), 274
Thomas, 274
Bratton, Joseph, 270
Breck, Marion M., 166-67
Breckenridge,
Elizabeth L., 41,186
Hon. John C., 41,186
Rev. Wm., 41,186
Brewer, Jesse, 364
Briggs,
Frances, 177
Zipporah, 177
Brignolles Calvins, 10,13,14
Britton, Catherine, 59,211
Brown,
Edna L., 332
Margaret, 330,333
Newton, 356
Brummitt,
Clarence, 288
Jefferson, 288
Verna, 288
Brundage, Calvin H., 247
Buckman,
Martha J., 236,247-8
Samuel, 247
Buggles, Wilson, 216
Burlingame, Naomi, 177
Philip, 177
Buschong, Rachel, 299
Byers, James, 216

Calben Coat of Arms, 143
Calluin (See also Colvin, Calvin),
Stephen, 49
Callvin, John, 93
Calven (Kalben, Von Kalben), 18
Nicholas, 93
Calvian (See Calvin, Colvin)
CALVIN,
_____(N. J.), 139
_____(Prov.), 10
Aaron (Ky.), 362-63,365
Aaron (O.), 212,220-1,231,244-45,261
Dr. Aaron W., 221,234-35
Abby, 96,116
Dr. Abner C., 90,337,339-40
Abraham, 79,80,85,265-7,271
Ada, 349
Ada V., 247
Adam McG., 226
Adda, 45,46,193
Adda Marie, 46,198-9
Addie, 238,351
Addison, 283
Adelia, 220
A. F., 114,115
Agnes (_____)(Pa.), 64
Agnes (Pa.), 344

CALVIN, (cont)
Agnes E., 334
Aggie, 245
Albert, 84,270,350
Albert Joshua, 291
Albert O., 213,222
Albert W., 109,333,335
Alfonso, 346
Alice (Kan., Mo.), 288
Alice (Iowa), 141
Alice (O.), 241
Allie, (O.), 238
Allan P., 236,246-47
Allen, 221,234
Allen G., 241
Almeda, 346
Almina (O.), 349
Almina (O., Ill.), 347
Almyra, 347
Alonzo Roscoe, 289,301
Alpheus Reed, 34,165-66
Alva, 229
Alvira, 349
Amanda, 184
Amanda I., 216
Amanda V., 188
Amos (Ill.), 273,283-4
Amos (Ky., O.), 79-81,265-8, 373-4
Amos (Vt.), 134
Amos G., 274
Amy A., 228
Amy Lois, 331
Amy R., 239
Andrew (O.), 230
Andrew (Va.), 98,99
Andrew H., 41-44,160,183,186-7
Andrew J., 226,241-2,281
Ann (N. J.), 49,50
Ann Eliza, 219
Ann H., 226
Anna (O.), 272,292
Anna (Pa.), 231,345
Anna A., 283
Anna E., 240
Anna Eliza, 346
Anna L., 351
Anna Maye, 291
Anne (Ky.), 266
Annie M., 83,290
Anthony B., 237,249-50
Antoine (Fr.), 8,9,18
Aron, 113
Archibald, 36-7
Archibald A., 171,174
Archibald G., 84,291
Aris A., 84,291-2
Arlene, 258
Armistead, 115
Arthur, 230
Rev. Arthur J., 109,330,333-4
Arthur M., 334
Artie Bell, 195
Asa E., 110,332
Asbury, 283
Atty Hiram, 242
Aubrey James, 358,360
Audibert (Fr.), 10,11
Audrey (Ala.), 360
Audrey Imogene, 297
Auldebert (Fr.), 10,12,18
Amy, 215
Ayme (Fr.), 11
Baltzer, 348
Barbara, 362,365
Bartholomew S., 55-7,128
Barbara Martin, 171
Beniah M., 226
Benjamin (Ky.), 113
Benjamin (N. J., O.), 209,213
Benjn. (N. Y.), 135
Benjamin (O.), 66,68
Benjamin (O., Mich.), 348
Benjamin F. (Ky.), 365
Benjamin F. (Mo.), 41,160,183
Benton J., 236,247-8

CALVIN, (cont)
Bernice, 358
Bert, 251
Bertha (O.), 229,258
Bertha J., 240
Bertha May, 242
Rev. Bertram A. S., 285,298
Bessie Mae, 296
Bettie (Pa.), 231
Betty Jean (Ill.), 305
Betty Jean (O.), 258
Betty M. (Ill.), 305
Billie Eugene, 306
Blaine (Kan.), 301,306-7
Blaine M. (O.), 247,254-5
Blanche, 228
Boone, 365
Carey, 360
Carl, 243
Carl C., 249,256
Carl D., 296,304-05
Carlos (Peru), 121
Carna, 194
Carol, 306
Carol Cleo, 256
Carolina (Peru), 121
Carolina B., 303
Carolyn Sue, 203
Carrie, 296
Carrie B., 240
Catherine (Ind.), 278
Catherine (Mo.), 184
Catherine (N. J.), 59
Catherine (O.), 213,216,223, 226,237
Catherine (Pa.), 64,110,208 218,326,329,343,345
Catherine Ellen, 280
"Cathren" (Pa.), 108,322
Celeste, 239
Cecilia de Mille, 308
Charity, 364
Charles (Calif.), 302
Charles (Mo.), 189,195,200-1
Charles (O.), 282,294,350
Charles A. (Calif.), 335
Charles A. (Pa), 334
Charles B. (Calif.), 61,233
Charles Beatty (Pa.), 109, 330,333
Charles Fletcher, 284,295
Charles H. (Ill.), 83,290
Charles Harold (Calif.), 298
Charles I. (O.), 240
Charles Jack (Ill.), 298
Charles O. (O.), 242
Charles Thomas (Ill.), 193
Charles Tony R. (Mo.), 201
Charlotte, 221
Chester "Ted" (Ill.), 296,305
Chester W. (O., Pa.), 350-1
Christiana (Pa.), 89,313-14
Christine, 299
Christine Eliz., 280
Clara, 233
Clara Elizabeth, 334
Clara M., 239,244,252
Clarence, 293
Clarissa (N. J.), 219
Clarissa (Ind.), 278
Clark F. (Mo.), 45,197,201
Clarke L. (Calif.), 83,300
Clark M. (O.), 250,257
Claude W. (Calif.), 44-5, 192,197
Claude (Ill.?), 274
Claude (Pa.), 339
Clementine, 110,332
Cleonie, 201
Clesta, 228
Clifton Clyde, 299
Clyde (O.), 302,352
Collamer Chipman, 36,170,173-4
Collins, 277
Colonel_____(N. C.), 117
Cone, 136

CALVIN, (cont)
Conway L., 248,255-6
Cora Adelaide, 285
Cora Ann, 242
Cora M., 240
Cordelia, 288
Cornelia Rosette, 167
Corrine, 259
Corinth, 283
Creighton V., 233,245-6
Cynthia (_____), 294
Cyrus, 344
Cyrus A., 330
Darius Peckham, 165,168
Dale (O.), 259
Dale Dillard (Kan.), 302
Daniel (Md.), 137
Daniel (Mass.), 122
Daniel (N. J.), 53-4
Daniel (O.), 251
Daniel G. (Peru), 120-1
David (Ill.), 80-1,268,272-3
David (Mo., Tex.), 184
David (O.), 66-8,70,96,116, 209,214-5,223-5, 242-3,261
David (Pa.), 108-9,324,327-8
David (Fr.), 8,9,18,19,24,27
David E., 302
Dr. David M., 110,329,337
David N., 282,293
David P. (N. Y., Mo.), 41, 46, 160,182-4
David P. (O.), 223,261
David R., 334
David S., 228
David T., 84,280,290
David Walter, 283
Deborah, 89,314,316
Delano Chipman, 34,166,169
Delano Dexter, 35-6,170-1
Delo Atlee, 256
Rev. Dennis (Ill.), 41-4,160, 183,185
Dennis J. (Ind.), 286
Denver O., 241
DeWitt Clinton, 165,168
Dileno Dexter, 34-6,165-8
Dixie, 187
Dr. D. M., 337
Dolores, 296
Donald, 298
Donald F. W., 297
Dora Lee, 196
Dorothea, 258
Dorothy (Ala.), 358
Dorothy (Kan.), 301
Dorothy (Mass.), 29
Dorothy Bernice, 359
Dorothy E. (O.), 249
Dorothy Eliz. (Ala.), 359
Dorothy May, 334
E. A. (Tex.), 183-4
Earl, 350
Earl K., 200
Earle Pegram, 357,359
Earle Pegram, Jr., 359
Edith (Ill.), 83,289
Edith (O.), 251,293
Edith Blanche, 298
Edith M., 200
Edgar Eugene, 85-6, 294,302-3
Edgar Eugene II, 308
Edgar F., 45,198
Edmund Senkler, 174
Edna (Ill.), 194
Edna (O.), 251
Edna M. (O.), 350
Edna Mae (Ala.), 358
Edward, 302
Edward Eugene, 332
Edward G., 236,248
Edward Newton, 193
Edythe M., 254
Effie (Ill.), 194
Effie (O.), 250
Eldred, 242
Eleanor A., 335

CALVIN, (cont)
Electa Eldridge, 165
Elijah, 41,160,182
Elisabeth, 344
Eliza B., 317
Elizabeth (Pa.), 88
Elizabeth (_____)(Ga.), 119
Elizabeth (Ill.), 221,283
Elizabeth (Iowa), 141
Elizabeth (Ky.), 79,265,267, 363
Elizabeth (Ollie)(Calif.), 193
Elizabeth (Mo.), 195
Elizabeth (N. J.), 58-9,206
Elizabeth (N. Y., Conn.), 168
Elizabeth (O.), 81,87,213,226, 242,268,272,275,282,292
Elizabeth (Va.), 100
Elizabeth (Pa.), 89,314,316, 343,346,347
Elizabeth A., 293,302
Elizabeth Ann, 331
Elizabeth Jane, 235
Elizabeth Rosanna, 188
Ella (O.), 243
Ella Dell, 242
Ella Jane, 285
Ella L., 236
Ellen (Kan.), 190
Ellen (O., Calif.), 230
Ellen (O.), 217
Ellen Jane (Pa.), 331-2
Ellen Mae (Kan.?), 332
Ellis, 356
Elmer Lewis, 288,299,300
Elmira A., 283
Elsa (Ind.), 285
Elsie J. (O.), 225
Elta M., 257
Elwood, 253
Emaline (Ill.), 305
Emaline (Pa.), 345
Emerson, 250,256-7
Emil E., 241
Emily (Mo.), 184
Emily R. (Ill.), 139
Emma (Ala.), 357
Emma (Ill.), 285
Emma (O.), 225,236,281,283,294
Emma E.(O.?), 292
Enola C., 195
Enrique (Peru), 121
Enriqueta (Peru), 121
Ensign M., 279
Erminie Ida, 303
Ernest (Ill.), 296
Ernest E. (O.), 246,253
Erwood, 248
Estella, 226
Estella Shipley, 242
Esther, 229,241
Etha M., 200
Etta, 238
Eugene Edward, 200
Eva L., 234,242
Evert Edwin, 334
Everett (Ky.), 113,366
Everett T. (O.), 351
Fannie, 245
Flora Bell, 293
Flora E., 294
Florence, 201
Floy Irene, 357
Floyd Henry, 253
Floyd R., 296
Forrest L., 335
Forrest Otis, 83,300
Frances (Ala.), 119-20
Frances (Mo., Ill.), 184
Frances (N. J., Pa.?), 219
Frances (O.), 229
Frances B. (Ala.), 355-6
Frances Mildred, 359
Francis (Calif.), 85
Francis (N. C.), 118,138
Francis, Jr., 195

CALVIN, (cont)
Francis Alfred, 276,285
Francis Edgar, 303,308
Rev. Francis N., 188,195
"Fra." (Va.), 92
Frank (Ala.), 120
Frank (Ill.), 200
Frank (O.), 228
Frank (Va.), 27-8,91-102,143
Frank B., 225,241
Franklin D., 228,243
Franklin Pierce, 84,280,291-2
Freda, 300
Frederick Leslie, 331,334-5
Freeman Willard, 240,250-1
Gabriel, 64-5,208
Gale W., 241
Gaspard (Fr.), 11
Genealogy, 151
George (Ky.), 86,114
George (Ill.), 279
George (Mo.), 189
George (O.), 225,229,237,241
George (Ore.), 198
George A., 193
George B. (Calif.), 61,233
George B. (Ill.), 73,83,263, 269,279
George Bailey (Ill.), 289
George D., 350
George H., 82,299
George O., 41,160,183
George T., 351
George W. (Mo.), 46,196
George Washington (Ky.), 95-6, 116
Geraldine, 201
Gertrude, 298
Gladys (Calif.), 336
Gladys May (O.), 256
Glenn, 249
Glenna, 336
Glenn Charles, 200
Glenn G., 109,333,336
Glen Earl, 258
Gordon O., 257
Grace (N. J.), 60,206,219
Green L., 278
Grace Marsh, 174
Grace Viola, 199
Grant O., 237,249
Guillaume (Fr.), 11
Gussie, 245
Gwendolin (Kan.), 307
Gwendolyn (Calif.), 336
Gwen Lee, 305
Hamer, 269
Hannah (Ky.), 363,365
Hannah (O.), 215,222,225
Hannah Jane, 326
Harley Lincoln, 285,295
Harriett (Ill.), 273
Harriett (Pa.), 339-40
Harriet O. (O.), 236
Harry (O.), 251
Harry H. (Mo., Ok.), 192
Harry W. (O.), 242
Harry Thomas (O.), 350-1
Harry Wilson (O.), 351-2
Harvey (O.), 347
Harvey D. (Calif.), 61,233
Harvey E. (O.), 240,251
Harvey Jefferson (Pa.), 340
Hattie, 230
Hazel M., 257
Henry (Ky.), 266
Henry (N. C.), 118
Henry (O.), 283
Henry (Va.), 99
Henry H., 71,239-40,251
Henry Rietzel, 231,244
Helen (Calif.), 336
Helen (O.), 249
Helen A., 259
Helen J., 293,302
Helen Juanita, 300

CALVIN, (cont)
Helen Marie, 334
Helen Ruth, 199
Herbert Howard, 85,303,307
Hilda Beatrice, 36,170
Hiram (Ark.), 60,232,245
Hiram (Ill.), 41,46,83
Hiram (Ill.?), 160,182,184
Hiram (Mo.), 184
Hiram (O., Ill.), 82-3,269,279
Hiram (Pa.), 328
Hiram Arthur (Can.), 173
Hiram Augustus (Can.), 36,169, 170,172
Hiram Augustus, Jr. (Can.), 36,170
Hiram L. (O.), 292
Hiram S. (Ill.), 279
Homer Jackson, 299,305-6
Dr. Homer M., 347
Horatis, 215,227
Howard, 293
Hugh (O.), 84
Hugh (O.?), 270,281
Hugh (Pa.), 312,339
Hugh Fulton, 334
Hugh Levis, 357
Hugh M., 292
Ida (Ill.), 83,289
Ida F. (O.), 350
Ida Blanche (Mo.), 82,299
Indiann, 278
Ira, 282-3
Ira E., 349
Ira R., 236
Irene (Kan.?), 332
Irene (O.), 236
Irene R., 240,250-1
Irvin James, 357,358
Irvine, 356
Isaac, 134
Isabel, 212,261
Iva B., 241,247,254
Jackson, 83,278,287-9
Jacob, 224,239
Jacob B., 238
Jacob W., 244,252
James (Alb.), 44,190
James (Ky.), 76-7,79,82-3,106, 111-13,118,187,319,361-6
James (Ill.), 83,276,290
James (Ind.), 287
James (Ky., Ill.), 113
James (Ky., Ind.), 82-3,265-7, 268-9
James (Ky., Kan.), 44,185,189, 190
James (Mo.), 41,46
James (N. B.), 140
James (N. C.), 118,138
James (N. C., Ky., O.), 86, 275
James (N. J.), 55
James (O.), 65,228,252,256,293
"Elder" James (O.), 344,348-9
James (O., Mo.), 84,270,279-81
James (Pa.), 65,88-9,106-10, 208,310,311-6,319, 321-36,341-3
James (Pa., O.), 345,349
James (Va.), 96,97,99
James, Sr. (Ky.), 361-6
James, Jr. (Ky.), 364-5
James, Jr.(Pa.), 108-9,314,315, 323-5,327
James A., 184,189,195-6
James B., 118,119
James C., 201
James Dennis, 202
James E., 340
James Edgar, 289,300-1
James Elonzo, 191,196
James G., 346
James H. (Ok.), 290,302
James H. (O.), 216
Dr. James H. (O.), 236,246,261
James H. (Pa.), 324

CALVIN, (cont)
James M. (Ky., Ill.), 365
James M. (O.?), 292
James Marion (Ky.), 113,366
James Sloan, 334
James Sutherland, 366
James W., 279
James Wallace, 228
James William, 285
Jane (Mo.), 41,160,183
Jane (O.), 84,222,261,271
Jane (Pa.), 89,314,316,325
Janet Dean, 351
Janice, 306
Jean (Fr.), 9,10,12,18,20,29
Jean (Fr.s.Ant.), 8
Jeanne (Fr.), 10,12
Jeannette, 110,329
Jennie (Kan.), 44,190
Jennie (O.), 229,350
Jennie (Pa.), 346,348
Jerome W., 241
Jesse (Ill.), 200,297
Jesse (Mo.), 292
Jesse (O.?), 291
Jessie, 237
Jessie Olivia, 242
Jewell Lucy, 292
Dr. J. J. (Ill.), 83
J. Mac (Pa.), 340
J. Malcolm, 142
Joan Dale, 298
Joan Margaret, 305
Job (Ky.), 113-4,364,365-6
Job (S. C., Ind.), 114,131
JOHN, the Reformer (See also Cauvin, Jean), Front., 6,7,8,145,149
John (Ala.), 119,354
John (Alb.), 44
John (Ill.), 141,200,274
John (Ill., Mo.), 160
John (Ind.), 82,269,278,286-7
John (Kan.), 306
John (Ky.), 41,96,113,114,116, 187
John (Md.), 93
John (Mass., R. I.), 27-31, 143,157-9,160-1,175
John (Mo., Ill.), 39,41,46, 183,184,187-8
John (N. B.), 140
John (N. J.), 66
John (N. Y.), 136
John (N. J., Pa.), 58-9, 63-5, 136,206-8
John (O.), 64-5,213-4,217,223, 229-30
John (O., Ill.), 81,268,274
John (O., Iowa), 82-3,269
John (Pa.)(See also Colvin), 27,52-3,64-5,87-8,108-9, 127-8,136,309-17,321,324, 339,343-5
John (S. C.), 138
John (Scot., Mo.), 25,141-2
John (Va.), 94,95,99,100
John, Jr. (Mass., R. I.), 160, 161-2
John, Jr. (N. J., Pa., O.), 208,211-12,220
John, & Co. (Ire.), 26
John A., 80,85,266,271-2
John B., 277,286
John C. (O.?), 293,302
John C. (Pa.), 90,311,319, 337-40
John Courtney, 45,197,201-2
John Dillard, 289,301-2
John David, 172
John Edward, 189
John Elmer, 69,244,252-3
John F., 236,248-9
John Franklin, 285,296
John H., 339-40
John Henry, 88-9,312-3

CALVIN, (cont)
John Ira, 280,290-1
John J., 352
John K., 327-8
John L., 237
John, Ltd. (Ire.), 26
John Lewis, 283
John M. (Mo.), 184
John M. (Pa.), 110,327,329, 332
John Marshall, 281
John P., 225,240-1
John Paul, 352
John R. (O.), 223,235-6,261
John R. (Pa.), 109,325,329
John Tate, 69,218,230-1
John W. (Ind.), 82,287,299
John W. (Ky.), 365
John W. (Mo.), 45,192,196-7
John W. (Ill., Mich.), 194
John W. (O.), 224,238-9
John William, 188,194-5
Jonathan, 343,346
Jonathan B., 218
Jonathan David, 36-7,170,172
Joseph (Ind.), 269
Joseph (Ky.), 115
Joseph (Ky., O.), 79-80,83-5, 263,265-7,270-1,272
Joseph (O.), 225
Joseph (O., Ind.), 82
Joseph (Pa.), 339
Joseph (Va.), 98-9,120,353-4
Joseph A. (Pa.), 90,338-9
Joseph Curtis, 340
Joseph H., 120,357-8
Dr. Joseph J., 279,289-90
Joseph Jackson, 358
Joseph P., 281,292
Joseph Pegram, 359
Joseph Wells, 120,354,356-7
Joseph Wesley, 45,198
Joseph V., 234
Josephine, 257
Joshua (N. J., O.), 58-9, 66-72,97-8,206,208-9,260
Joshua, Jr. (N. J., O.), 66, 69,217-18,226
Joshua (O.), 212,214-5,225-6, 229
Joshua (Pa.), 219,343,346-7
Joshua B. (N. J., Pa.), 59-60, 211,218-19
Joye Ann, 307
Julia, 293
Julia Ann, 285
Julia M., 348
Julia V., 196
Katherine Elizabeth, 174
Katie, 211
Kenneth, 140
Kenneth Weaver, 292
Lacey, 240
Lafayette, 201
Laura (Ky.), 187
Laura (O.), 238,246
Laura Belle, 284
Laura Electa, 167
Lavina, 184
Leander, 44
Leland O., 255
Lena, 294
"Lenny", 254
Lenora C., 247
Leonard (Colo.), 109
Leonard (O.), 283
Leonard F., 332
Leonora, 189
Leo Paul, 256
Leo R., 257
LeRoy Fielding, 45,192,197-8
Leslie Brown, 334
Lester U., 252
Levi Alexander, 285,298
Lewis (O.), 85,272,282-3
Lewis (Pa.), 346,350

CALVIN, (cont)
Lewis M., 226
Lila, 355,356-7
Lillian, 252
Lillian Ann B., 330
Lillie, 289
Linda Price, 359
Loretta, 288
Lorraine (Iowa), 168
Lorraine (O.), 349
Lois, 258
Lois G., 249
Lottie Belle, 291
Louis O., 44,46,185,193-4
Louisa, 184
Louisa T., 41,160,183
Louise, 306
Lovina, 225
Lu Anna, 189
Lucille (Kan.), 300
Lucille Marie, 84,292
Lucina R., 165
Lucinda (Ky.), 65
Lucinda (Ill.), 194
Luke, 113,363
Lulu, 238
Lucy, 248
Luther (Ind.), 278
Capt. Luther (Ky.), 72-88,97, 106,111-12,264-308
do, possible bro. of, 112-13
Luther (Ky.), 113,364
Luther, Jr. (Ky.), 79
Luther, Jr. (Va.), 62-3,210
Luther I (N.J.), 27,47-54, 57-9,205-259
Luther II (N.J.), 58-61,206, 210-11
Luther III (N.J., Pa.), 60,211
Luther (N.J.), 342
Luther (N.J., O.), 209,213-14
Luther (N.J., Pa.), 207
Luther (Okla.), 302
Luther (O.), 62,65-6,69,84, 214-15,227,271,281
Luther (O., Ind.), 82-3,269, 277-8
Luther (Pa.), 64-5,128,219, 343-4,348
Luther B., 236-7
Luther Carlin, 281,292
Luther S., 224,240
Luther D., 281
Lydia (Ill.), 168
Lydia (N.Y.), 168
Lydia (O.), 216,223
Lydia (Pa.), 324,327-8
Lydia Jencks, 165
Lyman, 240
Lynn Carl, 256
Maggie, 288,300
Mahlon (N. J., O.), 66-8, 72, 209,215-16
Mahlon (O.), 217
Malinda, 268
Malissa, 269
Mamie, 234
Marah (_____)(Ky.), 86
Margaret (_____)(N.C.), 118
Margaret (Mich.), 217
Margaret (Okla.), 302
Margaret (O.), 213,221,225, 252,281
Margaret (Pa.), 329
Margaret Clarissa, 284
Margaret C. R., 172
Margaret J., 296
Margaret Louise, 281
Margaret V., 304
Maria (Ind.), 278
Maria (O.), 347
Maria (Va.), 62
Maria Evelyn, 358
Marilyn Ann, 203
Marion (Ill.), 365
Marion (Can.), 36,170

CALVIN, (cont)
Marion Evelyn, 334
Marion G., 242
Mark (Mo.), 290
Mark (O.), 251
Marlin, 305
Marshall, 41,160,183
Martha (O.), 237,238,351
Martha (Pa.), 89,314,316
Martha (Va.), 98
Martha A. (Pa.), 345
Martha Ann (O.), 280
Martha Harriett, 340
Martha N., 281
Martha V., 359
Martin, 293
Martin L., 231,243-4
Hon. Martin V. (Ga.), 119
Marvel, 325
Mary (Ala.), 356
Mary (Ill.), 83,279,289
Mary (Kan.), 288
Mary (Ky.), 79,265,267,364
Mary (Mo.), 160
Mary (N.C.), 118
Mary (N.J.), 59,211
Mary (O.), 84,213-14,216, 224,244,246,270,274,283
Mary (O., Ill.), 82-3,269
Mary (Pa.), 325,326,338, 339-40,343,345
Mary A. (Mo.), 41,135
Mary A. (O.), 236
Mary Alice, 245
Mary Ann (Mo., Ill.), 188
Mary Ann (_____)(Va., Ala.), 100,119,353-60
Marybelle, 201
Mary Clare, 235
Mary E. (O.), 281
Mary Elizabeth (Mo.), 195
Mary Elizabeth (Ill.), 284
Maryette, 229
Mary Henrietta, 334
Mary J. (O.), 225
Mary J. (Pa.), 345
Mary Jane (Mo., Ill.), 184
Mary Jane (O.), 231,259,280
Mary Jane (Pa.), 344
Mary L., 292
Mary Mariah, 358
Mary Susan, 307
Mason (Ky.), 79,265,267
Mathew (Pa.), 89-91,108-9, 312-14,316,324,326-8
Mathew A., 109,326,329-30
Matieu (Fr.), 13
Matilda Jane, 274
Mattie, 232
Maud (O.), 349
Maud (Pa.), 339
Maud A., 350
Maude (Calif.), 302
Mave Sullivan, 120,357
Maxine, 258
May Marie, 284
Meda Madge, 297
Melissa, 282
Melvin, 332
Mertella, 226
Michael, 140
Mildred (Kan.), 301
Mildred Ruth (Colo.), 332
Minerva (Ill.?), 274
Minerva (Ind.), 278
Minerva Edna, 167
Minerva J., 238
Minnie, 283,350
Moses, 113,363
M. Paul (Fr.), 13
Muriel, 301
Myrtle (Mo.), 201
Myrtle L. (Pa.), 247
Nancy (Ind.), 269
Nancy (Ky.), 79-80,265-7,363
Nancy (Ky., O.), 268

CALVIN, (cont)
Nancy (Mo.), 184
Nancy (N.J.?), 207
Nancy (O.), 84,271,274,283
Nancy (O., Ill.), 82-3,269
Nancy (Pa.), 64,338
Nancy (_____)(Pa.), 338
Nancy (_____)(Va.), 62
Nancy Ann, 326
Nancy C., 365
Nancy J., 281
Nannie R., 350
Nathaniel (N.J.), 59-60
Nathaniel B. (N.J.), 211,219
Nellie (O.), 251
Nellie Grace, 85,303
Newton, 85,283,294-5
Nina Marie, 300
Noah, 236
Nora Mae, 285
Norval, 140
Notie, 286
Nun, 217,230
Oka, 81,268,273-4,276,284
Olive, 194
Oliver (N.Y.), 136
Oliver D., 240,252
Oliver Pressley, 46,193,199
Oliver Pressley, Jr., 199,202
Olivia, 120
Omer Thomas, 82,299
Opal, 301
Ora, 295
Oran F., 292
Oren, 283
Ormsby, 115
Oscar, 350
Oscar W., 250,258
Otha Fletcher, 294
Otis R., 247,255
Otis Taswell, 288,300
Otto Merle, 340
Parl Coley, 291
Park (O.), 350
Park (Pa.), 346
Parker Lean, 297,305
Parker Lean, Jr., 305
Paul, 251,253,258-9
Pauline, 297
Pearl, 235,252
Pearson D. (O.), 238,250
Peggy Joan, 202
Peleg, 33,37-47,111,159-60, 175-203
Perry (Ill.), 75,80-1,83,268, 276
Perry D., 257
Perry Gates, 293
Peter (N.C.), 117,131
Peter (N.J.), 55
Peter (Va.), 92
Peter de Mille, 308
Peter Y., 348
Philip (Md.), 114,128
Philip (N.J.), 27,51-2,63,114
Philip (O.), 214,217,222-3,261
Philip R., 224,239-40
Philo Earl, 340
Phoebe (Ill.), 83,268,274,289
Phoebe (O.), 274
Pierre (Fr.), 10-12,18
Pierrone (Eng.), 20
Pitt Lee, 247
"Polly" (Ky.), 364
Polly (N.J.), 207
Polly (Pa.), 64
Pressley S., 109,330,334
Priscilla (Ill.), 273,276
Priscilla (Ky.), 79,265,267
Priscilla (O.), 217
Rachel (Ky.), 363,365
Rachael (O.), 231,261
Raleigh (Ky.), 87,118
Raleigh Bell I, 81,87,268,275
Raleigh Bell II, 80-1,275, 284-5

CALVIN, (cont)
Ralph, 339
Ralph Dowling, 331
Ralph E., 250,258
Randall, 257
Ransom, 222
"Rawleigh" (Ky.), 87,275
Raymond, 230
Rebecca (Pa.), 219,324,344
Rebecca Ann, 282
Reginald Ross, 113,366
Reginald Marsh, 36-7,170,173
Rena, 347
Resilva Annette, 239
Rhoda, 215,229
Richard (Ky., Ill.), 113,365
Richard (Okla.), 302
Richard Courtney (Mo.), 45, 202-3
Richard (Pa., O.), 60,219, 231-2
Richard F. (O.), 249,256
Richard Hoge (Calif.), 307-8
Richard L. (O.), 257
Richard Roscoe (Kan.), 301, 307
Richard Wells (Calif.), 307
Robert (Ill.?), 274
Robert (N.C.), 118
Robert (N.J.), 59,60,219-20
Robert (N.J., Va.), 58-9, 61-3,97,138,206,209-10
Robert (O.), 66-8,84,209,212, 216-7,220-2,229,235,249-50, 258,261,271
Robert (Pa.)(See also Colvin), 65,88-90,108,110,127,208, 309-13,314,316,319,321,324, 327-9,341,343-4,345,346
Robert, Jr. (Pa.), 110,312-13
Robert Alexander, 174
Robert Arthur, 140
Robert Beatty, 334
Robert Bruce, 281
Robert Curry, 278
Robert Gilliland, 60-1,220, 232-3
Robert L., 255
Robert Preston, 187
Robert Price, 357,359
Robert Walter, 235
Roberta Ann,305
Rodney P., 304
R. Linnaeus, 72,205,247,254,260
Rolly B.(See also Raleigh Bell) 282,292-3
Romaine W., 335
Rosa (Colo.), 302
Rosa (Mo.), 290
Rosa (O.), 244
Rosanna, 231
Rose E., 242
Rose L., 241
Rosemarie, 202
Rosemary, 172
Rev. Ross R., 82,295,303-4
Ross R., Jr., 304
Roy (See also LeRoy), 199,202
Roy E., 110,332
Roy E., Jr., 332
R. T. (Ill.), 60,219,232
Ruby, 297
Russell, 300,306
Russell, Jr., 306
Russell J., 248
Ruth (Ill.), 296
Ruth (Mo., Pa.), 201
Ruth (O.), 258
Ruth (Ore.), 199
Ruth Emily, 296
Sallie (Ala.), 356
Sally (Ky.), 42-44
Sally (Pa.), 64,208
Samantha, 236
Samuel (Ala.), 119-20
Samuel (Ill.), 83,289

CALVIN,(cont)
Samuel (Ind.), 269
Prof. Samuel (Ia.), 25, 141
Samuel (N.J., Ind.), 219,232
Samuel (N.J., O.), 209,212-13
Samuel (O.), 66,69-70
Samuel (O., Ill.), 269,278-9
Samuel (O., Ind.), 82-3
Hon. Samuel (Pa.), 90-1,317
Samuel (Pa.), 13,89,91,108-9, 310-11,314,316,317,324,343
Samuel (Fr.), 8,9,18-9,24,29
Samuel DeWitt C., 356,357-8
Samuel Joseph (Ala.), 358
Samuel Joseph (Ill.), 285, 295-6
Samuel O., 216,228
Samuel Tanner, 354-6
Samuel V., 221,233
Samuel Y., 348
Sanford Chipman, 37,168,170-1
Sanford Jenks, 33-4,135,159-60, 161,164-5
Santos (Peru), 121
Saphronia, 84,270
Saphronia A., 281
Sarah (Ind.), 278
Sarah (Ky.), 86,265-7,364
Sarah (Mo.), 41,183
Sarah (O.), 84,213-15,217,224, 230,270,274,281,292
Sarah (Pa.), 110,326,329
Sarah (Va., Ky.), 74,79
Sarah C. (Ill.), 279
Sarah C. (O.), 281
Sarah Cordelia, 45,198
Sarah E. (Ind.), 269
Sarah E. (N.Y.), 168
Sarah E. (O.), 237
Sarah J. (O.), 216,228,236
Sarah Jane (O.), 233
Seth, 215,227-8
Sidney A., 366
Silas Wilson, 285,296-7
Simon Rolly, 285,297-8
Smith, 227
Soloma, 220
Sophia (Ala.), 355
Sophia (Pa.), 346
Squire W., 269
Stanley (N.B.), 140
Stanley (O.), 259
Stephen (Ky., Ill.), 74,77-82, 265-8
Stephen (N.J.), 27,51-6,63-6, 72-3,206-8,263-308,341-2
Stephen (N.J.?, Ky.), 86
Stephen (N.J., Pa.), 58-9, 63-6, 136,207-8
Stephen (O.), 65-6,116,215,223, 238,281-2,294
Stephen (O., Ind.), 226
Stephen (Pa.), 64-5,136,207, 343-5
Stephen (Va.), 62,95-6,116, 138,210
Stephen Peckham, 165,168
Susan (Ill.), 276
Susan (Ill., Tenn.), 81,273
Susan (N.Y.), 165
Susan (Pa.), 339
Susan N., 281
Susanna (Pa.), 219
Susannah (Ky.), 364
Susannah (O.), 282
Susannah (Kan.), 299
S. Wilson (Ill.), 81,273,283
Talitha (_____)(O.?), 292
Thelma, 296
Thelma R., 305
Theodore, Jr., 359
Theodore Westley, 357,359
Thisbe, 59,211
Thomas (Ala.), 119-20,355
Thomas (Eng., Ill.), 26,139

CALVIN, (cont)
Thomas (Ill.?), 274
Thomas (Ind.), 269
Thomas (Ky.), 114
Thomas (Mass.), 123
Thomas (Mo.), 290
Thomas (N.Y.), 126
Thomas (O.), 65,350
Thomas (O., Ind.), 82
Thomas (Pa.), 108-10,323, 325-6
Thomas (Scot., Iowa), 141
Thomas C., 110,322,329
Thomas Fielding, 44-5,185, 190-2
Thomas Harrison, 356-8
Thomas J., 46,194,200
Thomas Jefferson, 109,326, 330-1
Thomas Jefferson, Jr., 331
Thomas M. (Ala.), 359
Thomas M. (Mo.), 41,160,183-4
Timothy D., 81,268,277
Timothy D., II, 277,286
Titus, 134
T. Robert, 142
Turner (Ky.), 115
Turner (Mass.), 132
Urania, 215,229
Urban D., 243,244
Uriah, 271,282
Uriah Newton, 293
Uriah W., 294
Vera, 249
Vern G., 247,254
Verne Jackson, 300,306
Vincent (Ky.), 116
Vincent (Ky., O.), 70-80,85, 265-7,271-2
Vincent (O.), 81,215,227, 268
Vincent (Pa.), 105,106,128
Vincent (Va.), 95,97
Virginia (Ala.), 360
Virginia (O.), 258
Virginia Price, 359
Walker, 279
Wallace, 345
Walter (Mo.), 302
Walter G. (O.), 226,242
Walter Grey (Mo.), 291
Walter P. (Calif.), 46,193,200
Walter W. (Mo.), 71-2,242
Dr. Warren (O., Ind.), 243
Warren B., 255
Warren W., 257,259
"Widow", 309
Wilbur, 296
William (Eng.), 25-6,139
William (Ky.), 111,113,115,364
William (Ill.), 81
William (Ind., Ill.), 184,268, 275-6
William (Mo.), 115,116,189
William (N.C.), 118,138
William (N.J., Pa.), 207
William (O.), 223,237-8
William (O.?), 96,116,282
William (Ore., Kan.), 289
William (Pa.), 64-5,89,103-4, 219,311,338-9,344,346,348
William (Va.)(See also Colvin), 99-100,119,319,353-60
William A., 195
William C. (Ill.), 83,290
William C. (O.), 229,230,243
William Collamer, 174
William Everett, 83,289
William F., 109-10,331-2
William Franklin, 192
William Grant, 193,198-9
William H. (Mo.), 41,160,183-4, 188-9
William H. (O.), 216,229,347
William H. (Pa.), 109,328,331-2
William Harvey, 278

CALVIN, (cont)
William Henry, 42,45-6,185, 192-3
William J. (Ill.), 141
William J. (Pa.), 339-40
William J. (Va.), 115
Wm. J. (Mo.?), 332
William L. (Pa.), 345
William Lee (Kan.), 299,306
William Otis, 285,297
William R., 305
William S., 340
William W., 292
William Y., 348,350-1
Willie (Ky.), 366
Wilson T., 349,351
Wilma Jane, 305
Wilmer K., 301,307
Wilmer K., Jr., 307
Winifred V., 335
Rev. W. J. (Ire.), 26
W. Ray, 250,257-8
Zentha F., 248
Zilpah Chipman, 165
Calvin-Bonniwell Iron Co., 142
Calvin Coat of Arms, 142-46
Calvin Company, The, 300
Calvin, Confusion with Colvin, 101-2,113-6,131-2
Calvins Corners, Pa., 110
Calvin Family Reunions, 71
Calvin's Ferry (N.J., Pa.), 58
Calvin immigrants, 27-8,139-42
Calvins in Great Britain & Ireland, 18-20,23-26
Calvins in 1790 Census, 131-139
Calvin's Mills (N.J.), 59
Calvin name, changes to Colvin, 21-3
Calvin, Okla., origin of, 57
Calvins of Poitou, France, 11-12
Calvins of Southern France, 9-13
Calvin Orchestras (O.), 70
Calvin, origin of name, 3,10-14
Calvins, personal characteristics, 147-8
Calvins, where located, 148
Calvinus, 3,11
Calvinus, Cneius Demetius, 3
Calvinus, Joannes, 7
Card, Hirtland, 216
Carlin, Rachael, 62
Carr,
Lucinda, 86
Mildred, 201
Rose Etta, 300
Carter, Jean, 301
Cartmill, Nancy, 82,267,269
Carpenter,
Chloral, 288
Clifford, 288
Glen, 288
Nile, 288
Verle, 288
Cassidy, Hannah, 226
Castle, Lewis, 288
Cauvin, Antoine, 8,9
Cauvin, Charles, 6
Cauvin families, 4-9
Cauvin, Geraud, 6
Cauvin, Jacques, 6
Cauvin, Jean the Reformer (See also Calvin, John) Front., 6,7,8,145,149
Cauvin, Richard, 6
Census of 1790 - Calvins & Colvins, 131-39
Charlton, Mary, 233
Chauvin families, 4,5,6,15
Chester Co., Pa., Calvins or Colvins, 87-91
Chilton, Olive Adine, 303-4
Chipman,
Abigail, 34,164
Daniel, 164
John, 164

Chipman, (cont)
Nathaniel, 164
Chipman family, 34,164
Christian Co., Ky.,
Calvins, 113-15,361-6
Church, Mary J., 215,227-8
Clark,
Alexander, 324
_____(Pa.), 324
King, 281
Mollie, 192,196-7
Monroe, 196
Clarke, Rosemary, 304
Coat of Arms, 142-6
Cochel, William A., 221
Coe, _____(Ill.), 168
Coffin,
Beverly, 301
Frances, 301
Cole,
Amanda, 251
Elias, 251
Collins, Robert K., 81,273
Colon, Eusebia (Peru), 121
Coluen (See also Colvin, Calvin)
Stephen, 49
"Colvan, Lowther", 74,129,264
Colven (See also Colvin, Calvin)
James, 123
Job, 139
John, 87-8
Joseph, 99
Robert, 88,127
Stephen, 49
Thomas, 123
"Colvill" (See also Colvin, Calvin)
John (Va.), 95
Colvin,
Aaron, 134
Abram, 106
Abigail, 31,158,160,176-7
Alexander, 117,146
Colvin, (cont)
Ame, 158,160
Amey, 31
Amos, 124
Andrew, 134
Anna (Mass., N.J.?), 31, 49-50,158-60
Anna (R.I.), 133
Anne (R.I.), 160
Benedict, 123,133
Benjamin (R.I.), 160
Benjamin (Va.), 130
Benoni, 124,134
Caleb (N.J.), 126
Caleb (R.I.), 160
Catherine, 118
Charity, 160,162
Charles T., 31
Charles, 93
Clarissa, 160,179
Colonel, 133
Contente, 160,177
Cyrus H., 313
Daisy, 313
Daniel (Mass.), 122
Daniel (N. Ire.), 26
Daniel (R.I.), 124,133,160, 176-7
Daniel (Vt.), 126,135
Daniel (Va.), 93-4,115,129
David (Mass.), 123
David (R.I.), 124,134,160
David (Vt.), 135
Deborah, 31,158,160
Edmund, 124,133
E. J. (R.I.), 178
Elias, 115
Elijah, 115
Elizabeth (Pa.), 88,309-10,312
Elizabeth (R.I.), 160,176-7
Elkin, 129
Enos, 115
Fielding, 86,104

Colvin, (cont)
Forrester Farnell, 146
Gabriel, 94
George (Ky.), 115
George (R.I.), 124,133
George (Pa.), 105,137
George (Va.), 129
Hannah J., 313
Harrison, 115
Helen A., 313
Henry (R.I.), 160
Henry (Va.), 130
Hopkins, 160,162
Hugh, 90,127,312
Isaac, 32,125
Jabez, 160,162
Jacob, 128
James (Ky.), 104,111-3,362-3
James (Mass., R.I.), 158,160
James (N.Y.), 126,(N.J.),127
James (Pa.), 88-9,106-8,127, 137,310,313-6
James (R.I.), 31-2,133,176
Rev. James (R.I.), 176
James (Va.), 94,130
Jane, 117
Jeremiah (R.I., Vt.), 135, 160,162-3
Jeremiah (Va.), 129
Jno. (S.C.), 138
Job (Ky.), 113-4
Jonathan (Mass., R.I.), 160, 162
Jonathan (Vt.), 160,164
John (Pa.)(See also Calvin), 27,52-3,87-8,309-17,321
John (Ky.), 114-5
John, Jr. (Mass., R.I.), 31-2, 158,160-2
John (N.C.), 117-8,131
John (N.Y.), 126,136,146
John (R.I.), 123,134,160,162
John (S.C.), 101,118,138

Colvin, (cont)
John, Jr. (S.C.), 138
John (Va.), 93,130
Joseph (R.I.), 124,133,160, 176-7
Joseph (Va.), 100,138
Joshua, 126,133
Josiah, 31,134,158,160
Josiah N., 31
Levi, 32-3,125,134-5,160, 162-4
Luther, 32,125,134
Luther, Jr. (N.J.), 59
Lydia, 160,162
Marah (_____), 104
Margaret, 86,104
Mary (N.C.), 118
Mary (R.I.), 160,176-7
Mary (S.C.), 139
Mary Ann (_____), 100,353-4
Mason, 94,129
Mathew, 134,160,162
Mazzen, 118
Mrs. Meriba, 133
Moses, 160
Nancy, 118
Nelson, 94
Noah, 134
Ormsby, 115
Patrick, 136,140
Peleg (See Calvin, Peleg) 38-9,159-60,180-1
Peter, 124,133
Peter F.N. (Scot.), 24
Phebe, 160,176-7
Philip, 124,133
Pleg, 133
Rebecca, 137
Reuben, 32,126
Reubin, 135
Reuphus, 135
Richard, 32-3,37-40,125,135, 160,177-9

Colvin, (cont)
Robert (Ire.), 146
Gen. Robert (Pa.), 313
Robert (Pa.), 88-90,127,137, 309-13
Robert, Sr. (Pa.), 127
Robert, Jr. (Pa.), 127,312-3
Rufus, 160,176-7
Russell, 160,179
Samuel (R.I.), 31-2,158-60, 175-7
Samuel, Jr. (R.I.), 176-7
Samuel (Pa.), 105,310-11
Samuel (Vt.), 160,179
Sanford Jenks (See also Calvin), 159-60,164-5
Sarah (R.I.), 160,176-7
Sarah (Vt.), 160,179
Stephen (Mass., R.I.), 158-60
Stephen (R.I.), 160,162
Stephen (R.I., N.J.?), 31, 49-50,59
Stephen (Pa.), 106
Stephen (Vt.), 126,134
Susan, 160,179
Susannah, 160,176-7
Temperance, 176-7
Thomas (Mass.), 123
Thomas (R.I.), 133,160,176-7
Thomas, Jr. (R.I.), 124
Titus, 126
Turner, 115
Vincent, 105-6,137
Will, 128
William (Ky.), 86,115
William (N.C.), 118
William (R.I.), 133
William (S.C.), 131,138
William (Pa.), 103-4,137
William (Va.), 94,100
William, Sr. (Va.), 100,353-4
William, Jr. (Va.), 100,353-5
William C., 313
Colvin Coat of Arms, 145-6
Colvin's Fort (Va.), 98
Colvins in 1790 Census, 131-9
Colvin name, confusion with Calvin, 21-23
Colvine (See also Colvin, Calvin),
Stephen, 50
Commelin, Antoinette, 8
Comingore, Eliza Jane, 294
Conclusion, 147-8
Conn, Sarah, 286-7
Conrad, Samuel E., 246
Conrey, John, 86,267
Cook,
Effie, 237,249
Jacob, 249,261
Mary (Calvin), 261
Pearson D., 224
Thomas, 345
Cool,
Lydia (Calvin), 213-4
Mary, 261
Philip, 261
Philip B., 231
Susan, 261
Cope, Rilla, 243
Corby, Elizabeth, 300
Corwine, Ruth, 78,264
Cottman, Susan Elizabeth, 285
Court, Ross, 239
Courts, Rebecca, 282,293
Cowan, Wm., 348
Cox, Gabriel, 361
Isaac, 112,361
Crawford, Herman, 246
Crawford Co., Pa.,
Calvins, 108-11
Creason, Emeline, 280,291
Creighton, Mary, 347
Crisp, _____(Mont.), 278
Crolley, Mrs. J.N., 42

Crosby,
Andrew J., 79,267
John, 79,86,267
Mary A. P., 79,265,267
Nancy (Calvin), 79,267
Crouch, Jane B., 331-2,328
Crumbaker, Catherine, 250,258
Culp, Ray, 241
Cunningham, Lon P., 291
Curry, Phoebe, 278
Cushman, Orlando, 165
Dalton, Edith, 301,307
Daly, Samuel, 177
Danbury, _____ (O.?), 281
Davis,
_____ (O.), 229
Charles, 257
Ellen, 356-7
Lucy, 240,252
Mary (O.), 350
Mary (Pa.), 346-7
Ross E., 251
Day,
Alvin M., 72,215-6
Bleecher F., 216
Rev. Hinman F., 216
Lillian L., 216
Decker, (mar. Kuykendall),
Barbara, 96-7,106,112,362
Deese, Louise, 366
DeFer, Anne, 8
De la Noye, Philippe, 167
Delaware Indian Calvins, 54-57
DeMille, Cecilia, 308
DeRosset, Ann, 117
Detached Family Lines, 319,
321-66
Detwiler,
Abraham, 248
Ella, 236,248-9
Dishong,
Edna May, 248
William, 248
Dix,
Ella, 229
Lorin, 217
Dobson, Cynthia, 346
Doidge,
Diedre, 301
Warren, 301
Douds,
John Marshall, 326
Dowling, Ann, 109,325-6
Downer, Candace M., 168
Dressell, John Martin, 236
Draper Manuscripts, 73,112,
264-5,266,269,271-2,274
Dufrene, Jack, 233
Dunn,
Abigail, 282,293
"Dennis Duncan", 180
Duncan, 38-9,180
Jane (Soper), 180
Nancy, 38-41,180-2
Dye,
Henry, 240
Mary, 225,240-1

Eakin, Abby, 343,345
Early Calvin immigrants, 27-8
Earnest,
Jacob C., 216
Reuben, 230
East, _____ (Okla.), 281
Estes, _____ (Mo.), 183
Eddins, Carrie, 357-8
Edgar Co., Ill., Calvins, 80-2
Edict of Nantes, 15,17
Edwards, Judith, 364
Eisenring, Violet, 296
Eldridge, Georgie, 333,336
Ellis,
Descartes, 339
Mamie G., 358
Entriken, Lida, 246,253

Evans,
Elaine, 300
Helen, 332
John, 300
Lewis, 228
Ewing,
Hester (Esther), 88,90,312
J. Calvin, 234

Frame, Mary A., 338-9
Frazier, Mollie, 276
Frederick, Marvelle E., 257
French Calvins to
British Isles, 18-21
Fry,
Ann Nancy, 231,243-4
Jacob, 243
Fultz, Lola, 295
Funkhauser, Samuel, 345
Feicht, John D., 239
Fisher,
Mrs. _____ (Pa.), 346
Elizabeth, 346
Helen, 200
Margaret, 216-17,229-30
Fisk,
Benj., 177
Jno., 177
Foley,
Mrs. Dixie (Calvin), 44,187
James, 187
Louise, 42
Forney,
Angeline, 231,245
Mary A., 244
Daniel, 244-5
Elizabeth, 224,238-9
Fowler,
Hannah J., 234
Mary F., 234
Fox,
Emanuel, 241
H. D., 241

Gamble, Sarah, 365-6
Gano, _____ (Mich.), 217
Miles, 230
Garden Island, Ontario, 34-5,37
Gardner,
_____ (Pa.), 329
Alice, 329-30
Jennie, 329
Mary, 329
Garland, Edith, 170,173
Gaylard, Peggy, 364
Genealogy, 151
Family Lines, 153-6
Method of arr., 153-6
Georgia Calvins, 118-19
Gibson, Blaine, 300
Giddings, Catron (Catherine?),
86,275
Gilbert,
Eli, 226
Rebecca, 229
Gill, Philip, 355
Glasgow, Scotland, Calvins,
18-19,24-25
Good, Harvey, 240
Gomez, Tomasa (Peru), 121
Gottschling, George, 258
Gowan, Ida, 285,295
Graham,
Jane J., 343-5
Margaret E., 345,349-50
Nathan, 247
Thursa E., 247
Xenia (Zena), 85,282-3
Grate, Mariah, 216,229
Graves, _____(Calif.), 240
Gray, Nancy, 273
Green,
Doris, 250,258
Juliana, 78
Greenhaw, Virginia, 356,358
Greiner, Agnes, 193,200
Grim, William, 257

Grindle,
Harry, 249
Phyllis, 249
Vera, 249
Groner, _____(O.), 345
Groscost (Grosscoss),
Elizabeth, 342-3
Mary J., 346
Gunther, Ruth, 171,174

Haas, Margaret, 271
Hagan, Eva, 359
Haggard,
Benjamin, 217
Isabella, 215-16
Hainey, Mary, 278
Halchett, Thos. Edward, 357
Hall, Margaret, 228,243
Halpin, Katie, 357
Hamilton, Caroline, 347
Hammer, Mary, 260
Hampshire Co., Va.(W.Va.), 67, 94-99
Hampshire Co., Va., lands, 67
Hann, Martha, 231
Hannah, James, 268
Hanselman, Louise, 293
Harman, J. Fred, 236
Harmon, Ann, 223,237-8
Harned,
Benjamin & children, 363
Harrington, Stephen P., 165
Harris,
Nancy, 199,202
Robert, 288
Virgil, 288
Harrow, Lucy (Cardwell), 291
Hartford, Matilda, 348, 350-1
Haus, Rosena, 249,256
Hay, Philip, 249
Heath, Mary, 51,58
Heavner, Asa, 200
Hedges, Mary P., 188
Heighington, Dorothea, 170,172
Heiney, James, 234
Helms, _____ (Ill.), 285
Henderson, Betsy, 364
Hendricks,
Charles, 246
Henry, 222
Lucy, 246
Hett, _____(Va.), 120
Hewett, Clarissa, 269, 277-8
Hiatt,
Faye, 289
Victor, 289
Walter, 289
Higgins,
Arthur, 334
Lucille (Calvin), 84,263,292
Wm. F., 292
Hiler, Wm., 293
Hilts, Chas., 231
Hirous, Robert, 270
Hoge, Jane, 303,307
Holcombe (Holman), Grace, 51
Holt,
Emma, 189
Martha Louise, 357
Huckell, America A., 186
Hudson,
Charlotte, 288
Dollie, 288
Henry, 288
Huffman, Millard G., 238
Huguenot Calvins, 27-8
Huguenot Immigrant party, 47-9, 52,309
Huguenots, persecution & flight, 14-21
Hungate, Mollie, 299
Hunterdon Co., N.J., Calvins, 47-54,57-9
Hurlbut,
Natalie G., 291
Newell G., 291

Hussong, _____(C.), 283
Huston, George C., 231
Hutchinson,
Mary, 90,316
Lt. Samuel, 90,316
Hynman, John, 272

Iliff, James, 206
Immigrants to America,
Early Calvins, 27-8
Later Calvins, 139-42
Indian Calvins (N.J.), 54-57
Institutes, Christian
Religion, 7
Ireland Calvins, 21,23-26,140-1

Jackson,
Bernice, 357,358
Joseph, 44
Louise, 141
Jacobs, Mary Ann, 279
James, Eddie, 193
Jamieson, Belle, 189
Jenckes,
Joseph, 163
Lydia, 33,163
Sarah (King), 163
Jennings, Sarah, 273
Jones,
James, 229
Mahala, 182-4
Sarah, 282-3
Tarpley, 268
Johnson,
Clara, 199
Elisabeth, 344,348-9
Violet, 257,259
Judd, Herbert L., 247
Julian, Lowden, 284
Justice, Christina, 86,105

Kalben Coat of Arms, 143
Keach, Mary, 157
Kelly,
Elizabeth, 110,328
Rosa Mary, 198-9
Kelsey, Elmer, 285
Kennada, _____(Ky.), 363
Kennedy, Densusa, 168
Kenton,
Edna, 75-6
Simon, 75-6
Kentucky Calvins, 39-44,76-87, 111-6
Ketch,
Ann (Calvin), 214,225
Elizabeth, 214, 223
Mary, 230-1
Kiefer, Urilla, 242
Kirkpatrick, Mary J., 345
Kitchin, Sarah, 219
Kitson, Mary Eliz., 188-9
Knox, John, 12,18
Kuykendall,
Barbara (Decker), 96-7,106, 112,361-2
Jacob, 96-7,362

Laberee, _____(Colo.), 302
La Forge (La Farge), Priscilla, 74,264-7
Lakin, Ann Matilda, 84,270,280-1
Lakin family, 84
Lasley,
Harlan, 280
Henry M., 280
Jennie, 280
Maria, 280
Molly, 280
Nelson, 280
Later Calvin immigrants, 139-42
Laurence, John, 343
Lawrence,
_____(Mo.), 269
George N., 303
Mrs. George N., 86,303

Lawson, William, 219
Leascher, Delbert, 299
LeFranc, Jeanne, 6
Leek, Mary Shipley, 242
Lehman,
  Daniel, 240
  Maude, 250,257-8
  John, 257
Lenon, May, 247,254
Leonard, Amanda, 293
Lesher,
  Carrie, 257
  Christ, 257
  Harmon, 250
Lewis, George, 221
Libraries visited, 367
Lincoln Co., Ky., Calvins & Colvins, 115-6
Lloyd, _____(O.), 274
Locust Grove (O.), 69-70
Locust Grove Baptist Church, 224
Locust Grove Cemetery, 70,222-4
Locust Grove Band, 70,244
Locust Grove School, 70
Lomas, Alice (Calvin), 25,141
Loomis, Maude, 202
Long, Livonia H., 275,284-5
Louderback, Lou, 293
Louisiana Colvins, 101-2
Lutes,
  Elzra G., 280
  James, 280
Lynn, Effie, 249,256
Lytell, Robert M., 326

McAllister, Col. Alex., 117
McBride,
  Alexander, 213
  Jane, 221-2
McCalvin, Daniel, 136
McCamish, Robert F., 288
McClun, Maude, 257
McDaniel, Catherine (Calvin), 214-5
McElwee, _____(Pa.), 325
McFadden, Priscilla, 340
McGeorge, John, 347
McGowan,
  Floyd, 291-2
  Richard C., 292
  Thomas F., 292
McKinnon, H., 356
McKnight, Lucinda S., 326,330
McMichael, Andrew, 326
McPherson,
  Emma, 194,200
  Nancy, 272
  Winnie, 194
McQuiston, _____(O.), 213
Mackall, Isodeen, 345
Madden,
  Charles, 280
  Flora, 280
  Frank, 280
  Lion, 280
Malloch, Eleanor E., 170-1
Malott,
  Altissa B., 281
  Elizabeth Ann, 270,281
Man, Alida Frances, 85,294,303
Manchester, Eng., Calvins, 139-40
Manning, Effie Mabel, 285,297
Marinshuck, Jos., 358
Marsh, Annie Wenham, 36,169-70
Mason-Dixon Line, 102
Mass. Calvins & Colvins in Rev. War, 122-3
Mawby, _____(O.), 351-2
May,
  Mary Jane, 345,349
  Wm. (Ky.), 361
  William C., 345
Meade, _____(Ind.), 228
Meadville, Pa., Calvins, 110
Mellinger, Samuel G., 225

Messerly,
Lydia, 224,239
Solomon, 239
Metcalfe, Jessie, 199,202
Mettler, John, 219
Middleton, Mary, 268,277
Miller,
Mary, 223,238
Than, 223
Wm., 288
Mitchell,
Mrs. _____(Pa.), 346
Edward, 363
Ensign, 272
Minnie Belle, 285,296
Capt. Samuel, 273
Mitchley, Mary, 224,239-40
Mohler, Mae E., 296,304-5
Mooers, Isobel, 170,173-4
Moore,
Joseph, 225
Marguerite, 203
Mollie, 355
Wesley, 225
Morgan, Annie, 201
Morris, Sarah, 224
Morrison, Maria, 346
Morrow, Tacie Lucille, 297
Moss, Wm. H., 273
Mullendore, Alice M., 299
Mumford, _____(Pa.), 340
Musselman,
Daniel, 244
Isaac, 246
Lydia A., 236,246-7
Sarah E., 231,244
Myers, Martin, 274

Nagel, Florence A., 296,305
Nations, Lucretia, 356-7
Nelson, Thomas, 326
New Jersey Calvins, 47-54
N.J. Colvins in Rev. War, 126-7
Newkirk family, 103
New York Colvins, Rev. War, 126
Nold, Wm., 244
North Carolina Calvins, 81,86-7, 111,117-19
N.C. Calvins & Colvins in Rev. War, 131-2
North Ireland Calvins, 140-1

Odell, Rosa Belle, 289
Official publications consulted, 368-9
Opdyke,
Benjamin, 66
Hannah, 232
Nancy, 60,218-19
Sarah, 66,69-70,209
Opdyke family, 50,57,66
Oppenlander, Mrs. Ida M., 195
Origin of Calvin name, 3,10-14

Pa. Calvins, 87-91,102-111
Pa. Calvins & Colvins in Rev. War, 127-8
Pangburn (Pangborn),
Asenath M., 85,283,294-5
John L., 294
Minerva, 283
Thirza, 294
Parish, Thomas, 268
Parker,
Alfred, 282
Rebecca (Calvin), 213
Passmore, Joseph, 343
Pattenburg, N.J., origin, 59-60
Payne, Rachael, 268,276
Peckham, _____(N.Y.), 164
Pegram,
Louisa, 119-20,355
Maria, 119-20,355-6
Periman, Mary, 115
Peruvian Calvins, 120-1
Petit, Elizabeth, 237

Phillips,
_____(O.), 274
_____(Ill.), 269
Annette, 302
Mary (Calvin), 83
Rosetta, 280,290
Phyllis,
Ida, 334
Mamie, 334
Pioneer journeys, 68
Pitzer, John W., 282
Poitou Calvins, 11,12
Pontiac, 96-7
Pool, Sally (Sarah), 272
Portland, Marjorie Gay, 198
Potter, Darius, 165
Price,
Hannah, 101
Priscilla (McFadden), 340
Pritchard, Jenkins, 116
Propst, Addie Virginia, 284,295
Public records searched, etc., 368-9
Puckett, Susannah, 113,361-63
Purdy, Wm., 282

Randle, Mary J., 190
Ranne, Martha A., 45,197-8
Ratcher, Lawrence, 257
Roberts,
Enoch, 326
Mildred, 359
Robertson, Lucy, 299,305-6
Robinson, Virginia, 357,359
Robison, Ellen Velier, 192-3
Reddick, Sadie, 286
Reece, S., 274
Reed, James M., 343
Reedon, Simon, 363
Reese, Julia, 234
Reitsma, Ray, 199
Reunions, Calvin, 71
Revolutionary soldiers, Calvins & Colvins, 122-131
Reynolds,
Ann B., 170,172
Morris T., 282
Rhoades, Catherine, 192
Rhodes, J., 356
Rhode Island Colvins, 31-2
R. I. Colvins in Rev. War, 123-4
Richards,
J. R., 230
Michael, 230
Richardson, Charles, 324
Margaret, 324
Rigby, Mildred, 253
Rifner, Angie, 232
Riley,
Rev. A. J., 86
Sarah (Conrey), 74-5,86
Ritter, William, 228
Roller,
Amanda, 220-1,261
Ann, 261
Anna, 261
Ann Nancy, 214,222-3
Baltzer, 222-4,260-1
Caleb, 220,260-1
Ernest I., 261
Henry, 235,260-1
Jacob, 260
John, 260-1
John B., 223
Joseph, 261
Lovina, 223,235-6,261
Lydia, 214,223-5,261
Margaret, 260
Mary, 260-1
Melissa M., 236,246,261
Michael, 212,260-1
Philip, 260-1
Samuel W., 235,246
Roller Family, 260-1

Rollison, Susannah, 80,267-8
Romney region, Va., 61-3,94-9, 112
Rosberry, Mildred Jane, 189-90
Rosson Family, 190
Rosson,
  Ephraim, 190
  Nancy (Isham?), 190
  Sarah R., 190
Rowe, _____(O.), 347
Royer, Mary, 330-34
Ruby, Cornelia, 343,348
Russell,
  Burness H., 290
  Howard B., 290
  Irene E., 290
  Dr. J. N., 79-80,265-6
  Jewell C., 290
  Leon M., 290
  Rosanna?, 177-9
Ruth, Christina, 272
Rutherford, Capt. John, 90,316

Satterley (Satterlee),
  Hattie, 285,295-6
Sauerwine, Sarah, 238,250
Schaeffer,
  Earl, 285
  Julius, 285
  Kenneth, 285
Schwartz,
  Arden Dewey, 199
  Eugene P., 199
Scotch Calvins, 24-6,141-2
Scott,
  Albina, 241
  Wm. H., 242
Scruggs, Polly, 115
Seal of John Calvin, 145,149
Seibert, Anna, 229,243
Sell, Maud, 241
Shaffer, Nora Belle, 285,298
Shattuck,
  Ina, 289,301-2
  Lenora, 289,301
  Nettie, 288,299-300
Shepard, _____(O.), 283
Shepherd,
  Elizabeth, 40-1,180,182
  Robert, 248
  Mrs. Robt., 71,248
Sheppard, Melinda, 41-2,185
Sherwood, Rosanna, 187-8
Shields, Lulu, 191,196
Shrewsbury, N.J.,
  Calvins or Colvins, 49-50
Sidwell,
  Minnie, 293
  Sarah Belle, 293
  Susannah, 85,267,271
Silcock, _____(O.), 226
Silvertson,
  Adeline, 247,255
  Lena O., 247,255
  Lewis, 255
Simpson, Donald, 249
Sky Determines, 304
Slagle, Craig, 248
Slater, John C., 292
Smith,
  John, 293
  Lena, 236
  Sarah E., 273,283
Smithies, Katherine H., 308
Smock, Elizabeth M., 339-40
Snodgrass, Jennie, 224,240
South Carolina Calvins, 118
Sowel,
  Patsy, 363
  Young, 364
Spires, Dorcas, 271,282
Stansberry,
  Alzina, 280
  Frances, 280
  John, 280

Stanton, _____(Ky.), 78
Stauffer, Esther L., 253
St. Clair, Fay, 291
Steel,
  Hattie, 285,298
  Jeen, 363,365
Steiner,
  Adda (Calvin), 46,198-9
  David Edward, 198-9
  Homer Calvin, 198-9
  Rosella M., 198-9
Stephenson,
  Mrs. Annie, 273,283-4
  Jane Miers, 268,272-3
  Mary E., 301,307
Stoffer, Jacob, 224
Stordeur, Idelette de, 8
Stout, Thomas, 86
Stewart,
  Mary A.?, 364
  Samuel, 219
  Stella, 297,305
  Susan, 364
Stuart, James, 364
Summers, _____(Pa.), 325
Sutherland, Nell, 366
Sweetwood, Jacob, 109,331
Swim, Emily, 228

Talloch, Elizabeth, 61,232-3
Tate, Sarah, 69,217-8
Taylor,
  Almira, 278,287-9
  Betty, 366
  Mrs. Grace (Calvin), 57-8
  Thomas, 60,232
Tecumseh, 77
Templin, Billie, 236,248
Tetlow, Charlotte, 241
Thomas,
  Frank E., 336
  James T., 336
  Thomas, 229
Thompson, Mary, 120
Titus,
  _____(Ill.), 269
  Nancy (Calvin), 83
Toal, Herbert, 334
Tradition, Calvin origin, 47-8
Trimble,
  David, 99
  James, 99
  William, 99
Trout, Katherine, 358,360
Troutman, _____(O.), 340
Truxal,
  David, 280
  Eli, 280
  Iva, 280
  Jacob, 280
  Mary, 280
  Rose, 280
  William, 280
Tucker, Ruth, 162
Turner,
  Eliza, 115
  Nancy, 115
  Patsy, 115
Tyhurst, W. E., 45,198
Tyler, Flossie, 299,306

Umacher, Ella, 296
Umstead, Fern, 237,249-50
Updyke (See Opdyke)

Vance, Leon, 357
  Morris, 271
  William, 270
Van Deurs, Grace, 82,303-4
Van Dusen, Will L., 330
Van Meter, Elizabeth, 116
Vaughn, Edward, 213
Vermont Colvins, 32-3
Vermont Colvins in
  Rev. War, 124-126
Virginia Calvins & Colvins, 91-102

Virginia Colvins in
Rev. War, 128-130
Volkey, Jos., 301
Von Kalben (See Kalben)

Wade, Helen, 333,336
Walker,
Jesse, 364
Lucinda Jane, 193
Walter, Dora A., 221,235,261
Wardlaw,
Janet, 83-4,267,270-1
Malinda, 270
Margaret (Haas), 271
Robert, 84,270
Warmouth, James, 284
Warner, Jacob, 274
Washington, George, 58,98
Waterhouse, Ingham, 219
Watson, Annabel, 334
Weaver, Adelia Ann, 291
Webb,
Harriett, 166-7
Minerva, 165-6
Webster,
_____(O.), 220
America A., 186
Edward, 186
Isabella, 186
Margaret, 186
Weikert,
Joseph, 256
Mary, 250,256-7
Welch, Elizabeth, 190-1
Wells,
Mrs.(_____)(Pa., O.), 345
Elizabeth, 100,120
Wence, Sarah E., 332
Western Pa., Calvins, 102-11
Westmoreland Co., Va., 91-4
Wetzel, Katherine, 249
Wharton,
Elmer, 346
Lewis, 346
Wheeler, Matilda, 194
Whipps, Elizabeth, 86
White, Relief, 165
Wiekard, John, 245
Wilkins, James, 366
Wilkinson, Catherine, 166,168
Williams,
Effie, 289,300-1
M. B., 366
Wills, _____(O.), 283
Wilson,
_____(O.), 220
Alva, 240
Destiny, 248,255-6
Jefferson, 255
Mary Jane, 273
Susannah, 115
Wisconsin State Library, 73
Wise, Catherine, 290
Wiseman, Laura, 201
Wisler, Anthony, 237
Witcher, Mary, 300,306
Witmer, Aaron, 237
Wolff,
Eda Jane, 335
Donald, 335
Wolfgang, Ralph, 243
Wolfkammer, Effie A., 235
Wolter, June, 301,307
Wonsettler, B
Bertha, 236
Wallace W., 236
Wood,
_____(O.), 351
Margaret, 351
Woods,
Esther Jane, 326,330
Joseph H., 358
Woodward, Alonzo, 358
Wright,
_____(Mo.), 269
_____(Pa.), 325
Grace, 285,297
Wuelfing, Myrtle, 298

Yarbrough, Martha, 120,356
Yates, _____(Pa.), 324
Yoder,
  Lea Wisler, 237
  Syrenus W., 237

Young, Rachel, 344,348

Zimmerman,
  Ann, 225,241
  Peter, 241

2960